

Studi Ekologi: Hubungan Cakupan Pengobatan, Success Rate, Jenis Kelamin, dan Kepadatan Penduduk terhadap Incidence Rate Tuberkulosis Paru di Jakarta Selatan pada tahun 2022

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Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.fkm.ui.ac.id/detail.jsp?id=138132&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

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world. Indonesia is currently ranked second as country with the highest number of tuberculosis cases. In 2022, South Jakarta City is ranked 3rd with the most tuberculosis cases in DKI Jakarta Province. Objective: This study aims to determine the relationship between treatment coverage, success rate, gender, and population density on the incidence rate of pulmonary tuberculosis in 10 sub-districts in South Jakarta in 2022. Method: The research method being used in this study is an ecological study with a correlation test to analyze the relationship between treatment coverage, success rate, gender, and population density on the incidence rate of pulmonary tuberculosis in 10 sub-districts in South Jakarta using data from January to December in 2022. Result: This study shows that treatment coverage has a significant relationship with the incidence rate of pulmonary tuberculosis in 10 sub-districts ($p = 0,000$ – $1,000$), success rate has a significant relationship with the incidence rate of pulmonary tuberculosis in Jagakarsa District ($p = 0,047$, $r = 0,582$), the proportion of men with pulmonary tuberculosis does not have a significant relationship with the incidence rate of pulmonary tuberculosis in all sub-districts ($p = > 0,05$), the proportion of women with pulmonary tuberculosis does not have a significant relationship with the incidence rate of pulmonary tuberculosis in all sub-districts ($p = > 0,05$), and population density has a significant relationship with the incidence rate of pulmonary tuberculosis in Jagakarsa District ($p = 0.020$, $r = -0.659$). Conclusion: It is advisable for the and health department of South Jakarta district along with South Jakarta government to advocate and empower the local communities, utilize the role and service of health facilities in health promotion and tuberculosis cases reporting in order to maximize the control and prevention of pulmonary tuberculosis. Keywords: Pulmonary TB Case Detection Rate, Pulmonary TB Treatment Success Rate, Gender, Population Density, Pulmonary Tuberculosis