ANALISIS FAKTOR RESIKO KEJADIAN TUBERKULOSIS PARU BTA POSITIF DI PUSKESMAS KECAMATAN MAMPANG PADA MASA PANDEMI COVID-19 TAHUN 2021

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Abstrak

Pandemi COVID-19, masyarakat cenderung fokus terhadap kasus dan pencegahan penyakit COVID-19 namun sebaliknya penyakit menular peringkat teratas yaitu TB terabaikan. Pandemi COVID-19 dapat mempengaruhi diagnosis, pengobatan, dan pencegahan penyakit TB. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menganalisis faktor resiko penyakit diabetes mellitus, pengetahuan, pendapatan, derajat berat merokok dan konsumsi alkohol kejadian tuberkulosis paru BTA positif di Puskesmas. Desain penelitian adalah *cross sectional*, dengan jumlah sampel 66 pasien poli TB Puskesmas Kecamatan Mampang, dikumpulkan dengan metode *concecutive sampling* dari kuesioner. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, pada analisis univariat menunjukkan sebanyak 7 pasien (10,6%) memiliki penyakit diabetes mellitus, 23 pasien (34,8%) dengan pendapatan sedang, 26 pasien (39,4%) memiliki pengetahuan cukup terhadap penyakit tuberkulosis, 6 pasien (9,1%) dengan konsumsi alcohol tidak sering, 13 pasien (19,7%) dengan derajat merokok sedang, dan 36 responden (54,5%) mengalami penyakit tuberkulosis paru BTA positif. Hasil analisis bivariat didapatkan adanya hubungan antara tingkat pendapatan (p = 0,009), pengetahuan (p = 0,007), dan penyakit diabetes mellitus (p = 0,013) dan tidak didapatkan adanya hubungan antara derajat berat merokok (p = 0,351) dan konsumsi alcohol (p = 0,209) dengan kejadian tuberkulosis paru BTA positif. Hasil analisis multivariat menunjukkan bahwa tingkat pengetahuan memiliki pengaruh dan menjadi variabel paling dominan memengaruhi kejadian tuberkulosis paru BTA positif. Tingkat pengetahuan rendah mempunyai mempunyai peluang paling tinggi menyebabkan adanya kejadian tuberkulosis paru di Puskesmas Kecamatan Mampang sebesar 5,101 kali (p = 0,007 OR : 5,101) (CI 95% : 1,555 – 16,731).

Kata kunci : tuberkulosis, tingkat pengetahuan, derajat merokok, tingkat pendapatan, konsumsi alcohol, diabetes mellitus

RISK FACTOR ANALYSIS OF POSITIVE AFB TUBERCULOSIS IN MAMPANG DISTRICT PUSKESMAS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN 2021

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Abstract

In the COVID-19 pandemic, people tend to focus on cases and prevention of COVID-19 disease, but on the other hand, the top-ranked infectious disease, namely TB, is neglected. The COVID-19 pandemic can affect the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of TB disease. The purpose of this study was to analyze the risk factors in the incidence of smear-positive pulmonary tuberculosis at the Puskesmas. The research design was cross-sectional, with a total sample of 66 TB patients at the Mampang District Health Center, collected using the consecutive sampling method from a questionnaire. Based on the results, the univariate analysis showed as many as 7 patients (10.6%) had diabetes mellitus, 23 patients (34.8%) with moderate income, 26 patients (39.4%) had sufficient knowledge of tuberculosis, 6 patients (9.1%) with infrequent alcohol consumption, 13 patients (19.7%) with moderate smoking degrees, and 36 respondents (54.5%) had smear-positive pulmonary tuberculosis. The results of the bivariate analysis showed that there was a relationship between the level of income ($p = 0.009$), knowledge ($p = 0.007$), and diabetes mellitus ($p = 0.013$) and there was no relationship between the severity of smoking ($p = 0.351$) and alcohol consumption ($p = 0.351$). = 0.209) with the incidence of smear-positive pulmonary tuberculosis. The results of the multivariate analysis showed that the level of knowledge had an influence and became the most dominant variable affecting the incidence of positive smear pulmonary tuberculosis. A low level of knowledge has the highest chance of causing the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis at the Mampang District Health Center by 5.101 times ($p = 0.007$ OR: 5.101) (95% CI: 1.555 – 16.731).

Keyword : tuberculosis, level of knowledge, smoking degree, level of income, alcohol consumption, diabetes melitus