

***AN ANALYSIS OF PREDISPOSING, ENABLING, AND REINFORCING
FACTORS IN PREVENTING THE TRANSMISSION OF PULMONARY
TUBERCULOSIS DISEASE ON PATIENTS' RELATIVES IN
TULUNGAGUNG REGENCY***

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Abstract

Tuberculosis (TB) is one of the major causes of death. In the report of Tuberculosis Global 2014 which was released by World Health Organization (WHO) stated that the incidence happened in Indonesia was 1 million new cases every year. The percentage of the cases in Indonesia is 10 percent from entire cases in the world, so as to be the most second cases country along with Tiongkok. The objective of this study is to know the effect of predisposing, enabling, and reinforcing factors towards the efforts in preventing the transmission of pulmonary TB diseases on patients' relatives in Tulungagung regency. This study was non experimental quantitative research by using research design with Cross Sectional observation method. The samples this study were the relatives who have the most emotional closeness with the patient of pulmonary TB as much as 285 respondents. The data obtained through questionnaire then it was analyzed by using ordinal regression test. Based on the ordinal regression test which was conducted where $p < 0,05$, hence that there was the effect of gender on the prevention of pulmonary TB transmission in Tulungagung regency, the effect of educational level on the prevention of pulmonary TB transmission in Tulungagung regency, the effect of knowledge on the prevention of Pulmonary TB transmission in Tulungagung regency, the effect of dwelling density on the prevention of pulmonary TB transmission in Tulungagung regency and the effect of coaching officer on the prevention of Pulmonary TB transmission in Tulungagung regency. Improvement of guidance and quality of service in Pulmonary TB prevention program by involving the family is expected so the patient will do prevention effort to pulmonary tuberculosis disease to support local government effort in decreasing incidence of pulmonary TB generally and particularly maintain personal health to achieve health society which play an active role in national development.

Keyword: *Predisposing, Enabling, Reinforcing Factors, Pulmonary TB Prevention.*

INTRODUCTION

Tuberculosis (TB) is one of the major causes of death where the infection mostly occurred to people between 15 and 54 years old which belong to the most productive age. this case can cause the increasing of social burden and financial for the keluarga pasien It causes the increasing of social and financial load for patients' relatives. From the newest survey result, the number of new cases of tuberculosis or TB in Indonesia is estimated to reach 1 million every year or increase twofold from the previous estimation. The position of Indonesia rise as the most second TB cases country after India (Kompas, 2016).

District Health Office (DHO) of East Java recorded the number of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB) positive Acid Fast Staining (BTA) reached 15.371 cases. "The community should be aware because Pulmonary TB positive Acid Fast Staining transmitted quickly," states by the Chief of DHO East Java, dr Harsono in Surabaya, on Friday (22/1). The Chief of DHO East Java, dr Harsono reveals, many cases about Pulmonary TB positive Acid Fast Staining can accelerate the rising of the new case of TB in East Java. By handling and preventing correctly, it is expected that TB cases in East Java does not increase. Until now, TB cases in East Java reach as much as 40.000 people, while patients who have been succeed to be treated as much as 28.000. (Surabayaonline, 2016).

Based on the data from Tulungagung regency District Health Office the number of Pulmonary TB in Tulungagung regency on 2016 was made up 983 people.

Based on the introduction survey which was conducted in *Puskesmas*, and based on the officer of *Puskesmas*, the activity of preventing Pulmonary TB disease was already conducted by holding a conceling of sanitation enviromental health clinic, immunization, and visiting the house in order to accomplish the enviromental coaching which caused pulmonary TB. The behaviour of Pulmonary TB patients who are still throw their saliva carelessly and it indicated the factor of pulmonary TB transmission. The reluctance of society to check their health indicated the caused of increasing pulmonary TB in Tulungagung regency.

