

ABSTRACT

Children tuberculosis disease is a complicated problem where overdiagnosis and underdiagnosis are common hence scrutiny is needed in anamnesia and physical examination. In particular, Kupang City area is notified as the highest case among other regencies with patient proportion finding scope of 5%. In establishing pediatric TB diagnosis scoring system can be used, but bearing in mind that it is a complex system a diagnosis system which can be used by various parties in early detection for pediatric TB case is needed. Research design used was case-control. Case population was pediatric patient with TB as registered in Pediatric Poly of RSUD WZ YOHANES, Kupang City. Multiple logistic regression analysis result showed that variables which can be formulated as pediatric TB incidence diagnostic were contact history (OR 20,3 CI95% 4,48-89,95), disease symptom (OR 13,83 CI95% 2,61-73,09), room humidity (OR 4,58 CI95% 1,11-18,83), and room density (OR 4,13 CI95% 1,02-16,71). Pediatric TB incidence diagnostic index formulations were $-4,690 + 3,011$ (Contact history(contact exist)) $+ 2,627$ (Disease Symptom (showing both disease symptom criteria including chronic cough ≥ 3 weeks and repeated fever with no obvious cause) $+ 1,523$ (Room humidity (<40%->60%)) $+ 1,419$ (room density (room width $<8m^2$ and occupied by >2 persons)). Government is expected to facilitate and empower local community to accommodate a mutual cooperation in creating healthier physical environment of home.

Keywords: Pediatric Tuberculosis, Environment, Index, Diagnosis, Kupang City