

## Hubungan scar BCG dengan kejadian tuberculosis (TBC) pada penderita TBC di Puskesmas Basuki Rahmad Kota Bengkulu tahun 2016-2017 = The relationship between scar BCG and the incidence of tuberculosis (TB) in TB patients at the Bengkulu City Basuki Rahmad Health Center 2016-2017

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### Abstrak

Background : Mycobacterium tuberculosis adalah bakteri yang menyebabkan TBC. WHO mengatakan angka TBC dunia meningkat sejak tahun 2014-2017. TBC adalah masalah kesehatan dunia saat ini. Propinsi Bengkulu mengalami peningkatan angka kasus TBC dari tahun 2015-2017. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara Scar BCG dengan kejadian TBC pada pasien TBC. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode case control. Populasinya adalah semua pasien yang berkunjung di Puskesmas Basuki Rahmad selama tahun 2016-2017 dengan teknik sampel random sampling. Penghitungan besar sampel 2 proporsi dengan P1 peneliti terdahulu memakai rumus Najma didapat hasil kasus 63 kontrol 63 1:1 total sampel 126. Dari 126 pasien TBC yang tidak ada Scar sebanyak 54 (42,9%) dan yang ada Scar BCG sebanyak 72(57,1%), jenis kelamin laki-laki sebanyak 69(54,8%) orang dan jenis kelamin perempuan sebanyak 57(45,2%) orang, pasien yang memiliki status gizi kurang sebanyak 38(30,2%) orang dan status gizi baik sebanyak 88(69,8%) orang, pasien TBC yang memiliki pendidikan rendah sebanyak 50(39,7%) orang dan yang memiliki pendidikan tinggi sebanyak 76(60,3%) orang, pasien yang kontak serumah sebanyak 58(46,0%) orang dan pasien yang tidak kontak sebanyak 68(54,0%), pasien umur <15-50 tahun sebanyak 111(88,1%) orang dan pasien berumur >50 tahun 15(11,9%) orang. Ada hubungan yang signifikan antara Scar BCG, status gizi, jenis kelamin dengan kejadian TBC paru pada tahun 2016-2017 dengan  $p = 0,000$   $p = 0,000$  dan  $p = 0,000$ . Dan tidak ada hubungan yang signifikan antara umur, pendidikan, kontak serumah dengan kejadian TBC pada tahun 2016-2017. Confounding Scar BCG terhadap kejadian TBC adalah status gizi, jenis kelamin, umur dan kontak serumah.

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan antara Scar BCG, status gizi, jenis kelamin dengan kejadian TBC paru dan confounding Scar BCG dengan kejadian TBC ada 4 variabel di Puskesmas Basuki Rahmad Kota Bengkulu.

Rekomendasi: Pencegahan TBC dapat dilaksanakan dengan imunisasi BCG, minum obat secara teratur.

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Background: Mycobacterium tuberculosis is the bacterium that causes tuberculosis. WHO said the world TB rate had increased since 2014-2017. TB is a world health problem today. Bengkulu Province experienced an increase in the number of TB cases from 2015-2017. This study aims to determine the relationship between Scar BCG and the incidence of tuberculosis in TB patients. This study uses a case control method. The population is all patients who visited Basuki Rahmad Health Center during 2016-2017 with a sample random sampling technique. Calculation of sample size of 2 proportions with P1 of previous researchers using the Najma formula obtained results of 63 cases of control 63 1: 1 total sample 126. Of the 126 patients who had no Scar TB as many as 54 (42.9%) and there were 72 Scar BCG (57 , 1%), male sex as many as 69 (54.8%) people and female sex as many as 57 (45.2%) people, patients who have a malnutrition status as

many as 38 (30.2%) people and status good nutrition as many as 88 (69.8%) people, TB patients who had low education as many as 50 (39.7%) people and those who had higher education as many as 76 (60.3%) people, patients who had as much household contact as 58 (46, 0%) people and patients who did not contact 68 (54.0%), patients aged <15-50 years were 111 (88.1%) people and patients aged > 50 years 15 (11.9%) people. There is a significant relationship between Scar BCG, nutritional status, gender with the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in 2016-2017 with  $p = 0,000$   $p = 0,000$  and  $p = 0,000$ . And there is no significant relationship between age, education, household contact with TB incidence in 2016-2017. Confounding Scar BCG for TB incidence is nutritional status, gender, age and household contact.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between Scar BCG, nutritional status, gender with the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis and confounding Scar BCG with TB incidence there are 4 variables in the Basuki Rahmad Community Health Center, Bengkulu City. Recommendation: Prevention of TB can be carried out by BCG immunization, taking medication regularly.