Education to the community about the preventing of Pulmonary TB is important and if the people are already infected by pulmonary TB, the patient can be recovered if they consume the medicine regularly. Due to the lack of information, alot of pulmonary TB patients in the early step do not know the important of using mask in order to prevent the transmission disease. Lack of information also make patients have a risk to stop consuming the medicine after they feel normal. An other non-medical factors are family's support and community towards pulmonary TB patient. Medicinal treatment for months, even 2 years if the microbe is already resistance, can make patient feels bored and gets depression. (Kompas, 2016).

From the statements above, the researcher interested to analyse predisposing, enabling, and reinforcing factors in preventing the transmission of Pulmonary TB disease on the patients' relatives in Tulungagung regency.

METHOD

This research was non experimental quantitative research by using observational research design with Cross Sectional observation method, is a research for learning the dynamics correlation between risk factors with effect, by using observation approach or poin time approach. Means that each subject of research was only observed one times and the measurement was conducted on the character status or subject variabel at the time of examination. The objective of this study is to observe the correlation between risk factors with the effect in the form of disease or the certain condition at the same time. (Siyoto, 2015)

This research was conducted in Tulungagung regency, on 4th August 2017 until 4th September 2017. Sample of this research was as much as 285 family members which have a close relation with patients' relatives of pulmonary TB in Tulungagung regency. Sampling used was probability sampling with multistage sampling technique, is a sampling technique which is done based on the level of region gradually. The implementation is by dividing the region of population into sub-region and each of subregion is divided into the part which is smaller. (Notoadmojo, 2011)

The instrument of data collection which was used in the form of questionnaire which contained data about predisposing factors (age, gender, education, occupation, and knowledge), enabling factors (dwelling density, ventilation are, widow area, and house distance to health facilities) and reinforcing factors (relatives role as PMO, coaching health officer), in

preventing the transmission of pulmonary TB).

Analysis method which was used was ordinal regression on $\alpha = 0,05$ as the purpose to know predisposing factors (age, gender, education, and knowledge), enabling factors (dwelling density, ventilation area, window area, and house distance to health facilities), and reinforcing factors (active role as PMO, coaching health officer), in preventing the transmission of pulmonary Tuberculosis in Tulungagung regency.

RESEARCH RESULT

Based on the research result which was conducted in Tulungagung Regency from August up to September 2017 as much as 285 corespondents, then the results were as follows:

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Table 1: The Characteristics of Predisposing Factors on Respondents

Predisposing factors	N	f (%)
Gender		
Man	133	46,6
Woman	152	53,4
Age		
12-17 y.o	1	0,3
18-25 y.o	26	9,1
26-35 y.o	55	19,3
36-45 y.o	99	34,1
46-55 y.o	77	27,1
56-65 y.o	20	7
≥ 65 y.o	7	2,4
Educational Level		
Elementary School	44	15,4
Junior High School	88	30,8
Senior High School	125	43,8
Academy/Universities	28	10
Job Field		
Housewife	102	36,1
Farmer	42	14,5
Laborer	29	10,3
Seller	31	10,7
Private employees	75	26,2
Civil servants	3	1,1

Students	3	1,1
Knowledge		
Less	40	14
Satisfactory	45	15,7
Good	200	70,3

Based on the table above, the greatest number of respondents was women as much as 53,4%, aged between 35-45 years old as much as 34,1%, having a knowledge as Senior High School as much as 125, housewife as much as 36,1%, and having a good knowledge about pulmonary TB made up 70,3%.

Table 2: The Characteristics of Enabling Factors on Respondent

Dwelling Density	N	F(%)
< 2,5 x 3 m/person	116	40,7
≥ 2,5 x 3 m/person	169	59,3
Ventilation Area		
< 10% from the wide of floor	166	58,3
≥ 10% from the wide of floor	119	41,7
Window Area		
< 15%-20% from the wide of floor	169	59,3
≥ 15%-20% from the wide of floor	116	40,7
House distance to health facilities		
< 3 Km	167	48,6
≥ 3 Km	118	41,4

Based on the table above, the greatest numbers of respondents which have dwelling density $\geq 2,5 \times 3$ m/person 59,3%, ventilation $< 10\%$ from wide of floor 58,3%, window $< 15\%$ -20% from wide of floor 59,3%

and house distance to health facilities was < 3 Km 48,6%.

