

ABSTRACT

Background : Health-seeking behavior in TB is needed to break the chain of TB transmission. In 2024, TB case notification in Jambi City has not reached the target of the 2030 TB Control Strategy. Seeking health services will increase case notification rates and break the chain of transmission. This study aimed to determine the factors associated with health-seeking behavior related to tuberculosis.

Methods : This type of quantitative research with a cross-sectional approach was conducted in the community of Mayang Mangurai Village with a minimum sample of 220 respondents. The questionnaire was filled in by the interviewer. Respondents were selected using probability proportional to size (PPS). The questionnaire was completed using the KoboCollect v2024.2.4 application and analyzed using STATA version 17, univariate and bivariate data analysis. Bivariate analysis was performed using chi-square.

Results : A total of 251 respondents answered the interview questions. Respondents who had poor behavior were 65.7%. There was no significant relationship between age, gender, education level, occupation, income, knowledge, and attitude with health-seeking behavior. Most people learned about TB for the first time through family, friends, neighbors, and coworkers. The most effective source of information for respondents was social media.

Conclusion : There were no variables that were statistically significantly associated with health-seeking behavior.

Keywords: Tuberculosis, health-seeking behavior, community.

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Perilaku pencarian pelayanan kesehatan (*health-seeking behavior*) pada TB sangat diperlukan guna memutus rantai penularan TB. Pada tahun 2024, notifikasi kasus TB di Kota Jambi belum mencapai target Strategi Penanggulangan TB Tahun 2030. Mencari pelayanan kesehatan akan menambah angka notifikasi kasus dan memutus rantai penularan. Tujuan penelitian adalah mengetahui faktor yang berhubungan dengan perilaku pencarian pelayanan kesehatan terkait tuberkulosis.

Metode : Jenis Penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional* dilakukan di masyarakat Kelurahan Mayang Mangurai dengan sampel minimal 220 responden. Kuesioner diisi dengan wawancara. Responden dipilih menggunakan *probability proporsional to size* (PPS). Kuesioner diisi menggunakan aplikasi KoboCollect v2024.2.4 dan dianalisis menggunakan STATA versi 17 analisis data univariat dan bivariat. Analisis bivariat dilakukan dengan *chi-square*.

Hasil : Sebanyak 251 responden menjawab pertanyaan wawancara. Responden yang memiliki Perilaku Buruk sebesar 65,7%. Tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara Usia, Jenis Kelamin, Tingkat Pendidikan, Pekerjaan, Pendapatan, Pengetahuan, dan Sikap dengan Perilaku Pencarian Pelayanan Kesehatan (*Health-Seeking Behavior*). Sebagian besar masyarakat mengetahui tentang TB pertama kali melalui keluarga, teman, tetangga, dan rekan kerja. Sumber informasi yang dirasa responden paling efektif adalah melalui sosial media.

Kesimpulan : Tidak terdapat variabel yang berhubungan signifikan secara statistik terhadap perilaku pencarian pelayanan kesehatan.

Kata Kunci : Tuberkulosis, perilaku pencarian pelayanan-kesehatan, masyarakat