



UNIVERSITI SAINS ISLAM MALAYSIA

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USIM's 4th Annual Health Conference 2013

Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences
Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia,
Level 13, Menara B, Persiaran MPAJ,
Jalan Pandan Utama, Pandan Indah,
55100 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

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Dear **Mrs Ferika Indarwati**,

We are happy to inform you that your abstract has been accepted in USIM's 4th Annual Health Conference on 5th – 6th October 2013 at Hotel Istana, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Attached herewith is the schedule for oral presentations and poster number for poster presentations.

Congratulations, and see you there.

Yours sincerely,

Chairperson
Scientific Committee
Annual Health Conference 2013
Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia

Poster Presentation

FACTORS INFLUENCING THE INCIDENCE OF CHILD TUBERCULOSIS IN KASIHAN, BANTUL DISTRICT, YOGYAKARTA INDONESIA

Emerita, Ferika Indarwati

Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

Background: Tuberculosis is now back to the surface as the main cause of death. Tuberculosis disease in children called “*Primer Kontak Tuberkulosis*” (PKTB) in Indonesia. PKTB can be more dangerous than tuberculosis in adults. The knowledge of the factors that are influencing the incidence of PKTB is very important to note that parents knowing the source of PKTB infection.

Objectives: The aims of this study was to determine the relationship and describe the factors associated with the occurrence PKTB history of contact with people , the environment around the home, BCG immunization, living habits and a healthy lifestyle, medical history and treatment history.

Methodology: This is a cross-sectional study conducted on 20 respondents using a questionnaire. The respondents are parents who have children with PKTB disease. Total sampling method was used in this study. The data was then analyzed using SPSS.

Result: Results showed 55% respondents had history of contact with Tuberculosis patients, 70% the neighborhood around the house is quite good, this refers to the neighborhood cleanliness, population density and sanitation. 60% respondents had BCG immunization, 75% had good habits and healthy living, this showed by respondents from their daily living activities that were measured with “*Perilaku Hidup Bersih dan Sehat*” (PHBS) questionnaire, 55% had a good medical history, most of the respondents did not have any history of TB in their family, 85% respondents had good practice at TB drugs management, proved with “Directly Observed Treatment” (DOT) record, and 65% incidence rate of TB in children is quite high category, the incidence rate was calculated by comparing the total number of children with Tuberculosis disease with the total number of children in Kasihan, Bantul District . Statistical test results showed that there were some factors that had been examined in this research that had relationship with PKTB Incidence at Kasihan, Bantul Yogyakarta. These factors are environmental factors, BCG immunization rates, the healthy living habits, family history of TB , and TB drug management and the PKTB incidence at Kasihan Bantul District Yogyakarta with p value < 0.05. On the other hand there is one factor that had no relationship which is the history of contact with TB patient, with the incident of PKTB.

Conclusion: Results in this study indicate that additional information (health information) about the factors associated with the incidence expected PKTB is required to increase the awareness that parents will protect their children in order to avoid PKTB .

Keywords : *factors, primary contact, tuberculosis*