Table 3: The characteristics of Reinforcing Factors on Respondents

Active role as PMO	N	f (%)
Less	73	25,6
Satisfactory	72	25,2
Good	140	49,2
Coaching of Health Officer		
Less	64	22,4
Satisfactory	138	48,4
Good	83	29,2

Based on the table above, the greatest number of respondents which have a good active role as PMO as much as 49,2% and respondents who get satisfactory coaching from health officer as much as 48,4%.

BIVARIATE ANALYSIS

The effect of gender in preventing the transmission of pulmonary TB

From analysis results, it was obtained $p=0,009$ where $p < \alpha$ (0,05) so H_0 was refused which meant that there was an influence between gender respondents with the preventing of Pulmonary TB transmission in Tulungagung regency.

Based on the research results, it was obtained that majority respondents was men as much as 92 respondents (32,3%) in which their behaviour was less in preventing pulmonary TB.

Table 1 : The Effect of Gender in preventing the transmission of Pulmonary TB disease

Gender	Prevention of Pulmonary TB behavior towards the relatives						ρ value
	Less		Satisfactory		Good		
	N	F	N	F	N	F	
Man	92	32,3	22	7,7	19	6,7	0,009
Women	79	27,7	45	15,8	28	9,8	

The effect of Respondents' ages in preventing Pulmonary TB Transmission

From the analysis result, it was obtained $\rho=0,000$ which $\rho<\alpha$

(0,05) so as to H_0 was rejected which meant there was an effect between respondents' ages with the prevention of Pulmonary TB in Tulungagung Regency.

Table 2: The effect of age in preventing the transmission of Pulmonary TB

Age	Pulmonary TB disease prevention behavior towards the relatives						ρ value
	Less		Satisfactory		Good		
	N	F	N	F	N	F	
12-17 y.o	1	0,4	0	0	0	0	$\rho=0,000$
18-25 y.o	9	3,2	6	2,1	11	3,9	
26-35 y.o	22	7,7	15	5,3	18	6,3	
36-45 y.o	62	21,8	24	8,4	11	3,9	
46-55 y.o	55	19,3	16	5,6	6	2,1	
56-65 y.o	17	6,0	2	0,7	1	0,4	
>65 y.o	5	1,8	4	1,4	0	0	

The Effect of Respondents' Education Level in Preventing Pulmonary TB Transmission

From the test result, it was gained $\rho=0,000$ where $\rho<\alpha$ (0,05) so as to H_0 was rejected which meant there

was an effect between respondents' education level with the prevention of Pulmonary TB transmission in Tulungagung Regency.

Table 3 : The effect of education level in preventing the transmission of Pulmonary TB disease

Education Level	Pulmonary TB disease prevention behavior towards the relatives						ρ value
	Less		Satisfactory		Good		
	N	F	N	F	N	F	
Elementary School	34	11,9	8	2,8	2	0,7	$\rho=0,000$
Junior High School	52	18,2	25	8,8	11	3,9	
Senior High School	81	28,4	29	10,2	14	4,9	
University	4	1,4	5	1,8	20	7,0	

4. The Effect of Respondents' Job Field in preventing Pulmonary TB Transmission

From the test result, it was gained $\rho=0,000$ where $\rho < \alpha$ (0,05)

so as to H_0 was rejected which meant there was an effect between respondents job field and the prevention of Pulmonary TB transmission in Tulungagung Regency.

