

ABSTRAK
**HUBUNGAN *FOUNDATIONAL CAPABILITIES* PADA PENDERITA TB PARU
DENGAN PENCEGAHAN PENULARAN DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS
ARJASA**

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TB Paru merupakan penyakit menular yang diakibatkan oleh bakteri *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* yang dapat menyerang paru-paru, tulang, kelenjar getah bening atau organ tubuh lainnya. Penularan TB Paru sangat rentan terutama pada orang-orang yang berada disekitar penderita sehingga perlu adanya tindakan/perilaku hidup sehat yang harus dilakukan oleh penderita setiap hari. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui Hubungan *Foundatioanal Capabilities* Pada Penderita TB Paru Dengan Pencegahan Penularan di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Arjasa

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *Cross-Sectional*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah semua penderita TB Paru di Puskesmas Arjasa yaitu sebanyak 131 reponden. Tekhnik sampel amenggunakan *simple random sampling*, sehingga didapatkan sampel sebanyak 56 orang. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner. Analisis data menggunakan Uji Korelasi *Sperman Rank Sperman* ($P < a$) 0,005

Hasil penelitian tentang *Foundatioanal Capabilities* didapatkan hampir seluruhnya responden memiliki pencegahan penularan tingkat tinggi 47 responden (83,9%). Hampir seluruhnya responden memiliki pencegahan TB Paru tingkat sedang 36 responden (64,3%). Hasil Analisa data didapatkan nilai P *Foundatioanal Capabilities* (0,042) ($p < a$) 0,05 sehingga ada Hubungan *Foundatioanal Capabilities* Pada Penderita TB Paru Dengan Pencegahan Penularan di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Arjasa

Pencegahan pada TB Paru dapat dilakukan dengan meningkatkan *Foundatioanal Capabilities* agar terlaksana dengan baik dan benar. Sehingga dapat meningkatkan angka pencegahan penyakit TB Paru pada Penderita

Kata kunci : *Foundatioanal Capabilities* , Pencegahan TB Paru

ABSTRACT

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FOUNDATIONAL CAPABILITIES IN PULMONARY TB SUFFERERS AND PREVENTION OF TRANSMISSION IN THE WORKING AREA OF THE ARJASA HEALTH CENTER

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Pulmonary TB is an infectious disease caused by Mycobacterium Tuberculosis which can attack the lungs, bones, lymph nodes or other organs. Pulmonary TB transmission is very vulnerable, especially to people who are around the patient, so there is a need for healthy living actions/behaviors that must be carried out by sufferers every day. This study aims to determine the relationship between the foundational capabilities of pulmonary TB patients and the prevention of transmission in the working area of the Arjasa Public Health Center.

This research is a quantitative research with a cross-sectional approach. The population in this study were all pulmonary TB patients at the Arjasa Health Center, namely 131 respondents. The sample technique used simple random sampling, so that a sample of 56 people was obtained. Data collection using a questionnaire. Data analysis used the Sperm Rank Sperm Correlation Test ($P < \alpha$) 0.005

The results of the research on Foundational Capabilities obtained by almost all respondents had a moderate level of prevention, 47 respondents (83,9%). Almost all respondents had a pulmonary TB prevention rate of 36 respondents (64,3%). The results of data analysis obtained P values for Foundational Capabilities (0.0.42), ($p < \alpha$) 0.05 so that there is a Relationship between Foundational Capabilities in Patients with Pulmonary TB and Prevention of Transmission in the Working Area of the Arjasa Health Center

Treatment of pulmonary TB can be done by increasing the foundational capabilities and prevention of pulmonary TB so that it is carried out properly and correctly. So that it can increase the rate of treatment of pulmonary TB disease in sufferers

Keywords: *Foundatioanal Capabilities, Prevention of TB Pulmonary*