

## SUMMARY

### **Risk Management Analysis on Lung Tuberculosis Disease Infection in Community (Study at Gading and Kebonsari Public Health Center Surabaya)**

Tuberculosis (TB) is one of the infectious disease that until now still become a community health problem and become a global emergencies in humanity. Burden of TB disease still high eventough the goverment have using DOTS strategy in controlling TB disease. In the last three years, the proportion of positif Acid Fast Bacillus (AFB) tuberculosis patient still haven't reached the WHO target of 65%. But Annual Risk of Tuberculosis infection in Indonesia is still high and variate from 1-3%. In Surabaya City, the risk of TB infection is still high about 1,93% per year in year 2011-2013.

Many factor can lead to higher infection of TB disease, such as organizational factors, individual factors, and risk management factor. Risk management factors consist of hazard identification, risk assesment, and risk controlling. The objective of this research was to give recomendation to reduce transmission of TB disease in community.

This research used cross sectional design. The data was collected from April until June 2015. The collecting data technique was questionnaires, observation, and measurement. The data utilized were primary and secondary data. The population was positif AFB TB patient at two Public Health Centre in Surabaya (Gading and Kebonsari Public Health Center). Sampling method was used total sampling. The total sample was 30 positive AFB tuberculosis patient. Data were analyze descriptive and correlation among variable.

The result shows that based on descriptive study, there are lack of TB knowledge, high contact hystory, risky behaviour, and unhealthy house (bad ventilation, overcrowding house, lack of light exposure, and high temperature). TB is one of the infectious disease. Major known risk and its potential must be managed potentially. Knowledge have important role in TB infection. Patient with lack of knowledge could have risky behaviour because they didn't know the way to prevent TB infection. And also, people have a change to get TB infection if they stay closer to TB patient with positif AFB. Unhealthy house, can caused higher infection in TB disease because the bacteria can grow in such condition. Based on correlation study, knowledge and risk control significantly affecting risky behaviour. This can occur due to intervention that have been given effecting on patient daily behaviour. The conclusion is there was still lack of knowledge and risk control among TB patient, risky behaviour was still high, and there was correlation between knowledge and risky behaviour. And also, risk control significantly affecting risky behaviour.

This study recommend to increase education, information, and counselling about TB disease and healthy house to TB patient, increasing contact tracing on TB patient, increasing home visit to treat patient, and regular examination for high risk community. All the effort is needed to decrease Lung Tuberculosis Disease infection.