

FAMILY SUPPORT AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH THE RISK OF LUNG TUBERCULOSIS IN SUBULUSSALAM, ACEH

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ABSTRACT

Background: Tuberculosis (TB) remains a major public health problem in developing countries. This study aimed to examine the association between family support and the risk of lung TB in Subulussalam, Aceh.

Subjects and Method: This was a cross sectional study conducted at Puskesmas (Community Health Center) Penanggalan in Subulussalam, Aceh. A sample of 30 patients was selected for this study. The dependent variable was lung TB. The independent variables were family support, sex, and knowledge. Data on tuberculosis diagnosis status was obtained from the medical record. The other data were collected by questionnaire. The data were analyzed by a multiple logistic regression.

Results: The risk of lung TB was positively associated with weak family support (OR= 4.28; 95% CI= 2.15 to 6.60; p= 0.027), after adjusting for the effects of sex and knowledge.

Conclusion: The risk of lung TB is positively associated with weak family support after adjusting for the effects of sex and knowledge.

Keywords: lung tuberculosis, family support, sex, knowledge.

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