

ABSTRAK

FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERPENGARUH TERHADAP PERILAKU PENCEGAHAN TUBERKULOSIS PADA KELOMPOK PEROKOK DI DESA BANTERAN WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS SUMBANG I

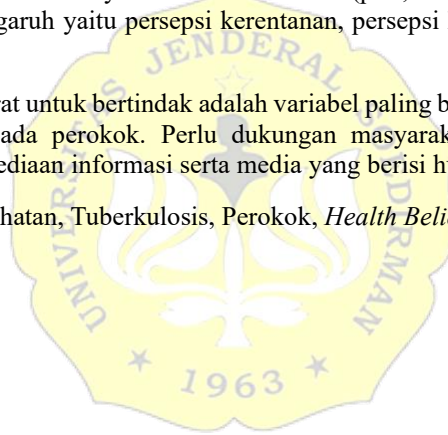
Latar Belakang: Jumlah kasus tuberkulosis di Kabupaten Banyumas sebanyak 2.442 kasus dengan angka kasus tertinggi salah satunya di Puskesmas Sumbang I yaitu 105 kasus TB aktif. Perokok merupakan kelompok risiko tinggi tuberkulosis. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap perilaku pencegahan tuberkulosis pada kelompok perokok di Puskesmas Sumbang I khususnya Desa Banteran.

Metodologi: Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian sebanyak 77 orang perokok yang terpilih secara *simple random sampling*. Pengumpulan data secara wawancara dengan kuesioner. Data dianalisis secara univariat (distribusi frekuensi), bivariat (uji chi square), dan multivariat (uji regresi logistik model determinan).

Hasil Penelitian: Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan variabel yang berhubungan dengan perilaku pencegahan tuberkulosis adalah efikasi diri ($p=0,027$). Hasil analisis multivariat menunjukkan variabel yang berpengaruh adalah isyarat untuk bertindak ($p=0,024$) dan efikasi diri ($p=0,047$). Variabel yang tidak berpengaruh yaitu persepsi kerentanan, persepsi keparahan, persepsi manfaat, dan persepsi hambatan.

Kesimpulan: Variabel isyarat untuk bertindak adalah variabel paling berpengaruh terhadap perilaku pencegahan tuberkulosis pada perokok. Perlu dukungan masyarakat untuk mendorong upaya berhenti merokok dan penyediaan informasi serta media yang berisi hubungan rokok dengan TB.

Kata Kunci: Perilaku Kesehatan, Tuberkulosis, Perokok, *Health Belief Model*



ABSTRACT

FACTORS INFLUENCING TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTION BEHAVIOUR AMONG SMOKERS IN BANTERAN VILLAGE SUMBANG I HEALTH CENTRE WORKING AREA

Background: The number of tuberculosis cases in Banyumas Regency was 2,442 cases with the highest number of cases in Sumbang I Health Centre with 105 active TB cases. Smokers are a high risk group for tuberculosis. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors that influence tuberculosis prevention behaviour among smokers in Sumbang I Health Centre, especially in Banteran.

Methodology: This type of research is quantitative research with a cross sectional approach. The study sample was 77 smokers who were selected by simple random sampling. Data were collected by interview with a questionnaire. Data were analysed univariately (frequency distribution), bivariately (chi square test), and multivariately (logistic regression test determinant model).

Results: The results of bivariate analysis showed that the variable associated with tuberculosis prevention behaviour was self-efficacy ($p=0.027$). Multivariate analysis showed that the influential variables were cues to action ($p=0.024$) and self-efficacy ($p=0.047$). Variables that did not influence were perceived susceptibility, perceived severity, perceived benefits, and perceived barriers.

Conclusion: The cues to action variable is the most influential variable on tuberculosis prevention behaviour in smokers. Community support is needed to encourage smoking cessation efforts and the provision of information and media on the link between smoking and TB.

Keywords: Health Behaviour, Tuberculosis, Smokers, Health Belief Model

