

**ABSTRACT****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. 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 total sample was 30 positive AFB tuberculosis patient in two Public Health Centre in Surabaya (Gading and Kebonsari Public Health Center). 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). Based on correlation study, knowledge and 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.

Keywords : tuberkulosis infection, risk management