ABSTRAK

Nama	: **Rizki Noviyanti**
Jurusan	: **Kesehatan Masyrakat**
Judul	: **Gambaran Tuberkulosis Anak Di Poli Anak RSUD Koja Tahun 2023**

Latar Belakang: Meningkatnya kasus tuberkulosis anak di Indonesia dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor yaitu faktor usia, faktor pendidikan orang tua, faktor status gizi, faktor jenis pekerjaan orang tua, faktor keadaan sosial ekonomi, faktor perilaku orang tua, faktor kontak dengan penderita dan faktor lingkungan seperti kepadatan hunian, ventilasi rumah, kelembaban, dan pencahayaan.. Sedangkan jumlah anak umur 0-14 tahun yang menderita tuberkulosis di Provinsi DKI Jakarta pada tahun 2019 sebanyak 121.599 dibandingkan tahun 2018 sebanyak 67.433 terjadi peningkatan sebesar 80,32%. Hasil studi pendahuluan menunjukkan tuberkulosis tahun 2023 sampai bulan Desember jumlah keseluruhan pasien tuberkulosis sebanyak 161 orang, dan jumlah keseluruhan pasien TB anak sebanyak 114 orang (71%).

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran karakteristik tuberkulosis anak di poli anak RSUD Koja Tahun 2023.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian *case series* dengan besar sampel 114 anak yang menderita tb di poli anak RSUD Koja tahun 2023. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada April 2023 hingga Januari 2024. Variabel yang diteliti anak yang terkena tuberkulosis. Teknik pengambilan sampel secara total sampling dan data dianalisis dengan analisis univariat.

Hasil: Hasil univariat menemukan proporsi tertinggi anak yang menderita tb yaitu umur berisiko (0-4 tahun) (60,5%), jenis kelamin laki – laki (50,9%), pernah melakukan imunisasi BCG (88,6%), skoring TB anak skor 7 (57%), terdiagnosis klinis (96,5%), lokasi anatomi TB paru (97,4%), klasifikasi berdasarkan pengobatan sebelumnya baru (95,6%).

Kesimpulan: sebagian besar anak yang menderita tb sudah mendapatkan imunisasi BCG dan banyak yang terkena tb pada anak umur 0-4 tahun.

Kata kunci : Umur, Jenis Kelamin, Imunisasi BCG, Skoring TB Anak. Tipe Diagnosis, Klasifikasi Lokasi Anatomi, dan Pengobatn Sebelumnya, *case series.*

6 Bab, 76 Halaman, 11 Tabel, 2 Bagan, 2 Lampiran
Pustaka (2013-2023)

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Background: *The increase in child tuberculosis cases in Indonesia is influenced by several factors, namely age factors, parental education factors, nutritional status factors, parents' type of work, socio-economic conditions, parental behavior factors, contact factors with sufferers and environmental factors such as residential density, house ventilation, humidity and lighting.. Meanwhile the number of children aged 0-14 years suffering from tuberculosis in DKI Jakarta Province in 2019 was 121,599 compared to 2018 of 67,433, an increase of 80.32%. Preliminary study results show that from 2023 to December the total number of tuberculosis patients will be 161 people, and the total number of pediatric TB patients will be 114 people (71%).*

Objective: *This study aims to determine the characteristics of childhood tuberculosis in the children's polyclinic at Koja Regional Hospital in 2023.*

Method: *This research used a case series research design with a sample size of 114 children suffering from TB at the children's clinic at Koja District Hospital in 2023. This research was conducted from April 2023 to January 2024. The variables studied were children affected by tuberculosis. The sampling technique was total sampling and the data was analyzed using univariate analysis.*

Results: *The highest univariate results were age at risk of developing tuberculosis in children aged 0-4 years (60.5%), male gender (50.9%), who had BCG immunization (88.6%), children's TB scoring score 7 (57%), clinical diagnosis type (96.5%), classification based on anatomical location of pulmonary TB (97.4%), classification based on recent previous treatment (95.6%).*

Conclusion: *The highest distribution of age at risk is 0 - 4 years old, the highest distribution of gender is male, the highest distribution of BCG immunization is ever having BCG immunization, the highest distribution of children's TB scoring is score 7, the highest distribution of diagnosis type is clinical diagnosis, distribution The highest classification based on anatomical location is pulmonary TB, and the highest distribution of classification based on previous treatment is new patients*

Keywords: *Don't want to worry about the hassle of Age, Gender, BCG Immunization, Child TB Scoring. Types of Diagnosis, Classification Based on Anatomical Location, and Classification Based on Previous Treatment. case series.*

6 chapter, 75 Pages, 11 Table, 2 Charts, 2 Attachements
References (2013-2023).