

ABSTRACT

Background : Tuberculosis (TB) remains a global health problem, including in children who are at high risk of developmental disorders. Jambi City has recorded an increase in child TB cases, especially in the working area of the Putri Ayu Health Center. This study aims to determine the factors and analyze what causes TB in children.

Method : This research is a quantitative study with a case-control design using 60 samples (30 cases, 30 controls). Data were collected through interviews and observations, analyzed univariately and bivariately using the Chi-Square test and Odds Ratio (OR) calculation using SPSS.

Results : The study found a significant association between childhood TB incidence and nutritional status ($P\text{-value} = 0.002$, $OR = 6.571$, $CI = 2.109\text{--}20.479$), exclusive breastfeeding ($P\text{-value} = 0.036$, $OR = 3.596$, $CI = 1.216\text{--}10.638$), exposure history ($P\text{-value} = 0.000$, $OR = 13.750$, $CI = 3.917\text{--}48.266$), parental knowledge ($P\text{-value} = 0.000$, $OR = 9.333$, $CI = 2.847\text{--}30.602$), economic status ($P\text{-value} = 0.007$, $OR = 5.714$, $CI = 1.724\text{--}18.944$), housing density ($P\text{-value} = 0.009$, $OR = 4.750$, $CI = 1.584\text{--}14.245$), and ventilation ($P\text{-value} = 0.009$, $OR = 4.750$, $CI = 1.584\text{--}14.245$). There was no significant association between TB incidence and age, gender, BCG vaccination, or family history of smoking.

Conclusion : Environmental factors, nutrition, and family behavior have a strong influence on the incidence of childhood TB. Preventive interventions should focus on improving the residential environment, educating parents, and fulfilling children's nutrition.

Keyword : Determinants, tuberculosis, children, community health center, Jambi.

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Tuberkulosis (TB) masih menjadi masalah kesehatan global, termasuk pada anak-anak yang berisiko tinggi mengalami gangguan tumbuh kembang. Kota Jambi mencatatkan peningkatan kasus TB anak, terutama di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Putri Ayu. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor dan menganalisis apa saja yang menjadi penyebab TB pada anak.

Metode : Penelitian ini merupakan studi kuantitatif dengan desain *case-control* menggunakan 60 sampel (30 kasus, 30 kontrol). Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara dan observasi, dianalisis secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji Chi-Square dan perhitungan Odds Ratio (OR) dengan menggunakan SPSS.

Hasil : Hasil penelitian ditemukan hubungan signifikan antara kejadian TB anak dengan status gizi ($P\text{-value} = 0,002$, OR = 6,571, CI = 2,109 – 20,479), ASI eksklusif ($P\text{-value} = 0,036$, OR = 3,596, CI = 1,216 – 10,638), riwayat kontak ($P\text{-value} = 0,000$, OR = 13,750, CI = 3,917 – 48,266), pengetahuan orang tua ($P\text{-value} = 0,000$, OR = 9,333, CI=2,847-30,602), status ekonomi ($P\text{-value} = 0,007$, OR = 5,714, CI = 1,724 – 18,944), kepadatan hunian ($P\text{-value} = 0,009$, OR = 4,750, CI = 1,584 – 14,245), dan ventilasi ($P\text{-value} = 0,009$, OR = 4,750, CI = 1,584 – 14,245). Tidak terdapat hubungan signifikan antara kejadian TB dengan usia, jenis kelamin, imunisasi BCG, dan riwayat merokok keluarga.

Kesimpulan : Faktor-faktor lingkungan, gizi, dan perilaku keluarga memiliki pengaruh kuat terhadap kejadian TB anak. Intervensi preventif perlu difokuskan pada perbaikan lingkungan hunian, edukasi orang tua, dan pemenuhan gizi anak.

Kata Kunci : Determinan, tuberkulosis, anak, Puskesmas, Jambi.