Table 4 : The effect of job field in preventing the transmission of pulmonary TB

Kind of work	Pulmonary TB disease prevention behavior towards the relatives						ρ value
	Less		Satisfactory		Good		
	N	F	N	F	N	F	
Housewife	60	21,1	30	10,5	13	4,6	$\rho=0,000$
Farmer	28	9,8	10	3,5	8	2,8	
Laborer	21	7,4	1	0,4	4	1,4	
Seller	13	4,6	7	2,5	10	3,5	
Private Employees	46	16,1	17	6,0	12	4,2	
Civil Servants	0	0,0	2	0,7	0	0,0	
Students	3	1,1	0	0,0	0	0	

5. The Effect of Respondents' Knowledge in Preventing Pulmonary TB Transmission

From the test result, it was obtained $\rho=0,000$ where $\rho < \alpha$ (0,05) so as to H_0 was rejected

which meant there was an effect between respondents' knowledge and the prevention of Pulmonary TB transmission in Tulungagung Regency.

Table 5: The effect of knowledge in preventing the transmission of Pulmonary TB

Respondents' Knowledge	Pulmonary TB disease prevention behavior towards the relatives						ρ value
	Less		Satisfactory		Good		
	N	F	N	F	N	F	
Less	23	7,4	10	3,5	7	2,5	$\rho=0,000$
Satisfactory	22	7,7	13	4,6	10	3,5	

6. The Effect of Dwelling Density in Preventing Pulmonary TB Transmission

From the test result, it was obtained $\rho=0,590$ where $\rho > \alpha$ (0,05) so as to H_0 was accepted

which meant there was no effect between dwelling density with the prevention of Pulmonary TB transmission in Tulungagung Regency.

Table 6: The effect of dwelling density in preventing the transmission of Pulmonary TB disease

Dwelling Density	Pulmonary TB disease prevention behavior towards the relatives						ρ value
	Less		Satisfactory		Good		
	N	F	N	F	N	F	
$\geq 2 \times ,5 \text{ m}^2$	102	35,8	42	14,7	25	8,8	$\rho=0,590$
$< 2 \times ,5 \text{ m}^2$	69	24,2	25	8,8	22	7,7	

7. The effect of Ventilation in Preventing Pulmonary TB Transmission

From the test result was obtained $\rho=0,768$ where $\rho>\alpha$ (0,05) so as to H_0 was accepted

which meant there was no effect between ventilation area with the prevention of Pulmonary TB transmission in Tulungagung Regency.

Table 7: The effect of ventilation broad in preventing the transmission of Pulmonary TB disease

Ventilation	Pulmonary TB disease prevention behavior towards the relatives						ρ value
	Less		Satisfactory		Good		
	N	F	N	F	N	F	
$<10\%$ floor area	103	36,1	37	13,0	27	9,5	$\rho=0,768$
$\geq 10\%$ floor area	68	23,2	30	10,5	20	7,0	

8. The Effect of Window Area in Preventing Pulmonary TB transmission

From the test result yielded $\rho=0,123$ where $\rho>\alpha$ (0,05) so as to

H_0 was accepted which meant there was no effect between window broad with the prevention of Pulmonary TB transmission in Tulungagung Regency.

Table 8: The effect of window broad in preventing the transmission of Pulmonary TB disease

Window	Pulmonary TB disease prevention behavior towards the relatives						ρ value
	Less		Satisfactory		Good		
	N	F	N	F	N	F	
$\geq 15\%-20\%$ floor area	62	21,8	34	11,9	19	6,7	$\rho=0,123$
$<15\%-20\%$ floor area	109	38,2	33	11,6	28	9,8	

9. The Effect of House Distance to Health Facility in Preventing Pulmonary TB Transmission

From the test result, it was obtained $\rho=0,023$ where $\rho<\alpha$

(0,05) so as to H_0 was rejected which meant there was an effect between house distance and health facility with the prevention of Pulmonary TB transmission in Tulungagung Regency.

