

ABSTRAK

DETERMINAN PERILAKU PENCEGAHAN TUBERKULOSIS PARU PADA SANTRI DI PONDOK PESANTREN AL-IKHSAN BEJI KECAMATAN KEDUNGBANTENG TAHUN 2023

Pendahuluan : Tuberkulosis paru (TB) merupakan penyakit menular yang salah satu faktor risikonya adalah kurangnya perilaku pencegahan masyarakat. Upaya pencegahan TB penting dilakukan pada kelompok masyarakat di tempat berisiko tinggi, seperti pondok pesantren dengan karakteristik hunian padat dan interaksi intens diantara para santri. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui determinan perilaku pencegahan TB pada santri.

Metode : Jenis penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain studi *cross sectional*. Populasi penelitian adalah seluruh santri Pondok Pesantren Al-Ikhsan Beji. Prosedur pengambilan sampel menggunakan stratifikasi proporsional diperoleh 81 responden. Variabel penelitian meliputi pengetahuan, persepsi kerentanan, persepsi keseriusan, persepsi manfaat, persepsi hambatan, isyarat bertindak, dan perilaku pencegahan TB. Pengambilan data dengan kuesioner melalui wawancara. Analisis data menggunakan analisis univariat, bivariat (kai kuadrat), dan multivariat (regresi logistik).

Hasil Penelitian : Perilaku pencegahan TB pada mayoritas responden kurang baik (51,9%). Faktor yang berpengaruh adalah pengetahuan ($p\text{-value}=0,049$), persepsi manfaat ($p\text{-value}=0,018$), dan persepsi hambatan ($p\text{-value}=0,043$). Persepsi kerentanan, persepsi keseriusan, dan isyarat bertindak tidak berpengaruh terhadap perilaku pencegahan TB santri.

Kesimpulan : Faktor yang memengaruhi perilaku pencegahan TB pada santri, yaitu pengetahuan, persepsi manfaat, dan persepsi hambatan. Peningkatan pesan edukasi pencegahan TB, serta kolaborasi antara puskesmas, pengasuh pesantren, dan pos kesehatan pesantren perlu dilakukan.

Kata Kunci : Tuberkulosis, *Health Belief Model*, santri, pesantren

ABSTRACT

DETERMINANTS OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTION BEHAVIOR AMONG STUDENTS AT AL-IKHSAN BEJI ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOL IN KEDUNGBANTENG SUBDISTRICT IN 2023

Introduction : Pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease, one of the risk factors is the low level of community prevention behavior. TB prevention efforts is important in community groups in high-risk places, such as Islamic boarding schools, which have characteristics of dense occupancy and intense interaction among students. This study aims to determine the determinants of TB prevention behavior among students.

Method : The quantitative study type with a cross-sectional study design. The study population was the entire students at the Al-Ikhsan Beji Islamic Boarding School. The sampling procedure used proportional stratification obtained 81 respondents. The research variables include knowledge, perceived vulnerability, perceived seriousness, perceived benefits, perceived barriers, cues to action, and TB prevention behavior. Data were collected using a questionnaire through interviews. Data analysis used univariate, bivariate (chi-square), and multivariate (logistic regression).

Result : The TB prevention behavior of most respondents in a poor category (51.9%). The determinant factors are knowledge (p-value=0,049), perceived benefits (p-value=0,018), and perceived barriers (p-value=0,043). Perceived vulnerability, perceived seriousness, and cues to action did not determine the TB prevention behavior of students.

Conclusion : Factors that determine the behavior of TB prevention in students are knowledge, perceived benefits, and perceived barriers. Increasing educational messages on TB prevention, collaboration between community health center, Islamic boarding school caregivers, and Islamic boarding school health post need to be carried out.

Keyword : Tuberculosis, Health Belief Model, students, Islamic boarding school