

Faktor Risiko Kejadian Tb Paru Anak Di Indonesia: Analisis Data Survei Kesehatan Indonesia 2023

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Abstrak

Tuberkulosis (TB) paru anak menyumbang 12% kasus TB global. Di Indonesia, prevalensinya terus meningkat, mencapai 0,42% (usia 1–4 tahun) dan 0,18% (usia 5–14 tahun) pada 2023. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengidentifikasi faktor risiko TB anak berdasarkan model triad epidemiologi: karakteristik anak, ekonomi, dan sosial. Penelitian ini merupakan analisis lanjut data Survei Kesehatan Indonesia (SKI) 2023 yang menggunakan desain cross-sectional, dilakukan di 514 Kab/Kota; 2023, mencakup 161.661 anak usia 0–14 tahun. Data dianalisis dengan regresi logistik ganda. Prevalensi TB pada anak usia 0–59 bulan sebesar 0,3%, usia 5–14 tahun sebesar 0,1%, dan usia 0–14 tahun sebesar 0,2%. Faktor risiko TB pada usia 0–59 bulan: status ekonomi rendah, ibu tidak bekerja, kontak erat TB. Faktor risiko TB anak usia 5–14 tahun: laki-laki, ibu tidak bekerja, kontak erat TB, sedangkan pada anak usia 0–14 tahun mencakup: usia 0–59 bulan, laki-laki, ekonomi rendah, ibu tidak bekerja, kontak erat TB. Kontak erat TB menjadi faktor risiko paling dominan kejadian TB anak, sehingga diperlukan edukasi, pelacakan kontak, dan deteksi dini aktif.

Pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) in children accounts for 12% of global tuberculosis cases. In Indonesia, its prevalence has increased annually, reaching 0.42% among children aged 1–4 years and 0.18% among those aged 5–14 years in 2023. This study aimed to identify risk factors for TB in children using the epidemiological triad model, which includes child characteristics, economic environment, and social environment. This quantitative study employed a cross-sectional design using secondary data from the 2023 Indonesian Health Survey (SKI), involving 161,661 children aged 0–14 years. Multiple regression logistic analysis was conducted. The overall prevalence of TB in 0–59 month was 0.3%, in 5–14 years was 0.1%, and children in 0–14 years was 0.2%. Among children aged 0–59 months, significant risk factors included low economic status, having an unemployed mother, and close contact with TB patients. For children aged 5–14 years, significant factors were male sex, having an unemployed mother, and TB contact. In the combined 0–14 age group, risk factors included being aged 0–59 months, male, low economic status, having an unemployed mother, and TB contact. Close contact with TB patients was the most dominant factor. Strengthening education, contact tracing, and active early detection is essential to prevent TB in children.