Table 9: The Effect of House Distance to Health Facility with the Prevention of Pulmonary TB Transmission

House distance to Health Facility	Pulmonary TB disease prevention behavior towards the relatives						ρ value
	Less		Satisfactory		Good		
	N	F	N	F	N	F	
< 3 Km	89	31,2	43	15,1	34	11,9	$\rho=0,023$
\geq 3 Km	82	28,8	24	8,4	13	4,6	

10 The Effect of PMO in Preventing Pulmonary TB Transmission

From the test result, it yielded $\rho=0,021$ where $\rho < \alpha$ (0,05) so as to H_0 was rejected which meant

there was an effect between an active role of relative members as PMO with the prevention of Pulmonary TB transmission in Tulungagung Regency

Table 10: The Effect of PMO with the Prevention of Pulmonary TB Transmisiion

An active role of relative members as PMO	Pulmonary TB disease prevention behavior towards the relatives						ρ value
	Less		Satisfactory		Good		
	N	F	N	F	N	F	
Less	52	18,2	10	3,5	11	3,9	$\rho=0,021$
Sutisfactory	48	16,8	20	7,0	7	2,5	
Good	71	24,7	37	13,0	29	10,2	

11. The Effect of Officers Coaching in Preventing Pulmonary TB Transmission

From the Chi square test result, it was obtained $\rho=0,000$ where $\rho < \alpha$ (0,05) so as to H_0 was rejected which meant there

was an effect between officers coaching with the prevention of Pulmonary TB transmission in Tulungagung Regency.

Table 11: The Effect of Officers Coaching with the Prevention of Pulmonary TB Transmission

Health workers coaching	Pulmonary TB disease prevention behavior towards the relatives						ρ value
	Less		Satisfactory		Good		
	N	F	N	F	N	F	
Less	54	18,9	8	2,8	2	0,7	$\rho=0,000$
Satisfactory	86	30,2	30	10,5	23	8,1	
Good	31	10,9	29	10,2	22	7,7	

MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS

Variable	Wald	P
Age	0,000	0,998
Gender	4,808	0.028
Education level	1997	0.000
Job field	0,000	0.997
Knowledge	6.205	0.013
Dwelling density	14.211	0.000
Ventilation broad	.001	0.234
Window Area	.089	0.355
Distance	1.416	0.234
PMO	1.646	0.355
Officers coaching	4.316	0.038

$\alpha = 0,05$

Based on ordinal regression result, it was obtained five variables which were dominantly influence the prevention of Pulmonary TB transmission, namely health workers coaching, gender, knowledge, dwelling density and education level.

DISCUSSION

Based on the research, there was an effect between respondents' gender with the prevention of Pulmonary TB transmission in Tulungagung Regency.

It was accordance with another research done by Erni Erawatiningsih which stated that there was no relationship between genders towards disobedience of treatment on Pulmonary TB patient in *Puskesmas* of West Dompu in 2009. Man received less treatment in preventing the reduction of Pulmonary TB due to their hard workload and smoking habit which facilitated the transmission occurrence.

Based on the research, there was an effect between respondents' age with the prevention of Pulmonary TB transmission in Tulungagung Regency. It was in accordance with the research done by Datulong conducted in Wori Mena village in 2015, asserted that there was a relationship between age with Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases. Hiswani (2009) stated that the exposure of TBC disease on people was influenced by several factors which were social and economic status, nutrition status, and age. Age can influence people to commit the prevention towards the transmission of Pulmonary TB due to the increasing age of person, it will increase their knowledge and awareness in doing the prevention as well in order to get a healthy life and be spared by any disease.

Based on the research, there was the effect between respondents' education level with the prevention of Pulmonary TB transmission in Tulungagung Regency. It was compliance with the research done by Fariz Muaz in 2004 in Serang which asserted that there was a meaningful relation between education and the patients of BTA positive Pulmonary TB. Based on the research done by Tony and Tobing which was conducted in North Tapanuli in 2009 was also stated that there was a meaningful effect between education with the potential of TB transmission. Education is one of factors which can influence the exposure of Pulmonary TB

disease from patients to their relatives, because a higher education of person will make people think more critical in responding certain situation in which will influence their sustainability life, especially for health. Thus, by a higher education, people will attempt to execute the best prevention effort in order to spare from any disease.

