ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN DENGAN KEJADIAN TUBERKULOSIS
PARU

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Tuberkulosis paru adalah penyakit infeksius, yang terutama menyerang penyakit parenkim paru. TBC yang juga dikenal dengan penyakit paru-paru akibat kuman Mycobacterium Tuberculosis. Secara Global ditemukan 10 juta penderita tuberkulosis di dunia dan geografis Asia Tenggara menjadi wilayah terbesar pertama dengan kejadian tuberkulosis. Menurut data WHO, pada tahun 2018 Indonesia menduduki peringkat ketiga dengan kasus terbanyak di dunia. salah satu penyebab tingginya angka kejadian TB paru disebabkan oleh kurangnya tingkat pengetahuan. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan dengan kejadian tuberkulosis. Penelitian ini menggunakan jenis penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain *analitik korelasi* dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 32 orang, sampel sebanyak 32 orang dengan pengambilan sampel menggunakan *purposive sampling* dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Analisa data menggunakan *uji statistika sperman rho* dengan bantuan SPSS 22. Hasil Penelitian menunjukan bahwa karakteristik responden berdasarkan tingkat pengetahuan didapatkan tingkat pengetahuan kurang, sebanyak 14 responden (43,8%). Dan karakteristik berdasarkan kejadian tuberkulosis didapatkan ada riwayat pengobatan tuberkulosis sebanyak 11 responden (34,4%). Setelah dilakukan *uji statistika sperman rho* diperoleh hasil nilai *p value (0,000) < a (0,05)*. Dari hasil penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa ada hubungan tingkat pengetahuan dengan kejadian tuberkulosis paru di Wilayah Kerja UPT puskesmas Puri Kabupaten Mojokerto. Hal ini menunjukan bahwa pentingnya Melakukan pemeriksaan lengkap apabila terjadi tanda dan gejala tuberkulosis, dan pemeriksaan tersebut dilakukan secepat mungkin untuk menghindari semakin parah penyebaran bakteri mycobacterium tuberkulosis yang berakibat semakin memburuknya kondisi penderita.

Kata Kunci : Tingkat Pengetahuan, Tuberkulosis, Kejadian

ABSTRACT
THE RELATIONSHIP OF KNOWLEDGE LEVEL WITH THE EVENT OF LUNG
TUBERCULOSIS
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Pulmonary tuberculosis is an infectious disease, which mainly attacks the lung parenchyma. TB is also known as lung disease caused by the bacteria Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Globally, 10 million people with tuberculosis are found in the world and geographically, Southeast Asia is the first largest region with the incidence of tuberculosis. According to WHO data, in 2018 Indonesia was ranked third with the most cases in the world. One of the causes of the high incidence of pulmonary TB is due to a lack of knowledge. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the level of knowledge and the incidence of tuberculosis. This research uses quantitative research with correlation analytic design with cross sectional approach. The population in this study were 32 people, a sample of 32 people with purposive sampling using purposive sampling technique. Analysis of the data using the statistical test of sperm rho with the help of SPSS 22. The results showed that the characteristics of respondents based on the level of knowledge obtained a level of less knowledge, as many as 14 respondents (43.8%). And the characteristics based on the incidence of tuberculosis were found to have a history of tuberculosis treatment as many as 11 respondents (34.4%). After the rho sperm statistical test was carried out, the results obtained were p value $(0.000) < a (0.05)$. From the results of this study, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge and the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in the Work Area of the UPT Puskesmas Puri, Mojokerto Regency. This shows that it is important to carry out a complete examination if signs and symptoms of tuberculosis occur, and the examination is carried out as soon as possible to avoid the spread of mycobacterium tuberculosis bacteria which results in the worsening of the patient's condition.

Keywords: Knowledge Level, Tuberculosis, Incidence