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**HUBUNGAN KEPADATAN HUNIAN DENGAN KEJADIAN TUBERKULOSIS
PARU DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS TENGAH TANI KABUPATEN
CIREBON**

Xv + 38 + 4 tabel + 2 bagan + 12 Lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tuberkulosis adalah penyakit menular yang disebabkan oleh bakteri *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Tuberkulosis masih menjadi penyebab kematian yang signifikan, terutama di daerah dengan tingkat kepadatan hunian yang tinggi. Penyebaran penyakit ini cenderung lebih cepat di lingkungan yang padat, di mana interaksi antar individu lebih intensif, ketika kepadatan hunian tidak memenuhi syarat mempunyai peranan penting terhadap kejadian Tuberkulosis Paru. Tujuan pada penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui Hubungan Kepadatan Hunian dengan Kejadian Tuberkulosis Paru di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Tengah Tani Kabupaten Cirebon.

Jenis penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu metode kuantitatif dengan desain cross sectional. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 82 masyarakat tersuspek yang melakukan uji sputum dahak. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Tengah Tani Kabupaten Cirebon. Teknik sampling yang digunakan adalah simple random sampling menggunakan analisis univariat dan bivariat dengan uji chi-square.

Hasil penelitian ini berjumlah 82 responden, didapatkan yang tidak memenuhi syarat kepadatan hunian sebanyak 57 rumah responden (69.5%) dan kejadian Tuberkulosis paru penderita BTA⁺ sebanyak 53 responden (64.6%). Hasil uji statistik menggunakan uji chi-square diperoleh p-value = 0,000 \leq 0,05 artinya H_0 ditolak dan H_a diterima. Sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa ada hubungan yang signifikan antara kepadatan hunian dengan kejadian Tuberkulosis paru di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Tengah Tani Kabupaten Cirebon.

Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat lebih meningkatkan pemahaman tentang syarat kesehatan rumah tinggal terutama pada kepadatan hunian untuk dapat meminimalisir kejadian Tuberkulosis paru.

Kata Kunci : Kepadatan Hunian, Kejadian Tuberkulosis Paru

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***THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HOUSING DENSITY AND THE INCIDENCE
OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN THE WORKING AREA OF TENGAH TANI
HEALTH CENTER CIREBON REGENCY***

Xv + 38 + 4 tables + 2 charts + 12 Appendices

ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by the bacterium Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is still a significant cause of death, especially in areas with high residential densities. The spread of the disease tends to be faster in dense environments, where interactions between individuals are more intensive, when unqualified housing density has an important role in the incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between Housing Density and the incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the Working Area of the Central Tani Health Center Cirebon Regency.

The type of research used in this study is a quantitative method with a cross sectional design. The number of samples was 82 suspected people who conducted sputum sputum tests. This research was carried out in the working area of the Central Farmers Health Center, Cirebon Regency. The sampling technique used is simple random sampling using univariate and bivariate analysis with u ji chi-square.

The results of this study amounted to 82 respondents, 57 respondents' houses (69.5%) did not meet the housing density requirements and 53 respondents (64.6%) did not meet the housing density requirements and 53 respondents (64.6%). The results of the statistical test using the chi-square test obtained $p\text{-value} = 0.000 \leq 0.05$, meaning that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. So it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between housing density and the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in the Working Area of the Central Agricultural Health Center, Cirebon Regency.

The results of this study are expected to further improve understanding of the health requirements of residential houses, especially in residential density, to be able to minimize the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Keywords: Housing Density, Incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis

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