ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Berdasarkan data WHO tercatat bahwa Indonesia berada pada posisi kedua dengan jumlah penderita tuberkulosis paru terbanyak di dunia sebanyak 969.000 kasus tuberkulosis paru. Pada tahun 2023, Sumatera Utara menempati urutan ke-6 sebagai provinsi dengan kasus tuberkulosis paru terbesar sebanyak 19.147 kasus dan penemuan yang tertinggi pada Kota Medan, Binjai dan Pematangsiantar.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui faktor risiko pada pasien tuberkulosis paru di Rumah Sakit Haji Medan tahun 2023.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif dengan desain cross sectional

Hasil: Distribusi dan persentase karakteristik pada penelitian ini mayoritas berjenis kelamin laki-laki sebanyak 65,7% dengan usia mayoritas 46- 65 tahun sebanyak 56,5%, serta status gizi mayoritas *underweight* sebanyak 90,7%, yang mayoritas disertai dengan penyakit penyerta sebanyak 52,8%. Distribusi dan persentase pasien tuberkulosis paru pada penelitian ini mayoritas positif tuberkulosis paru sebanyak 62,0%. Terdapat hubungan jenis kelamin dengan pasien tuberkulosis paru (p=0.013).Terdapat hubungan usia dengan pasien tuberkulosis paru (p=0.039).Terdapat hubungan status gizi dengan pasien tuberkulosis paru (p=0.009).Terdapat hubungan penyakit penyerta dengan pasien tuberkulosis paru (p=0.033).

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan usia, jenis kelamin, status gizi, penyakit penyerta dengan pasien tuberkulosis paru

Kata Kunci: Faktor risiko, Pasien, Tuberkulosis paru

ABSTRACT

Background: *Based on WHO data, Indonesia is in the second position with the highest number of pulmonary tuberculosis patients in the world with 969,000 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. In 2023, North Sumatra ranks 6th as the province with the most cases of pulmonary tuberculosis with 19,147 cases and the highest findings in Medan City, Binjai and Pematangsiantar.*

Objective: *To determine the risk factors in pulmonary tuberculosis patients at the Medan Hajj Hospital in 2023.*

Methods: *This study is a quantitative descriptive study with cross sectional design.*

Results: *The distribution and percentage of characteristics in this study were mostly male as many as 65.7% with a majority age of 46-65 years as many as 56.5%, and the majority of nutritional status was underweight as many as 90.7%, the majority of which were accompanied by comorbidities as many as 52.8%. The distribution and percentage of pulmonary tuberculosis patients in this study were mostly positive for pulmonary tuberculosis as many as 62.0%. There is a relationship between gender and pulmonary tuberculosis patients (p=0.013).There is a relationship between age and pulmonary tuberculosis patients (p=0.039).There is a relationship between nutritional status and pulmonary tuberculosis patients (p=0.009).There is a relationship between comorbidities and pulmonary tuberculosis patients (p=0.033).*

Conclusion: *There is a relationship between age, gender, nutritional status, comorbidities with pulmonary tuberculosis patients.*

Keywords: *Patient, Pulmonary tuberculosis, Risk factors*