

ABSTRACT**The correlation between the gradation of BTA Positive and the Prevention Behavior toward the Transmission of the household contacts of pulmonary TB patients in Kedundung Public Health Center (Puskesmas) Mojokerto**Diany Yoke Savira¹, Ni Made Mertaningsih², Lilik Djuari³¹Prodi Ilmu Kedokteran Tropis Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya²Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat - Kedokteran Pencegahan, Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya

One of the cause of pulmonary TB transmission was the behavior of patients in preventing transmission to household contacts of gradation BTA positive patients. The purpose of this study was to determine the correlation between the gradation BTA positive and prevention behavior toward the transmission of household contacts of pulmonary tuberculosis patients in Kedundung Public Health Center Mojokerto.

The type of this research was an observational cross sectional analytical study, using the Spearman Rank test and binary logistic regression test with significance level of 0.05. Samples taken by consecutif sampling, as many as 52 people, the sample used were pulmonary tuberculosis patients and their home family who had treatment at Kedundung Public Health Center Mojokerto.

The results of this study showed there were relationship between gradation BTA positive of pulmonary TB patients (0,000) and the prevention behaviour of pulmonary TB contamination (0,000) toward the home contacts contamination. Binary logistic regression analysis using Backward Stepwise (Wald) methods showed the gradation BTA positive (1+) was the dominant variable that influence the transmission household contacts of pulmonary TB patients with a p-value of 0.000 and the value of Exp (B) of 0.014 means that patients with gradation BTA positif 1+ had a risk of 0.014 time to contaminate the household contacts. Negelkerke R square value in the model showed the value of 0.509, which means the gradation BTA positive 1+ could explain the correlation with transmission to all family member of pulmonary tuberculosis patients reach 50.9%, whereas prevention behaviour of pulmonary TB patients was unrelated because become confounding variables that affect the relationship of independent and dependent variables.

Decreasing the transmission of pulmonary tuberculosis patients to all family member through improved prevention behaviour and treatment of pulmonary TB patients with gradation BTA positive mainly an increase in the level of adherence Pulmonary TB patients in treatment process should be improved to reduce the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in Kedundung Public Health Center Mojokerto.

Keywords: Gradient smear positive, pulmonary TB infection prevention behaviors