

## ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang:** Tuberkulosis (TB) merupakan penyakit menular yang masih menjadi perhatian besar sampai saat ini. Indonesia memiliki jumlah kasus TB tertinggi kedua di dunia. Kondisi lingkungan rumah berperan dalam penularan penyakit infeksi. Lingkungan rumah yang tidak sehat dapat mempermudah agen infeksi termasuk kuman TB berkembangbiak di dalamnya.

**Tujuan:** Mengetahui hubungan antara kondisi lingkungan rumah dengan kejadian tuberkulosis pada balita stunting.

**Metode:** Penelitian observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Pemilihan subyek menggunakan *consecutive sampling*. Subyek penelitian adalah 144 balita stunting berusia 6-59 bulan di Kota Semarang yang bersedia mengikuti penelitian. Data yang digunakan merupakan data primer yang meliputi asesmen TB dan penilaian kondisi lingkungan rumah dengan kuesioner baku penilaian rumah sehat. Uji statistik menggunakan uji *chi square*.

**Hasil:** Uji hipotesis menunjukkan hubungan yang bermakna antara status kontak TB ( $p=0,007$ ) dan lantai rumah ( $p=0,007$ ) dengan kejadian TB pada balita stunting. Tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara variabel status kondisi lingkungan rumah ( $p=0,911$ ), komponen rumah ( $p=0,356$ ), sarana sanitasi ( $p=0,544$ ), perilaku penghuni ( $p=0,781$ ), dan kepadatan hunian ( $p=1,000$ ) dengan kejadian TB pada balita stunting.

**Simpulan:** Kondisi lingkungan rumah yang berhubungan dengan kejadian TB pada balita stunting meliputi status kontak dan lantai rumah.

**Kata kunci:** Tuberkulosis, stunting, kondisi lingkungan rumah

## **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease that remains a major problem. Indonesia is a country with second highest cases of TB in the world. The house environment plays an important role in the transmission of infectious diseases. An unhealthy house environment can act as reservoir that infectious agents such as TB multiply on it.

**Aim:** To determine the association between house environmental and incidence of tuberculosis among stunting toddlers.

**Methods:** Study analytical observational with cross sectional design. Subjects was selected by consecutive sampling. Subjects were 144 stunted toddlers aged 6-59 months in Semarang City. This research used primary data by assesment of TB and assessment of house environment that measured by standard questionnaire for assessing healthy house. The data were analyzed using the chi square test.

**Results:** The chi square test showed a significant relationship between contact status ( $p=0,007$ ) and floor ( $p=0.007$ ) with tuberculosis. There was no significant relationship between the house enviromental status ( $p=0.911$ ), house components (0.356), sanitation facilities ( $p=0.544$ ), occupant behavior ( $p=0.781$ ), and occupancy density ( $p=1.000$ ) with TB incidence in stunting toddlers.

**Conclusions:** The house environment that significantly associated with TB in stunting toddlers including contact history with TB patients and floor condition.

**Keyword:** tuberculosis, stunting, house environment