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**Judul** : Faktor - faktor yang Mempengaruhi Kendala Investigasi Kontak dalam Upaya Pemberian Terapi Pencegahan Terapi (TPT) pada Keluarga Pasien TBC di Puskesmas Gambir

#### **ABSTRAK**

**Latar belakang:** Investigasi kontak dalam upaya pemberian Terapi Pencegahan Tuberkulosis (TPT) merupakan strategi penting dalam pengendalian Tuberkulosis (TBC) untuk mencegah penularan pada keluarga pasien. Namun, pelaksanaannya masih menghadapi berbagai kendala yang dapat menghambat keberhasilan program. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kendala investigasi kontak dalam upaya pemberian TPT pada keluarga pasien Tuberkulosis (TBC).

**Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan desain studi potong lintang (*Cross-Sectional*) yang dilaksanakan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Gambir Jakarta Pusat. Jumlah responden sebanyak 70 orang yang merupakan keluarga pasien TBC, dengan teknik pengambilan sampel *Total Sampling*. Variabel yang diteliti meliputi usia, jenis kelamin, pendidikan, status ekonomi, tingkat pengetahuan, stigma sosial, peran keluarga, dan kendala operasional. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji Chi-Square dengan tingkat kemaknaan 0,05.

**Hasil:** Sebagian besar responden (91,4%) mengalami kendala investigasi kontak kategori tinggi. Analisis bivariat menunjukkan adanya hubungan yang signifikan antara stigma sosial ( $PR = 1,47$ ;  $p = 0,001$ ), peran keluarga ( $PR = 1,94$ ;  $p = 0,001$ ), dan kendala operasional ( $p = 0,000$ ) dengan kendala investigasi kontak. Sementara itu, usia, jenis kelamin, pendidikan, status ekonomi, dan tingkat pengetahuan tidak menunjukkan hubungan yang signifikan ( $p > 0,05$ ).

**Kesimpulan:** Kendala investigasi kontak dalam upaya pemberian Terapi Pencegahan Tuberkulosis (TPT) dipengaruhi secara signifikan oleh stigma sosial, peran keluarga, dan kendala operasional. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan peningkatan edukasi kesehatan untuk menurunkan stigma, penguatan peran keluarga, serta perbaikan sistem dan dukungan operasional guna meningkatkan keberhasilan investigasi kontak dalam upaya pemberian Terapi Pencegahan Tuberkulosis (TPT).

**Kata Kunci :** Tuberkulosis, Investigasi Kontak, Terapi Pencegahan Tuberkulosis, Stigma Sosial, Peran Keluarga

**Daftar Pustaka :** 86 sumber (1963–2025)

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#### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Contact investigation and the provision of Tuberculosis Preventive Therapy (TPT) are essential strategies in Tuberculosis (TB) control to prevent further transmission among patients' family members. However, their implementation in the field still faces various barriers that may hinder program success. This study aimed to identify factors associated with barriers to contact investigation in the implementation of Tuberculosis Preventive Therapy (TPT) among families of TB patients.

**Methods:** This study employed a cross-sectional design conducted in the working area of Gambir Primary Health Center, Central Jakarta. The respondents consisted of 70 family members of TB patients, selected using a total sampling technique. The variables examined included age, gender, education level, economic status, level of knowledge, social stigma, family role, and operational barriers. Barriers to contact investigation were measured using a questionnaire score. Data were analyzed using univariate and bivariate analyses with the Chi-Square test at a significance level of 0.05.

**Results:** The findings showed that among the 70 respondents, the majority (91.4%) experienced high-level barriers to contact investigation in the implementation of Tuberculosis Preventive Therapy (TPT). Bivariate analysis revealed significant associations between social stigma, family role, operational barriers, and contact investigation barriers ( $p < 0.05$ ). Respondents with high social stigma were more likely to experience contact investigation barriers compared to those with low stigma ( $PR = 1.47$ ;  $p = 0.001$ ). Meanwhile, respondents with a high family role had a 1.94 times greater risk of experiencing barriers compared to those with a low family role ( $PR = 15,5$ ;  $p = 0.001$ ). Operational barriers showed the strongest association, as all respondents with high operational barriers experienced contact investigation barriers ( $p = 0.000$ ). In contrast, age, gender, education level, economic status, and level of knowledge were not significantly associated with contact investigation barriers ( $p > 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** Barriers to contact investigation in the implementation of Tuberculosis Preventive Therapy (TPT) are significantly influenced by social stigma, family role, and operational barriers. Therefore, enhancing health education to reduce stigma, strengthening family involvement, and improving system and operational support are necessary to increase the success of contact investigation and the implementation of Tuberculosis Preventive Therapy (TPT).

**Keywords:** Tuberculosis, Contact Investigation, Tuberculosis Preventive Therapy, Social Stigma, Family Role

**References:** 86 sources (1963–2025)