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Program Studi : Magister Kesehatan Masyarakat
Judul : Analisis Faktor-Faktor Risiko Penularan Tuberkulosis di UPT
Puskesmas Rancaekek Kabupaten Bandung Tahun 2025

Latar Belakang: Tuberkulosis (TBC) masih menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat serius di Indonesia, terutama di Provinsi Jawa Barat. Kecamatan Rancaekek tercatat sebagai wilayah dengan kasus TBC terbanyak di Kabupaten Bandung, yaitu 303 kasus pada tahun 2020. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis faktor-faktor risiko yang berhubungan dengan kejadian TBC di UPT Puskesmas Rancaekek.

Desain Penelitian: Penelitian menggunakan desain *case control* dengan jumlah sampel 60 responden (20 kasus dan 34 kontrol). Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara menggunakan kuisioner dan dianalisis secara univariat, bivariat dengan uji *chi-square*, serta multivariat dengan regresi logistik ganda.

Hasil penelitian: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan faktor lingkungan seperti ventilasi rumah tidak memenuhi syarat (OR = 2,9; $p < 0,05$), kepadatan hunian tinggi (OR = 3,0; $p < 0,05$), dan pencahayaan rumah kurang (OR = 2,5; $p < 0,05$) berhubungan signifikan dengan kejadian TBC. Faktor perilaku kebiasaan merokok juga berpengaruh signifikan (OR = 2,7; $p < 0,05$). Analisis multivariat menunjukkan ventilasi rumah, kepadatan hunian, dan kebiasaan merokok sebagai determinan paling dominan, dengan *goodness of fit* model baik ($p = 0,631$; akurasi 81,7%).

Disimpulkan: Disimpulkan bahwa faktor utama penularan TBC di UPT Puskesmas Rancaekek adalah ventilasi rumah yang buruk, kepadatan hunian tinggi, dan kebiasaan merokok.

Disarankan: Disarankan untuk meningkatkan promosi kesehatan lingkungan dan kampanye berhenti merokok untuk menekan risiko penularan TBC.

Kata kunci: *Tuberkulosis, ventilasi rumah, kepadatan hunian, pencahayaan, kebiasaan merokok*

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Tittle : Risk factors of tuberculosis Transmission in the working Area of UPT Rancaekek Public Health Center, Bandung Regency in 2025

Background: Tuberculosis (TB) remains a major public health problem in Indonesia, particularly in West Java Province. Rancaekek Subdistrict is recorded as the area with the highest number of TB cases in Bandung Regency, totaling 303 cases in 2020. This study aims to analyze the risk factors associated with the incidence of TB in the working area of Rancaekek Health Center.

Research Design: This study employed a case-control design with a total sample of 60 respondents (26 cases and 34 controls). Data were collected through interviews using structured questionnaires and analyzed using univariate, bivariate (chi-square test), and multivariate (multiple logistic regression) analyses.

Results: The study revealed that environmental factors such as inadequate house ventilation (OR = 2.9; $p < 0.05$), high occupancy density (OR = 3.0; $p < 0.05$), and poor lighting (OR = 2.5; $p < 0.05$) were significantly associated with TB incidence. Behavioral factors, particularly smoking habits, also showed a significant relationship (OR = 2.7; $p < 0.05$). Multivariate analysis identified poor ventilation, high occupancy density, and smoking habits as the most dominant determinants. The model demonstrated good goodness of fit ($p = 0.631$) and classification accuracy of 81.7%.

Conclusion: The main risk factors contributing to TB transmission in the Rancaekek Health Center area are poor home ventilation, high residential density, and smoking habits. Strengthening environmental health promotion and anti-smoking campaigns is recommended to reduce TB transmission risk.

Keywords: Tuberculosis, home ventilation, residential density, lighting, smoking habits