Based on research, there was an effect between respondents' job field with the prevention of Pulmonary TB transmission in Tulungagung Regency. It was in accordance with other research done by Fariz Muaz conducted in Serang City in 2014 which mentioned that there was a meaningful relation between job and the patients of BTA positive Pulmonary TB (Muaz, 2014). Nevertheless, based on the research done by Ahmad Hudan conducted in 2014 in *Puskesmas* of Pamulung Tangerang concluded that there was a meaningful relation between job field with the level of Pulmonary Tuberculosis medication adherence (Hudan, 2013). People's job field will influence family's income which had an impact towards the lack of nutrient intake, health care and lack of ability in selecting healthy dwelling so as to make a decrease of endurance and facilitate the occurrence of TBC disease.

Based on the research data, the highest number of having lack treatment on pulmonary TB prevention was housewife. It was happened because a housewife is a person who frequently has a direct contact with the patient, either physically nor non physically, and a housewife is a person who has the highest workload in the house so as to has less attention in their own cleanness and health, and a housewife is a person who has a long time to contact with the transmission source which were in the house.

From the result of the research, there was an effect between respondents' knowledge with the prevention of Pulmonary TB transmission in Tulungagung Regency. It was compliance with the research done by Fariz Muaz

conducted in Serang in 2014 that there was a meaningful relation between knowledge with the patients of BTA positive pulmonary TB (Muaz, 2013). The research which was done by Tony Lumban Tobing conducted in 2009 in North Tapanuli, there was an effect between knowledge with the potential of Pulmonary TB transmission. (Tobing, 2009). Based on the research done by Erni Erawatyningasih conducted in west Nusa Tenggara in 2009 stated there was an effect between knowledge and the disobedience treatment of Pulmonary TB patient and disobedience of taking medicine by patients (Erawatyningasih, 2009). People's knowledge will influence their health, so as to by a sufficient knowledge, it make those people attempted to behave a healthy life. Likewise TB patients, after knowing about their illness, they would know the purpose of medical treatment, transmission, prevention, and so on.

From the research results, there was no effect between dwelling density with the prevention of pulmonary tuberculosis transmission in Tulungagung regency. The results of this study were in line with research conducted by Jendra F.J Dotulong in 2015, there was no strong relationship between dwelling density with the incidence of Pulmonary TB disease in Wori Village, Wori District. (Dotulong, 2015). In a study conducted by Tony Lumban Tobing in 2009 said that there was a significant relationship between the dwelling density with potential pulmonary TB transmission, (Tobing, 2009). Difference results were obtained on ordinal regression test, which showed the effect of dwelling density in preventing pulmonary tuberculosis transmission to family members. This happened because all the independent variables were tested all at once. Dwelling density is one of the risk factors of TB. The transfer of disease, especially infectious diseases through the air will be easier and faster due to the dwelling density, if there were family

members who suffer from TB with BTA positive which got cough by chance. Bacteria of mycobacterium Tuberculosis will stay in the air for approximately 2 hours so as to have the possibility to transmit disease in members who have not been exposed to bacteria M.Tuberculosis. (Datulong, 2015).

Dwelling density of a residence can be the transmission factor of a disease, because the more densely populated will facilitate the occurrence of spreading pulmonary Tuberculosis disease among family members with Pulmonary TB patients which living in one house resulting in the increasing of the incidence of Pulmonary TB.

From the research result there was no influence between ventilation area with the prevention of pulmonary tuberculosis transmission in Tulungagung regency. The result of this study was in accordance to the results of a study conducted by Erlin Fitria Dewi in 2016 in Magelang that said there was no relationship between the ventilation area with the incidence of Pulmonary TB. (Dewi, 2016). However, unlike the research conducted by Tony Lumban Tobing in 2009 in North Tapanuli District, there was a significant relationship between ventilation area and the potential of pulmonary tuberculosis transmission. (Tobing, 2009).

