

PROGRAM STUDI KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT
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**HUBUNGAN FISIK RUMAH DENGAN RISIKO PENULARAN TB PARU DI
WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS LARANGAN KOTA CIREBON**

xiv+87+2 bagan+7 tabel+13 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tuberkulosis (TB) paru adalah penyakit infeksi menular yang disebabkan oleh bakteri *mycobacterium tuberculosis*, juga dikenal sebagai *M. tuberculosis*. TB paru menular lewat percikan dahak yang keluar saat batuk, bersin dan berbicara, penularannya juga erat dan juga berkaitannya dengan kondisi lingkungan fisik seperti kelembapan ruangan, pencahayaan dan, kepadatan hunian. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan fisik rumah dengan risiko penularan TB Paru di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Larangan Kota Cirebon. Jenis penelitian ini penelitian menggunakan *Cross sectional*, sampel pada penelitian ini sebanyak 72 responden yang terdiri dari 36 kasus dan 36 kontrol dengan teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *total sampling*, Instrumen penelitian menggunakan lembar observasi dan rekam medis, analisis secara statistik menggunakan uji *Chi-Square*. Hasil penelitian ini didapatkan bahwa menunjukkan ada hubungan antara kelembapan (p value = 0,003), pencahayaan (p value = 0,000) dengan risiko penularan TB Paru, dan tidak ada hubungan kepadatan hunian (p value = 1,000) dengan risiko penularan TB paru. Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan bisa bekerjasama dari berbagai pihak dalam upaya peningkatan derajat kesehatan melalui penyuluhan kesehatan serta perbaikan sanitasi dan kondisi lingkungan rumah untuk menghindari penularan penyakit Tuberkulosis Paru.

Kata Kunci : Tuberculosis, Kelembapan, Pencahayaan, Kepadatan Hunian

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***RELATIONSHIP OF THE PHYSICAL OF THE HOME AND THE RISK
TRANSMISSION OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AT WORKING AREA
OF LARANGAN PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER CIREBON CITY***

xiv+87+2 charts+7 table+13 attachments

ABSTRACT

*Pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) is a contagious infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, also known as *M. tuberculosis*. Pulmonary TB is transmitted through droplets expelled when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or talks. Its transmission is closely related to physical environmental conditions such as room humidity, lighting, and housing density. These conditions are environmental factors that influence the prevalence and risk of pulmonary TB transmission in Larangan. This study aimed to examine the relationship of the physical condition of housing and the risk of pulmonary TB transmission at working area of Larangan Public Health Center, Cirebon City. This research used a cross-sectional design, involving 72 respondents, consisting of 36 cases and 36 controls, selected using total sampling. The research instruments included observation sheets and medical records. Data were analyzed statistically using the Chi-Square test. The results showed that there was a significant relationship between humidity (p -value = 0.003) and lighting (p -value = 0.000) with the risk of pulmonary TB transmission, while there was no significant relation between the housing density (p -value = 1.000) and the risk of pulmonary TB transmission. The findings of this study are expected to encourage collaboration among various stakeholders in efforts to improve public health through health education, sanitation improvements, and better housing environmental conditions to prevent the transmission of pulmonary tuberculosis.*

Keywords : Tuberculosis, Humidity, Lignting, Residential Density

Bibliography : 39 (2015-2025)