



Home Environment Determinants Factors in Patients with Pulmonary Tb Recurrence in Hospital Merauke

Yunus O Ayamiseba^a, Bernard Sandjaja^b, Basa T Rumahorbo^c

^aPostgraduate Master Program, Faculty of Public Health, Cenderawasih University, Jayapura

^{b,c}Postgraduate Progran, Faculty of Public Health, Cenderawasih Unversity, Papua

^aEmail: uphiksaid@gmail.com

Abstract

Pulmonary TB is a disease determinant of population and environmental factors. population, encompassing gender, age, nutritional status, socio-economic conditions. Whereas environmental factors include density, floor of the house, ventilation, lighting, humidity. The purpose of this study is to identify the determinant factors in the home environment of patients with pulmonary TB recurrence in hospitals Merauke. Survey method with cross sectional analytic study population in this study that all patients hospitalized of TB recurrence in hospitals in the district of Merauke in 2016. Sampling was conducted with a total sampling technique with a number of 206 respondents. Sources of primary data obtained from questionnaires and secondary data from hospitals in Merauke. Data analysis using chi-square test. The results showed that the most dominant variables have a relationship with relapse TB patients compared with other variable is the type of flooring, type of walls and lighting. To improve service not only seen from the treatment of patients with pulmonary tuberculosis in both active and passive in the field of health services with the direct involvement of health care providers to monitor.

Keywords: recurrence of pulmonary tuberculosis.

* Corresponding author.

1. Introduction

Pulmonary TB is an infectious disease directly caused by TB bacteria (*Mycobacterium Tuberculosis*) bacteria are rod-shaped, have special properties that is resistant to acid staining, died quickly in direct sunlight, can survive several hours in the dark and damp, and in These germs can body tissue that is asleep long dormant for several years [1]. Factors patient's behavior towards the environment also have a major influence on the transmission of the disease Tuberculosis other than environmental factors. Source of disease transmission Tuberculosis is patients with smear-positive [2].

Pulmonary TB is a disease determinant of population and environmental factors. population, encompassing gender, age, nutritional status, socio-economic conditions. Whereas environmental factors include density, floor of the house, ventilation, lighting, humidity [3]. Based on data from hospitals Merauke data obtained in 2015 the number of patients with smear positive TB as many as 893 people, including 632 patients is the patient relapse, 2016 data from January to July the number of patients with smear positive TB as many as 437 patients including 135 patients is the patient relapse and 221 people with HIV who are infected with TB showed that HIV infection makes it more susceptible to infection relapse of tuberculosis knowledge and attitude of a person to be a factor for someone to regularly take medication

2. Material and Method

Research Design

Research Design is analytic survey research with cross sectional study. Cross sectional study is a study that aims to determine the relationship or the influence of the independent variable on the dependent where measurements between cause and effect in the same time [4].

Location and Time Research

Research carried out for two months, ie from September to October start planning to do research that since data collection, data analysis subsequent to the research seminar was held in the working area of Merauke district of Papua Province Hospital

Population and Sample

Population in this study were all TB patients relapse hospitalized at Hospital Road in Merauke regency's population uses patient data that has been cured and patients who relapsed in Merauke District Hospital in January until July 2016 that 246 patients

Method of data collecting

Data collection techniques in this study using a questionnaire the questionnaire is a way of collecting data by using a checklist or a list of questions that have been set [5, 6].

Primary data

Primary data consists of the characteristics of the respondent which include gender, age, education, and socioeconomic status of respondents

Data analysis

Analysis of the data in this study a univariate analysis, and bivariate, univariate analysis performed to see the picture of the characteristics of the respondent, for the bivariate analysis, hypothesis test independent variables and the dependent variable to see the effect of each - each independent variable on the dependent wear chi-square test

3. Results and Discussion

Distribution of respondents by sex, age, employment status and educational status. The table of results shows that the majority of respondents were female, namely 56.9%, amounting to 54.9% relapsed with the job status to work in the amount of 52.8% and a high school education status of 50.4%.

The results of the data on the variable type numbers floor of significance (P value) on variable kinds of flooring $0.001 < 0.05$. variable types of flooring has a significant effect on relapse patients. Yield data on variable kinds of wall digit significance (P Value) of variable types of walls $0,001 > 0.05$. variable type of wall has a significant effect on relapse patients.

The results of variable data on population density figure of significance (P value) in variable occupancy density of $0.004 > 0.05$. residential density variable has a significant effect on relapse patients. The results of comprehensive data on variable ventilation figures of significance (P Value) of variable ventilation of $0.004 > 0.05$. variable ventilation has a significant effect on relapse patients.

Results of the humidity variable data on the numbers of significance (P value) at variable humidity of $0.003 > 0.05$. humidity variables have a significant effect on relapse patients. The results of the data on the lighting variable number of significance (P value) at variable illumination of $0.001 > 0.05$. variable lighting has a significant effect on relapse patients. Results of data on smoking habits variable number of significance (P value) to the variable smoking habits of $0.250 > 0.05$. On the basis of this comparison variable smoking does not have a significant effect on patient satisfaction. The results of this study prove that 6 variables type of wall (p value 0.001), type of flooring (p value 0.001), humidity (p value 0.003), lighting (p value 0.001), population density (p value 0.004), ventilation (p value 0.004) was the most influential variable in explaining the incidence of recurrence of TB, compared with the variable smoking habits (p value 0.250).

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of this study concluded that the incidence of recurrence of TB in hospitals Merauke more focused on type wall, floor types, humidity, lighting, residential density, ventilation and based on the statistical

test result that wall types, types of flooring and lighting influence the incidence of TB recurrence , while smoking does not affect the incidence of recurrence of TB in hospitals in Merauke.

5. Suggestion

To improve service not only seen from the treatment of patients with pulmonary tuberculosis in both active and passive in the field of health services with the direct involvement of health personnel to conduct monitoring.

References

- [1] Nurhasan,2002. Kiat Melawan Penyakit. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar
- [2] Depkes. RI, 2008, Pedoman Nasional Penanggulangan Tuberkulosis, Edisi2Cetakan ke-2, Jakarta
- [3] Achmadi, U, F, 2008. Manajemen Penyakit Berbasis Wilayah. Kompas, Jakarta
- [4] Notoatmodjo, S. 2010. Metodologi Penelitian Kesehatan. Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta
- [5] Sudjana, N. 1989. Penilaian Hasil Belajar Mengajar . Bandung: Sinar Baru
- [6] Erlina, 2010. Metodologi Penelitian: Untuk Akuntansi, USU PRESS, Medan