

**DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS DISEASE GET
ALONG WELL NEIGHBORS 05 COMMUNITY PILLARS 04 LAMBANGAN
VILLAGE, WONOAYU DISTRICT, SIDOARJO REGENCY**

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Abstract

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* which usually attacks the lungs. Tuberculosis is spread by man-made droplets. According to the Ministry of Health (Kemenkes), it is estimated that there will be around 397,377 cases of tuberculosis throughout Indonesia in 2021. This number increased compared to the previous year, with 351,936 cases in 2020. The knowledge of some people who do not understand to identify early about the signs of tuberculosis disease has relatively good knowledge, but people's attitudes are still not in line because they do not care about the consequences that can be caused by tuberculosis. The provision of tuberculosis health counseling affects knowledge, attitudes and behaviors to prevent tuberculosis transmission. Health education is an effective means to increase public knowledge and awareness about tuberculosis, especially in countries with a high prevalence of tuberculosis. This study aims to descriptive pulmonary tuberculosis disease in Rukun Neighbor 05 Rukun Masyarakat 04 Desa Lambangan, Wonoayu District, Sidoarjo Regency. This research is a descriptive research. The location of the study was in Rukun Neighbor 05, Rukun Masyarakat 04, Lambangan Village, Wonoayu District, Sidoarjo Regency. The number of samples in this study was 25 people. Data collection is carried out by filling out questionnaires given to respondents. Based on the results of descriptive research, respondents have good knowledge totaling 13 respondents with a percentage (52%). While respondents have sufficient knowledge amounting to 8 respondents with a percentage (32%). And at least respondents have less knowledge, amounting to 4 respondents with a percentage (16%).

Keywords: Knowledge, Disease, Hypertension

1. INTRODUCTION

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* bacteria that attack the lungs. Tuberculosis is spread by man-made droplets. TB mainly attacks people whose immune systems are disrupted, such as people with HIV AIDS or diabetics, people who have been in contact with TB sufferers, people living in densely populated and slum areas, and smokers (WHO, 2022).

According to the World Health Organization, Indonesia itself is listed as the country with the highest number of TB sufferers in the world after India

(2nd). The estimated number of TB cases in Indonesia is 969,000 (1 person every 33 seconds). That's up 17 percent or 824,000 cases from 2020. The incidence rate of tuberculosis in Indonesia is 354 per 100,000 population, which means 354 people per 100,000 population in Indonesia suffer from tuberculosis (WHO, 2022). According to the Ministry of Health (Kemenkes), it is estimated that there will be around 397,377 cases of tuberculosis (TB) throughout Indonesia in 2021. This number increased compared to the previous year, with 351,936 cases in 2020. The highest number of TB cases is in the age group of 45-54 years, which is 17.5% of the

total number of cases in the country. Followed by the age group 25-34 at 17.1%, and the age group 15-24 at 16.9%.

The knowledge of some people who do not understand to identify early about the signs of TB disease has relatively good knowledge, but people's attitudes are still not in line because they do not care about the consequences that can be caused by TB disease. A person's knowledge is said to be good if it is supported by a positive attitude in response to something that is reflected in behavior then influences a person to have good decisions also in expressing the domain of behavior is knowledge, attitudes and actions of a person (Nainggolan, 2020). According to Simak's findings, people with low knowledge levels have a 2.5 times higher risk of developing tuberculosis compared to those with high knowledge levels.

Research by Syaripi, Suryeti and Wantoro (2016) from Muara Kumpeh Jambi Health Center shows that health counseling can improve efforts to prevent tuberculosis transmission. Health education is an effort to persuade or learn to the community so that people are willing to take actions to maintain, and improve their health standards (Notoatmodjo, 2018).

Based on research by Rizana, Tahlil and Mulyadi in Lhokseumawe Aceh (2016) explained that the provision of TB health counseling affects knowledge, attitudes and behaviors to prevent TB transmission. Health education is an effective means to increase public knowledge and awareness about TB especially in countries with high TB prevalence (Chen, Yang, Whiri, Tang, 2016).

This study aims to descriptive pulmonary tuberculosis disease in Rukun Neighbor 05 Rukun Masyarakat 04 Desa Lambangan, Wonoayu District, Sidoarjo Regency.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a descriptive research design that aims to describe or

describe the knowledge of pulmonary tuberculosis disease in Rukun Neighbor 05, Rukun Waraga 04, Lambangan Village, Wonoayu District, Sidoarjo Regency. Descriptive research is a research design that describes the phenomenon under study, the magnitude of the problem, and explains the status of the focus of the study.

The population in this study is people in Rukun Neighbor 05 Rukun Masyarakat 04 Desa Lambangan, Wonoayu District, Sidoarjo Regency. The sample in this study is a community with the following sample criteria:

1. The public is willing to be the subject of respondents
2. Respondents are people over the age of 16 – 55 years
3. Is a resident of Rukun Neighbor 05 Rukun Masyarakat 04 Desa Lambangan, Wonoayu District, Sidoarjo Regency

The sampling technique Used in this study was a total sampling with a total of 25 respondents. The variable in this study is pulmonary tuberculosis.

The location of the study was conducted in Rukun Neighbor 05, Rukun Masyarakat 04, Lambangan Village, Wonoayu District, Sidoarjo Regency. The study was conducted in March 2023. The data collection technique is carried out by filling out a questionnaire totaling 20 questions.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

Characteristics of Respondents

Table 1 Distribution of Respondents Based on Age, Gender, Occupation, Education, and Cigarette Use of the People of Lambangan Village, Wonoayu District, Sidoarjo Regency, March 2023.

