Delay time from symptoms until TB diagnosis made the patients could not be registered as suspects nor TB patients as soon, as well as consequences to patient’s prognosis and TB infection in community. Based on some interviews with TB patients from Jember, the long time delay was frequently did. The goal of this research is to analyze some risk factors of TB case finding delay of patients who residing in Jember District. This research was cross sectional study and used total sampling method by two months collecting. Analysis using descriptive and calculate Prevalence Ratio (PR). Result showed that the risk factors of TB case finding delay are missing perceived susceptible (PR=1.18), middle age (PR=1.125), old age (PR=1.364), middle annual household saving (PR=3.439), low annual household saving (PR=4.00), education below junior secondary school (PR=1.263), low level (PR=1.618) and medium level (PR=1.490) of TB knowledge. Based on descriptive analysis, also found that self medication of symptoms, traditional healers, and medication by midwives and nurses are the barriers of case finding. While the factors which were not as risk factor in this research were gender (PR=1.05), and stigma (PR=0.940). Conclusion of this research are missing of susceptibility perception, old age, low annual household saving, education below junior secondary school level, and low level of TB knowledge are the risk factors of TB case finding delay. The case finding barriers are self medication of symptoms, traditional healers and medication by midwives and nurses.

Keywords: case finding, delay, risk factor