



UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS



**ANALISIS FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN
KECENDERUNGAN MENGIKUTI *TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTIVE
TREATMENT* (TPT) PADA KONTAK SERUMAH PASIEN TB AKTIF DI
WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS LUBUK ALUNG KABUPATEN
PADANG PARIAMAN TAHUN 2026**

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ANALISIS FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI KECENDERUNGAN MENGIKUTI *TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTIVE TREATMENT* (TPT) PADA KONTAK SERUMAH PASIEN TB AKTIF DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS LUBUK ALUNG KABUPATEN PADANG PARIAMAN TAHUN 2026

xiii + 129 halaman + 40 tabel + 4 gambar + 6 Lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tujuan Penelitian

Mengikuti *Tuberculosis Preventive Treatment* (TPT) oleh kontak serumah pasien TB aktif berperan penting dalam pencegahan tuberkulosis. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kecenderungan mengikuti TPT serta mengidentifikasi faktor yang paling dominan mempengaruhi kecenderungan mengikuti TPT pada kontak serumah pasien TB aktif di wilayah kerja puskesmas Lubuk Alung Kabupaten Padang Pariaman tahun 2026.

Metode

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain cross-sectional. Penelitian dilakukan pada kontak serumah pasien TB aktif di wilayah kerja puskesmas lubuk alung dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 77 responden. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat, bivariat, dan multivariat.

Hasil

Hasil analisis menunjukkan Proporsi Kecenderungan Mengikuti TPT pada kontak serumah pasien TB aktif di wilayah kerja puskesmas lubuk alung yaitu 39%. Pada analisis bivariat variabel yang berhubungan dengan Kecenderungan Mengikuti (TPT) yaitu tingkat pengetahuan, persepsi kerentanan, persepsi keparahan, persepsi manfaat, persepsi hambatan, dan isyarat untuk bertindak dengan nilai ($POR > 1$). Pada analisis multivariat variabel yg berhubungan yaitu persepsi hambatan dengan nilai ($POR = 7,103$; 95%CI: 1,886 – 26,756; p-value=0,004) setelah dikontrol variabel confounding.

Kesimpulan

Sebagian besar kontak serumah pasien TB aktif tidak cenderung mengikuti *Tuberculosis Preventive Treatment* (TPT) dengan persepsi hambatan sebagai faktor dominan. Diperlukan peningkatan sosialisasi, edukasi dan promosi kesehatan yang lebih intensif kepada kontak serumah pasien TB aktif terkait TPT.

Daftar : 69 (2006-2025)

Pustaka

Kata Kunci : *Tuberculosis Preventive Treatment* (TPT), Kecenderungan, Kontak Serumah, *Health Belief Model* (HBM), Tuberkulosis.

**FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
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**ANALYSIS OF FACTORS INFLUENCING THE LIKELIHOOD TO UNDERGO
TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTIVE TREATMENT (TPT) AMONG HOUSEHOLD
CONTACTS OF ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS IN THE WORKING AREA
OF LUBUK ALUNG PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER, PADANG PARIAMAN
REGENCY, 2026**

xiii + 129 pages, 40 tables, 4 figures, 6 appendices

ABSTRACT

Objective

Tuberculosis Preventive Treatment (TPT) is an important intervention for preventing tuberculosis among household contacts of patients with active tuberculosis. This study aimed to analyze the factors influencing the tendency of household contacts of patients with active tuberculosis to undergo TPT and to identify the most dominant factor influencing this tendency in the working area of Lubuk Alung Primary Health Center, Padang Pariaman Regency, in 2026.

Methods

This study employed a cross-sectional design. The study was conducted among household contacts of active TB patients in the working area of Lubuk Alung Primary Health Center, with a total sample of 77 respondents. Data were analyzed using univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analyses.

Results

The analysis showed that the proportion of household contacts of patients with active tuberculosis who had a intention to undergo Tuberculosis Preventive Treatment (TPT) in the working area of Lubuk Alung Primary Health Center was 39%. Bivariate analysis revealed that knowledge level, perceived susceptibility, perceived severity, perceived benefits, perceived barriers, and cues to action were significantly associated with the tendency to undergo TPT ($POR > 1$). Multivariate analysis demonstrated that perceived barriers was the factor most strongly associated with the tendency to undergo TPT after controlling for confounding variables ($POR = 7.103$; 95% CI: 1.886–26.756; $p = 0.004$).

Conclusion

Most household contacts of patients with active tuberculosis are not likely to adhere to Tuberculosis Preventive Treatment (TPT), with perceived barriers being the dominant factor. There is a need for more intensive outreach, education, and health promotion regarding TPT for household contacts of patients with active tuberculosis.

Reference : 69 (2006-2025)

Keywords : Tuberculosis Preventive Treatment (TPT), Likelihood, Household Contacts, Health Belief Model (HBM), Tuberculosis.