No	Charact eristic	Category	N	(%)
1	Age	15 – 25	7	28
		26 – 35	8	32
		36 – 45	4	16
		46 – 55	6	24

2	Gender	Man	12	48
		Woman	13	52
3	Work	Private Builders	11	44
		Farmer	1	4
		Entrepreneurial	2	8
		Not Working	1	4
		Housewives	1	4
		Students	8	32
		Student	1	4
4	Education	SD	8	32
		JUNIOR High	5	20
		School / Vocational School	10	40
		S1	2	8
		S1	2	8
5	Smokers	Yes	9	36
		Not	16	64
Total			25	100

Based on the results of the study, the age category of 26-35 years amounted to 8 respondents (32%), the female category amounted to 13 respondents (52%), the private work category amounted to 11 respondents (44%), the high school / vocational education category 10 respondents (40%), the non-smoking category amounted to 16 respondents (64%).

Level of knowledge about pulmonary tuberculosis disease

Table 2 Distribution of Respondents Based on Knowledge of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Disease March 2023

No.	Characteristics of Knowledge	N	%
1.	Good	13	52
2.	Enough	8	32
3.	Less	4	16
Total		25	100

From the table, it can be seen that as many as 13 respondents (52%) from 25

communities have a good level of knowledge, while as many as 8 respondents (32%) have a sufficient level of knowledge, and 4 respondents (16%) have a level of knowledge less.

Discussion

The results showed that the most respondents had good knowledge about pulmonary tuberculosis, namely 13 people with a percentage (52%).

Knowledge is the result of human sensing or the result of knowing someone about an object through the five senses they have. Knowledge of health includes what a person knows about ways of maintaining health, such as knowledge of infectious diseases, knowledge of factors related to and/or affecting health, knowledge of health care facilities, and knowledge to avoid accidents.

One of the health problems included in infectious diseases and of concern to the general public and government is pulmonary tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by *mycobacterium tuberculosis* that attacks the lungs and almost all organs of the body. Risk factors for tuberculosis are gender, age, nutrition, socioeconomic factors, comorbidities (HIV infection and DM), inadequate ventilation and sunlight. How to transmit tuberculosis through droplets when patients cough or sneeze, generally transmission occurs in rooms where sputum splashes are for a long time.

One of the factors that can affect people's knowledge is education, which is the guidance given by a person towards the development of others towards certain dreams or ideals that determine humans to do and fill life in order to achieve safety and happiness. Based on the results of the study, the most respondents with high school / vocational education were 10 people with a percentage (40%), but the number of respondents with middle to lower education levels (elementary and junior high school) was 13 respondents. And S1 education amounted to 2 people with a percentage (8%).

Based on employment, the most respondents worked as private as many as 11 people with a percentage (44%). Pujiastuti et al (2016) stated that work is a formal activity carried out by someone in meeting daily needs. If a person interacts with others, it can affect the level of knowledge. The work is daily interacting with many people, so there is a desire or interest to gain knowledge, especially in terms of pulmonary tuberculosis.

The age factor also affects a person's knowledge. As you get older, the level of maturity and strength of a person will be more mature in thinking and working. Based on the results of the study, the most respondents were at the age of 26-35 years, namely 8 respondents (32%), and the least respondents were at the age of 36-45 years, namely 4 people (16%). According to Nurfadila (2015), increasing age affects a person's comprehension and mindset so that the knowledge obtained is better.

Researchers argue that the most respondents have good knowledge, namely 13 respondents (43%) because even though respondents already know that tuberculosis sufferers can experience death due to tuberculosis germs in their bodies, and prevention of tuberculosis transmission by giving BCG immunization to children under five and cleaning the home environment every day, but most respondents do not know about the risk of contracting pulmonary tuberculosis if family members Living in the same house with tuberculosis sufferers, and other risk factors such as throwing phlegm or spit in any place, staying up late and lack of rest, crowded and shabby housing and not opening windows during the day.

Based on the results of research on the level of knowledge about pulmonary tuberculosis in Rukun Neighbor 05 Rukun Masyarakat 04 Lambangan Village, Wonoayu District, Sidoarjo Regency, respondents who were knowledgeable were 8 respondents with a percentage (32%). Sufficient

knowledge can be caused by several factors, namely the education of elementary or junior high school respondents, the age of respondents in the age category of old adults who experience a decline in cognitive or mindset.

Based on the results of research on the level of knowledge about pulmonary tuberculosis in Rukun Neighbor 05 Rukun Masyarakat 04 Lambangan Village, Wonoayu District, Sidoarjo Regency, 4 respondents with a percentage (16%). It can be concluded that the lower a person's education, the level of knowledge a person about pulmonary tuberculosis is less and vice versa. Education relates to a person's knowledge of pulmonary tuberculosis. The higher the level of education, the better the receipt of information about tuberculosis so that it will further support efforts to control tuberculosis in an area.

4. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

Based on the results of the discussion that has been presented, researchers will conclude several things based on the goals to be achieved in the research conducted at Rukun Neighbor 05 Rukun Masyarakat 04 Desa Lambangan, namely the knowledge of the community Rukun Neighbor 05 Rukun Masyarakat 04 Desa Lambangan has good knowledge about pulmonary tuberculosis with the highest results, namely 13 respondents with a percentage of 52%. This is because various factors such as educational and socio-cultural, economic factors can affect respondents' knowledge and information.

Suggestion

It is expected that respondents in Rukun Neighbor 05 Rukun Masyarakat 04 Desa Lambangan, Wonoayu District, Sidoarjo Regency will get information about pulmonary tuberculosis.

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