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**HUBUNGAN PENCAHAYAAN RUMAH DENGAN KEJADIAN  
TUBERCULOSIS PADA ANAK DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS  
SITOPENG KOTA CIREBON**

xvii + 37 + 4 tabel + 2 bagan + 16 lampiran

**ABSTRAK**

Tuberkulosis (TB) merupakan penyakit menular dengan prevalensi dan angka kematian yang tinggi di dunia, termasuk pada anak-anak. Lingkungan tempat tinggal, terutama pencahayaan rumah, diduga memengaruhi kejadian TB anak. Di Kota Cirebon, tercatat 202 kasus TB, termasuk anak-anak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara pencahayaan rumah dengan kejadian TB pada anak di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Sitopeng Kota Cirebon. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan desain observasional. Populasi dan sampel berjumlah 89 anak, diambil dengan teknik total sampling. Data dianalisis secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji chi-square. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 43 anak (91,5%) dengan kondisi pencahayaan rumah tidak memenuhi syarat mengalami TB BTA+. Uji statistik chi-square menunjukkan nilai  $p = 0,000 (< \alpha 0,05)$ , yang berarti terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pencahayaan rumah dengan kejadian TB pada anak. Berdasarkan temuan ini, disarankan agar masyarakat meningkatkan kebiasaan hidup bersih dan sehat di rumah, seperti rutin membuka jendela agar pencahayaan alami dapat masuk dan membantu mencegah penyebaran TB.

Kata Kunci : Tuberkulosis, Tuberkulosis Anak, Pencahayaan Rumah  
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*Thesis, 2025*

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**THE RELATIONSHIP OF HOME LIGHTING AND THE INCIDENCE OF  
TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDREN AT WORKING AREA OF SITOPENG  
PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER IN CIREBON CITY**

*xvii + 37 + 4 tables + 2 charts + 16 appendices*

**ABSTRACT**

*TB Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease with high prevalence and mortality rates worldwide, including among children. Residential environmental factors, particularly lighting, are suspected to influence childhood TB incidence. In Cirebon City, there were 202 reported TB cases, including in children. This study aimed to examine the relationship of home lighting and the incidence of childhood TB at working area of Sitopeng Public Health Center, Cirebon. This study employed a quantitative method with an observational design. The total population and sample consisted of 89 children, selected through total sampling. Data were analyzed using univariate and bivariate analyses with the chi-square test. The results showed that 43 children (91.5%) who lived in houses with inadequate lighting were diagnosed with TB BTA+. Statistical analysis using the chi-square test yielded a p-value of 0.000 ( $< \alpha 0.05$ ), indicating a significant relationship of home lighting and childhood TB incidence. Based on these findings, it is recommended that the community adopt clean and healthy living behaviors, such as regularly opening windows to allow natural light to enter, which may help prevent TB transmission.*

**Keywords:** *Tuberculosis, Childhood Tuberculosis, Home Lighting*

**Bibliography:** 37 (2018– 2024)