

FAKTOR FISIK LINGKUNGAN RUMAH, SOSIAL EKONOMI, DEMOGRAFI DAN PERILAKU TERHADAP KEJADIAN TUBERKULOSIS PARU DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS CIPONDOH TAHUN 2026

Dhia Azhar Nurhaliza

Abstrak

Di kawasan padat penduduk seperti Kecamatan Cipondoh, Kota Tangerang, tuberkulosis paru masih merupakan masalah kesehatan masyarakat yang serius. Wilayah ini menunjukkan tren peningkatan kasus yang tajam, dari 613 kasus pada 2022 menjadi 1.300 kasus pada 2024. Studi ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis keterkaitan antara faktor fisik lingkungan rumah, kondisi sosial ekonomi, karakteristik demografi, dan pola perilaku terhadap kejadian TB paru di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Cipondoh pada tahun 2026. Menggunakan desain studi case-control, studi ini melibatkan 90 responden yang diambil menggunakan metode purposive sampling. Pengumpulan data primer dilakukan melalui wawancara serta pengukuran langsung dengan meteran, sementara data sekunder terkait hasil pemeriksaan TB paru diperoleh dari arsip laporan Puskesmas Cipondoh. Seluruh data kemudian diolah melalui analisis univariat dan bivariat dengan uji Chi-Square. Pelaksanaan penelitian berlangsung di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Cipondoh selama periode Februari hingga Juni 2026. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kepadatan hunian ($p\text{-value}=0,001$; $OR=1,698$), ventilasi rumah ($p\text{-value}=0,002$; $OR=4,424$), pendapatan ($p\text{-value}=0,017$; $OR=3,000$), status gizi kurus ($p\text{-value}=0,058$; $OR=3,000$), kebiasaan merokok sedang ($p\text{-value}<0,001$; $OR=10,000$), dan riwayat kontak TB ($p\text{-value}<0,001$; $OR=11,227$) berhubungan signifikan dengan kejadian TB paru. Sebaliknya, tingkat pendidikan, usia, dan jenis kelamin tidak menunjukkan hubungan yang signifikan. Secara keseluruhan, buruknya kondisi fisik lingkungan rumah, dipadukan dengan faktor sosial ekonomi dan perilaku berisiko, terbukti berkontribusi terkait tingginya kejadian tuberkulosis paru di daerah tersebut tersebut. Temuan ini menegaskan pentingnya upaya perbaikan kondisi lingkungan rumah tangga serta edukasi masyarakat yang dilakukan secara berkelanjutan sebagai langkah intervensi.

Kata kunci: Demografi, Lingkungan Fisik Rumah, Sosial Ekonomi, Perilaku dan Tuberkulosis Paru.

PHYSICAL HOUSEHOLD ENVIRONMENT, SOCIOECONOMIC, DEMOGRAPHIC, AND BEHAVIORAL FACTORS RELATED TO PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN THE SERVICE AREA OF CIPONDOH COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER IN 2026

Dhia Azhar Nurhaliza

Abstract

In densely populated areas such as Cipondoh Subdistrict, Tangerang City, pulmonary tuberculosis remains a serious public health problem. This area has shown a sharp upward trend in cases, rising from 613 cases in 2022 to 1,300 cases in 2024. This study was conducted to analyze the association between physical home environmental factors, socioeconomic conditions, demographic characteristics, and behavioral patterns with the incidence of pulmonary TB in the working area of Cipondoh Public Health Center (Puskesmas) in 2026. Using a case-control study design, this study involved 90 respondents selected through purposive sampling. Primary data collection was carried out through interviews and direct measurements using a tape measure, while secondary data on pulmonary TB examination results were obtained from the archived reports of Puskesmas Cipondoh. All data were then processed using univariate and bivariate analysis with the Chi-Square test. The study was conducted in the working area of Puskesmas Cipondoh from February to June 2026. The results showed that housing density (p -value=0.001; OR=1.698), house ventilation (p -value=0.002; OR=4.424), income (p -value=0.017; OR=3.000), underweight nutritional status (p -value=0.058; OR=3.000), moderate smoking habits (p -value<0.001; OR=10.000), and history of TB contact (p -value<0.001; OR=11.227) were significantly associated with the incidence of pulmonary TB. In contrast, education level, age, and gender showed no significant association. Overall, poor physical conditions of the home environment, combined with socioeconomic factors and risky behaviors, were shown to contribute to the high incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in the area. These findings underscore the importance of ongoing efforts to improve household environmental conditions and provide continuous community education as intervention measures.

Keywords: *Demographics, Physical Housing Environment, Socioeconomic Status, Behavior, and Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*