

INTISARI

Mulyadi A. 2016. Hubungan antara pengetahuan tentang tuberkulosis dan perilaku pencegahan tuberkulosis terhadap kejadian Tb paru pada masyarakat di wilayah puskesmas Andong kabupaten Boyolali. Skripsi. Program studi D-IV Analisis Kesehatan, Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas Setia Budi Surakarta.

Penyakit tuberkulosis (TB) paru merupakan penyakit menular yang dapat dicegah dengan pemahaman tentang penyebaran TB paru dan perilaku seseorang dalam mencegah penularan TB paru. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk hubungan antara pengetahuan tentang TB paru dan perilaku pencegahan pada masyarakat di wilayah puskesmas Andong kabupaten Boyolali.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik *observational* menggunakan rancangan *case control* dengan sampel 30 masyarakat penderita TB paru dan 30 orang bukan penderita TB paru di puskesmas Andong kabupaten Boyolali tahun 2016. Pengumpulan data penelitian menggunakan kuesioner dan dianalisis menggunakan uji *Chi Square*.

Penelitian menunjukkan terdapat (1) hubungan pengetahuan tentang TB paru dengan kejadian TB paru pada masyarakat di wilayah kerja puskesmas Andong kabupaten Boyolali ($p = 0,032$, *Odd ratio* 3,286, (CI) 95% antara 1,085 – 9,952) dan (2) terdapat hubungan perilaku pencegahan TB paru dengan kejadian TB paru pada masyarakat di wilayah kerja puskesmas Andong kabupaten Boyolali ($p = 0,007$, *Odd ratio* 4,571, (CI) 95% antara 1,452 – 14,389).

Kata kunci: pengetahuan, perilaku pencegahan, TB paru, kejadian TB paru

ABSTRACT

Mulyadi, A. 2016. The Relationship between Knowledge on Tuberculosis and Preventive Behavior and Pulmonary Tuberculosis Incidence in the Society of Andong Public Health Center Region in Boyolali Regency. Undergraduate Thesis. The Study Program of Four-Year Diploma (D-IV) in Medical Laboratory Technology. The Faculty of Health Sciences. Setia Budi University.

Pulmonary tuberculosis is a contagious disease that can be prevented with an individual's understanding on pulmonary tuberculosis spreading and behavior in preventing the transmission of this disease. This study aims at investigating the relationship between knowledge on tuberculosis and preventive behavior and pulmonary tuberculosis incidence in the society in the region of Public Health Center of Andong in Boyolali regency.

This is an observational-analytical study with case control design. The research samples were 30 people with pulmonary tuberculosis and 30 people without pulmonary tuberculosis in Andong Public Health Center in Boyolali Regency in 2016. Data were obtained using questionnaires and were later analyzed using Chi Square.

The results demonstrate that (1) there is a relationship between knowledge on pulmonary tuberculosis and the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in society in the region of Andong Public Health Center in Boyolali regency ($p = 0.032$, odd ratio of 3.286, and (CI) 95% of 1.085 – 9.952) and (2) there is a correlation between preventive behavior of pulmonary tuberculosis disease and the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis disease in society in the region of Andong Public Health Center in Boyolali regency ($p = 0.007$, odd ratio 4.571, (CI) 95% of 1.452 – 14.389).

Keywords: knowledge, preventive behavior, pulmonary tuberculosis, the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis.