



Indonesia was 0.19%. There was a significant relationship between nutritional status and the incidence of tuberculosis in children aged 0-14 years after controlling for the variables of age and maternal employment status. Children with undernutrition had a 1.8 times higher risk of developing tuberculosis compared to children with good nutrition (p value = <0.001; POR = 1.82 (95% CI 1.38-2.40)). Children with malnutrition had a 2.2 times higher risk of developing tuberculosis compared to children with good nutrition (p value = <0.001; POR = 2.19 (95% CI 1.47-3.25)). This is expected to illustrate the importance of monitoring children's nutritional status in improving children's immunity so as to avoid the transmission and development of tuberculosis.</p>