



UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS

**ANALISIS FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN TINDAKAN
PENCEGAHAN TUBERKULOSIS (TB) PADA KONTAK SERUMAH
DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS LUBUK ALUNG
KABUPATEN PADANG PARIAMAN TAHUN 2026**

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PADANG, 2026

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UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS**

Skripsi, 10 Agustus 2026

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**ANALISIS FAKTOR YANG BERHUBNGAN TINDAKAN PENCEGAHAN
TUBERKULOSIS (TB) PADA KONTAK SERUMAH DI WILAYAH KERJA
PUSKESMAS LUBUK ALUNG KABUPATEN PADANG PARIAMAN TAHUN 2026**

xiv + 107 halaman, 30 tabel, 4 gambar, 7 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tujuan penelitian

Angka penemuan kasus TB di kabupaten padang pariaman terbilang tinggi, terutama di Puskesmas Lubuk Alung. Banyak ditemukan tindakan yang tidak sesuai dengan rekomendasi kesehatan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan tindakan pencegahan tuberkulosis pada kontak serumah di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Lubuk Alung tahun 2026.

Metode

Penelitian menggunakan desain studi *cross-sectional*. Penelitian dilakukan di Puskesmas Lubuk Alung pada bulan April-Juni 2026. Populasi adalah kontak serumah pasien tuberkulosis paru dengan pengambilan sampel menggunakan *simple random sampling* didapatkan sebanyak 82 responden. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuisioner. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat, bivariat dan multivariat.

Hasil

Hasil menunjukkan 50% kontak serumah tidak menerapkan tindakan pencegahan TB. Variabel yang berhubungan dengan tindakan pencegahan TB pada kontak serumah ($p\text{-value} < 0,05$) yaitu, *perceived vulnerability*, *perceived severity*, *self-efficacy*, *response efficacy*, tingkat pendidikan dan dukungan petugas kesehatan. Hasil analisis multivariat didapatkan variabel yang berhubungan dengan tindakan pencegahan TB pada kontak serumah yaitu, *perceived vulnerability* (POR= 5,32), *perceived severity* (POR=5,02) dan *response efficacy* (POR=3,79). *Perceived vulnerability* menjadi variabel dominan yang mempengaruhi perilaku pencegahan TB pada kontak serumah di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Lubuk Alung Tahun 2026.

Kesimpulan

Perceived vulnerability merupakan faktor dominan yang berhubungan dengan tindakan pencegahan TB pada kontak serumah. Disarankan kepada Puskesmas Lubuk Alung untuk melakukan upaya peningkatan pengetahuan dengan penyebaran informasi melalui edukasi atau penyuluhan kesehatan pentingnya tindakan pencegahan bagi kontak serumah untuk memutus rantai penularan.

Daftar Pustaka : 78 (2010-2025)

Kata Kunci : kontak serumah, *perceived*, tindakan pencegahan TB, teori motivasi perlindungan, edukasi kesehatan

**FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
ANDALAS UNIVERSITY**

Thesis, 10 August 2026

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**ANALYSIS OF FACTORS RELATE TO TUBERCULOSIS (TB) PREVENTION
MEASURES IN HOUSEHOLD CONTACTS IN THE LUBUK ALUNG HEALTH
CENTER WORKING AREA PADANG PARIAMAN REGENCY IN 2026**

xiv + 107 pages, 30 tables, 4 figures, 7 appendices

ABSTRACT

Objectives

The number of TB cases discovered in Padang Pariaman district is quite high, especially at the Lubuk Alung Health Center. Many actions were found that were not in accordance with health recommendations. The purpose of this study is to identify factors related to tuberculosis prevention measures in household contacts in the working area of the Lubuk Alung Health Center in 2026.

Methods

The study used a cross-sectional study design. The research was conducted at the Lubuk Alung Health Center in April-June 2026. The population was a household contact of pulmonary tuberculosis patients with sampling using simple random sampling obtained as many as 82 respondents. The research instrument used questionnaires. Data analysis was carried out in univariate, bivariate and multivariate manner.

Results

The results showed that 50% of household contacts did not implement TB prevention measures. Variables related to TB prevention measures in household contacts (p -value<0.05) were, perceived vulnerability, perceived severity, self-efficacy, response efficacy, education level and support of health workers. The results of multivariate analysis obtained variables related to TB prevention measures in household contacts, namely, perceived vulnerability (POR= 5.32), perceived severity (POR=5.02) and response efficacy (POR=3.79). Perceived vulnerability is the dominant variable that influences TB prevention behavior in household contacts in the work area of the Lubuk Alung Health Center in 2026.

Conclusion

Perceived vulnerability is the dominant factor related to TB prevention measures in household contacts. It is recommended to the Lubuk Alung Health Center to make efforts to increase knowledge by disseminating information through education or health counseling the importance of preventive measures for household contacts to break the chain of transmission.

References : 78 (2010-2025)

Keywords : household contact, perceived, TB prevention measures, protection motivation theory, health education