Eligible ventilation has a very important role in regulating air circulation, so the air inside the house remains fresh and maintains the oxygen balance required by each family member. Unqualified ventilation causes the air humidity to be higher that the tubercle microbe become resistant and do not easily die. This of course makes the risk of transmission of disease from patients to the family members who live at home to be higher.

From the results of research there was no influence between the window area with prevention of pulmonary tuberculosis transmission in Tulungagung regency. The results of this study was similar to the results of research conducted by Erlin

Fitria Dewi in 2016 in Magelang which states there was no relationship between lighting with the incidence of Pulmonary TB. The results of research on the actions taken by the family in efforts to prevent transmission of Pulmonary TB to other family members in line with research conducted by Mery in 2010 which mentions sunlight can kill bacteria disease, virus and fungus, it is very useful for the treatment of TB disease. Bacteria in the air can be destroyed by the sun light in a short time. In contrast with a research conducted by Tony Lumban Tobing in 2009 in North Tapanuli District which states that there was a significant relationship between the window area with the potential of Pulmonary TB transmission. (Tobing, 2009).

The light is very important, because it can kill pathogenic bacteria at home, such as TBC bacilli. Therefore, a healthy home must have sufficient entrance of light. Obviously light entrance (window) of the extent of at least 15% to 20% of the floor area contained in the room of the house.

From the result of research indicated there was influence between distance of house with health facility in preventing the transmission of Pulmonary TB in Tulungagung regency.

This was in line with research which was conducted by Ahmad Hudan in 2013 in Pamulang Tangerang stated that there was an influence distance to health facilities with an obedience for taking drugs anti – Pulmonary Tuberculosis, (Hudan, 2013). But unlike the research conducted by Erny Erawatyningsih in 2009 in West Nusa Tenggara that there was no relationship between the distance to health facilities with the compliance of treatment of Pulmonary TB patients. (Erawatyningsih, 2009).

House distance which close to the health facility in the study was not well utilized by the community to check themselves or seek information in terms of prevention of pulmonary TB transmission disease. This can happen because of the

lack of motivation from health workers to invite the general community and families of pulmonary TB patients, especially in terms of delivering information about pulmonary TB disease and prevention.

The reluctance of family members of pulmonary tuberculosis to visit the nearest health facility to get an explanation about pulmonary tuberculosis disease and its prevention can also be affected by the lack of leisure time due to the busyness of daily activities, the absence of transportation support and the limited cost to visit health facilities.

From the research result there was influence between the active role of family members as PMO with the prevention of pulmonary TB transmission in Tulungagung regency.

This was in line with research conducted by Tony Lumban Tobing in 2009 in Tapanuli which stated that there was a meaningful relationship between family support potential of pulmonary TB transmission. (Tobing, 2009). Whereas in a study conducted by Erni Erawatyningsih in 2009 in Nusa Tenggara said that there was no influence of PMO with non-adherence taking medication in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis (Erawatyningsih, 2009). Different data obtained from research conducted by Ahmad Hudan in 2013 in Pamulang Tangerang, concluded that there was no influence of family support with adherence to taking anti- pulmonary Tuberculosis medicine. (Hudan, 2013).

Although the variables used in the research were different, but the point was that family support as a supervisor taking medicine was very influential on the prevention of pulmonary TB transmission disease. The active role of family members as PMO was very needed by people with pulmonary tuberculosis, because of the supervision, it was expected that the patient will be obedient to take medicine and free from pulmonary TB disease so that the risk of transmission to other family member will decrease.

PMO from family members improved patient compliance in taking the medicine of resistant microbe (immune) medicine. To achieve it, it was important to ensure that the patient swallowed all the medications given as directed by direct supervision by the PMO (Medication Treatment Observer, or often also called the Medication Swallowing Supervisor) in order to prevent the resistance. However, the family member must be given education first by health workers about the details of TB disease.

