

ABSTRAK

FAKTOR *PREDISPOSISI* YANG BERPENGARUH TERHADAP PERILAKU PENCEGAHAN PENULARAN TUBERKULOSIS PADA PEKERJA PEMBUAT RAMBUT PALSU CV. BINTANG REMA UTAMA

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Latar Belakang : Pekerja pembuat rambut palsu di CV Bintang Rema Utama terletak di Desa Karangnangka dengan angka tuberkulosis tertinggi di Kecamatan Kedungbanteng. Pekerja dapat berisiko tertular tuberkulosis di wilayah kerja karena berdampingan dengan masyarakat di Desa Karangnangka. Tujuan penelitian mengetahui faktor *predisposisi* yang mempengaruhi perilaku pencegahan penularan tuberkulosis pada pekerja pembuat rambut palsu CV. Bintang Rema Utama.

Metode : Penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian *cross-sectional*. Populasi penelitian pekerja pembuat rambut palsu bagian produksi dengan sampel penelitian berjumlah 110 pekerja menggunakan *purposive sampling*. Pengumpulan data menggunakan wawancara dengan kuesioner dan observasi dengan lembar *checklist*. Analisis data univariat, bivariat, dan multivariat menggunakan uji *chi-square* dan regresi logistik.

Hasil Penelitian : Adanya pengaruh perilaku pencegahan penularan tuberkulosis yang signifikan yaitu persepsi ($p\text{-value}=0,005$), pengetahuan ($p\text{-value}=0,020$), motivasi ($p\text{-value}=0,003$), dan usia ($p\text{-value}=0,046$). Variabel paling berpengaruh adalah persepsi dengan nilai OR = 3,800.

Kesimpulan dan saran: Variabel yang berpengaruh terhadap perilaku pencegahan penularan tuberkulosis adalah persepsi dengan nilai OR = 3,800, artinya pekerja dengan persepsi buruk cenderung 3,8 kali lebih tinggi melakukan pencegahan penularan tuberkulosis buruk dibandingkan pekerja dengan persepsi baik. Pekerja mencari dan memahami informasi pencegahan tuberkulosis, saling memotivasi dan menjaga produktivitas kerja dengan pencegahan tertular tuberkulosis.

Kata Kunci : Faktor, Perilaku Pencegahan, Tuberkulosis

ABSTRACT

PREDISPOSING FACTOR'S AFFECTING TUBERCULOSIS TRANSMISSION PREVENTION BEHAVIOR AMONG MAKING WIGS WORKERS IN CV. BINTANG REMA UTAMA

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Background : Wig-making workers at CV Bintang Rema Utama located in Karangnangka Village with the highest tuberculosis rate in Kedungbanteng Sub-district. Workers can be at risk of contracting tuberculosis in the work area because they are side by side with the community in Karangnangka Village. The purpose of this study was to determine the precipitating factors that influence the prevention of tuberculosis transmission behavior among workers making wigs at CV Bintang Rema Utama.

Methods : Quantitative descriptive research with cross-sectional research design. The study population was fake hair production workers with a research sample of 110 workers using purposive sampling. Data collection used interviews with questionnaires and observations with checklist sheets. Univariate, bivariate, and multivariate data analysis using the chi-square test and logistic regression.

Results : There is a significant influence of tuberculosis transmission prevention behavior, namely perception (p-value=0.005), knowledge (p-value=0.020), motivation (p-value=0.003), and age (p-value=0.046). The most influential variable was perception with OR = 3.800.

Conclusion and suggestion : The variable that influences the prevention of tuberculosis transmission behavior is perception with an OR value = 3.800, which means that workers with poor perceptions tend to prevent tuberculosis transmission 3.8 times worse than workers with good perceptions.

Workers seek and understand tuberculosis prevention information, motivate each other and maintain work productivity by preventing contracting tuberculosis.

Keywords : Factors, Prevention Behaviours, Tuberculosis