

ABSTRACT

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Study Program: Public Health

Title : Factors That Affect The Occurrence Of Factors Affecting The Incidence Of Positive Acid-Resistant Pulmonary Tuberculosis In The Semanan Ii Jakarta 2018 Community Health Center Area

Based on WHO data In 2014, there were an estimated 9.6 million new TB cases: 5.4 million among men, 3.2 million among women and 1.0 million among children. Of the 9.6 million new TB cases in 2014, 58% were in the Southeast Asia Region and the Western Pacific. India, Indonesia and China have the largest number of cases: 23%, 10% and 10% of the global total, respectively. From 2008 to 2014 the proportion of New BTA + patients among all cases has not reached the expected target, although not too far below the minimum target of 65%. This indicates a low quality of diagnosis and a lack of priority in finding BTA + cases in Indonesia. However, as many as 63.6% of provinces have reached this target. Number of Clinical Pulmonary TB Patients (Suspect found) in DKI Jakarta Province in 2016 were 55,503 patients. Of these 7,302 were new positive TB patients, an increase in TB patients compared to 2015 was 5,574 people. East Jakarta, West and South are the regions with the largest number of AFB + Pulmonary TB in DKI Jakarta Province, which is an average of 2,000 sufferers. The number of Clinical pulmonary TB patients (Suspect found) in West Jakarta Administrative City in 2014 was 12,005 and of these 1,742 were new positive TB patients. Kalideres is a sub-district with 317 AFB + pulmonary TB in West Jakarta. Based on reports from the Semanan II Community Health Center in 2018 in January - October 2018 30 people with pulmonary TB were found to have smear (+) CDR in 2018 in January - October 35.9%. This CDR still does not meet the set target of 85%. This research is quantitative with a Case Control approach, the sample of this study was taken a ratio of 1: 2 which is as many as 90 respondents. Data collection is done by interviewing and observing and using questionnaires and meter tools. The analysis used in this study were univariate and bivariate tests. The results of the bivariate analysis, the variables associated with the incidence of AFB + pulmonary TB were sex (p value = 0.030), immunization status (p value = 0.038), and occupancy room bedroom density (p value = 0.044). Variables that are not related to the incidence of smear + pulmonary TB are age (p value = 0.620)

Keywords: AFB + pulmonary TB, influencing factors.

6 chapters, xii + 67 pages, 3 images, 13 table lists, 20 attachments,

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