Based on the research showed that there was influence between the development of health officer with the prevention of pulmonary TB transmission in Tulungagung regency.

This was in line with research which was conducted by Tony Lumban Tobing in 2009 in Tapanuli, concluded that there was a meaningful relationship between coaching officers with the potential of pulmonary TB transmission. (Tobing, 2009). While in research conducted by Erni Erawatyningsih in year 2009 in Nusa Tenggara there was no influence of service quality of officer with disobedience to take medication in patient of Pulmonary TB (Erawatyningsih, 2009).

Guidance and counseling of health workers were needed in providing continuous knowledge to pulmonary TB patients and family members thus it was expected that patients and other family members were able to prevent the pulmonary TB transmission disease well so as to the incidence rate of pulmonary tuberculosis can be suppressed. Guidance and counseling of health workers were also indispensable in providing continuous motivation to pulmonary TB patients and their family members so that they were always willing with full awareness to prevent the pulmonary TB transmission disease for the health of surrounding environment in general and personal health particularly.

CONCLUSION:

In accordance with the background of the study and the objectives as well as the results of the research that has been done on 285 respondents in preventing the transmission of pulmonary tuberculosis on patients' relatives in Tulungagung regency, it can be drawn conclusion as follows:

1. Predisposing Factors

From 285 respondents mostly 152 respondents of woman, aged between 36-45 years as much as 77 respondents (34.8%). Senior High School was as many as 125 respondents (43.8%), housewife was as much as 102 respondents (36.1%) and have a good knowledge about pulmonary tuberculosis as much as 200 respondents (70.3%).

2. Enabling Factor

From 285 respondents, most of them had dwelling density $\geq 2.5 \times 3 \text{ m}^2$ / person as much as 169 respondents (59.3%), ventilation area $\leq 10\%$ of floor area as much as 166 respondents (58.3%), window $<15\%$ - 20% of the floor area as much as 169 respondents (59.3%), and house distance to the health facility $<3 \text{ Km}$ as much as 167 respondents (48.6%).

3. Reinforcing Factor

From 285 respondents, active well in PMO activities as much as 140 respondents (49.2%) and get adequate guidance from health workers as much as 138 respondents (48.4%).

4. Predisposing factors that affected in the prevention of pulmonary TB transmission disease in the family of the patient were gender, age, education level, type of work and knowledge of respondents.

5. Enabling factors that affected the dwelling density and distance of the house to health facilities with prevention of pulmonary tuberculosis transmission in families of patients in Tulungagung regency

6. Reinforcing factors that influenced the prevention of pulmonary tuberculosis

transmission in patients' relatives in Tulungagung regency was the active role of family members as PMO and the development of health workers

7. That there was an influence between wald parameter test result on ordinal regression test explaining that gender variable, education level, knowledge, density of residence and coaching officer had a significant influence to preventive behavior toward pulmonary tuberculosis transmission disease in Tulungagung regency. In the other words H_0 was rejected ($\alpha = 0.05$).

SUGGESTION

According to this research, it was found that gender, education level, knowledge, dwelling density and coaching officer had a significant influence on prevention behavior toward pulmonary tuberculosis transmission in Tulungagung regency. Therefore, there were some suggestions that can be submitted by researcher as follows:

1. The need of additional of other variables in further similar studies in order to know what factors can improve the prevention of pulmonary TB transmission disease in families of patients in Tulungagung regency.
2. The need of efforts to increase knowledge for the society through counseling, simulation and empowerment of PKK in routine *arisan* activities, *posyandu* with a theme of prevention of pulmonary TB transmission disease.
3. There is an increasing of health service and health officer development to Pulmonary TB patients and their family in effort to prevent Pulmonary TB transmission disease.
4. The health service shall improve the quality of pulmonary TB officers in carrying out the services and elucidation related to pulmonary TB disease.

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