

ABSTRACT

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Study Program: Public Health

Title : Factors Associated with Pulmonary TB Incidence in Adults in the Work Area of Pancoran District Health Center Jakarta in January-March 2018.

Tuberculosis (TB) is one of 10 causes of death worldwide. By 2016, 10.4 million people fall ill with TB, and 1.7 million die from illness (including 0.4 million among people with HIV). Based on reports from Pancoran District Health Center, South Jakarta, and the number of Pulmonary TB disease in 2016 until 2017 is increasing. To reduce the number and extent of Pulmonary TB death, public health programs should continue to reduce all individual exposure. Therefore, the analysis of factors related to the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in adults in the Pancoran District Health Center is important, This research uses quantitative research with case control research design. This research was conducted in the working area of Pancoran District Health Center in July 2018. Data collection used primary data by conducting interviews and questionnaires, while secondary data were medical record data of Pulmonary TB patients obtained from Pancoran District Health Center. Respondent in this research is patient at Pancoran Community Health Center 104 people chosen by simple random sampling. Data analysis using chi-square statistical test with $\alpha = 0,05$. The results obtained that the household contact ($p = 0,000$) and occupancy density ($p = 0,006$) were associated with Pulmonary TB incidence. Variables that show no relation to pulmonary tuberculosis are nutritional status, smoking habit, and ventilation. Suggestions for health workers at the Pancoran District Health Center to continue to provide counseling and counseling for patients to avoid risk factors that can increase the severity of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Keywords : Nutrition Status, Smoking Habit, Household Contact, Ventilation, Residential Density, Pulmonary TB

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