

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Penyakit Tuberkulosis merupakan suatu penyakit infeksi kronik yang disebabkan oleh *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis*. Penularan *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* dapat menular melalui percikan dahak atau ludah. Ruangan yang lembab dengan ventilasi yang kurang tanpa sinar matahari dapat meningkatkan daya tahan kuman (*Mycobacterium Tuberculosis*) hingga beberapa jam. Ventilasi mempengaruhi proses dilusi udara atau mengencerkan konsentrasi kuman TB (*Mycobacterium Tuberculosis*) akan terbawa keluar dan mati terkena sinar ultra-violet.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui hubungan antara kondisi ventilasi rumah dengan kejadian TB paru di Puskesmas Tanjung Morawa.

Metode: Penelitian bersifat observasional analitik dengan metode study *cross-sectional* dengan subjek sebanyak 66 responden. Subjek penelitian dipilih dengan menggunakan teknik simple random sampling. Instrumen penelitian yang digunakan adalah meteran, lux, higrometer dan kuesioner.

Hasil: Terdapat 19 rumah (28.8%) memiliki ventilasi normal dan 47 rumah (71.2%) dengan ventilasi tidak normal. Hasil uji *chi-square* pada ventilasi dengan TB memperlihatkan bahwa nilai $p=0.001$.

Kesimpulan: Mayoritas responden memiliki ventilasi yang tidak memenuhi syarat. Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara ventilasi dengan kejadian TB paru.

Kata Kunci: Kondisi ventilasi, TB paru, Puskesmas Tanjung Morawa.

ABSTRACT

Background: Tuberculosis is a chronic infectious disease caused by *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis*. Transmission of *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* can be transmitted through splashes of phlegm or saliva. Humid rooms with poor ventilation without sunlight can increase the resistance of germs (*Mycobacterium Tuberculosis*) for up to several hours. Ventilation affects the air dilution process or dilutes the concentration of TB germs (*Mycobacterium Tuberculosis*) which will be carried out and die when exposed to ultra-violet light.

Objective: To determine the relationship between ventilation conditions at home and the incidence of pulmonary TB at the Tanjung Morawa Health Center.

Methods: This research is an analytic observational with a cross-sectional study method with 66 respondents as a subject. Research subjects were selected using simple random sampling technique. The research instruments used were meter, lux, hygrometer and questionnaire.

Results: There were 19 houses (28.8%) with normal ventilation and 47 houses (71.2%) with abnormal ventilation. The results of the chi-square test on ventilation with TB showed that the p value = 0.001.

Conclusion: The majority of respondents have ventilation that does not meet the requirements. There is a significant relationship between ventilation and the incidence of pulmonary TB.

Keywords: Condition of ventilation, pulmonary TB, Tanjung Morawa Health Center.