

ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis disease has been, until recently, a community health problem since it is one of the top infectious disease killers attacking productive age of 15 – 50 years and children as well as low socio economic group. This research was done to analyze the difference in physical condition of houses of TB suspects and non TB suspects, socio economy, and behavior in health care area of manukan kulon, west Surabaya.

This research was conducted using case control design with nature of observational analytics. Data analysis used T-Test. Samples were divided into 2, 67 suspects (cases) and 67 non suspects (control). Samples were taken using purposive sampling.

Test result showed that, in majority, physical condition of houses on suspects fulfilled the requirements (56,7%), the same was true for non suspects (82,1%). Most suspects had low socio economic (71,6%), on the other hand, it was a high one for non suspects (61,2%). Suspects' behavior was sufficient (50,7%), which was the same for non suspects (71,6%). The analysis showed that there was a significant difference in their socio economic between suspects and non suspects ($p=0,001$). It was also applied for both behavior ($p=0,003$). On the contrary, there was no difference in physical condition of the houses ($p=0,459$).

It could be concluded that more non suspects house condition fulfilled the requirement, 55 (43,3%). It was also the same with their social economy, which was higher, 41 (62,2%). They also had better behavior, 48 (71,6%) included in sufficient criterion. It was suggested to improve the physical condition of the house, especially, its ventilation. Therefore, the bacteria growth could be controlled and the TB disease would not be contagious.

Keywords : pulmonary TB, physical condition of the house, socio economy, behaviour