

ABSTRAK

Duane Ardile Samuel 01071210224

HUBUNGAN VAKSIN BCG TERHADAP KEJADIAN TB PARU PASIEN DEWASA DI KABUPATEN TANGERANG

Latar Belakang : Tuberkulosis merupakan penyakit menular dengan tingkat mortalitas tinggi menjadi fokus penanggulangan kesehatan nasional dan global. Rencana Strategi Nasional TB 2020-2024 menargetkan eliminasi TB pada tahun 2023, salah satu faktor penurunan mortalitas TB merupakan pencegahan dengan vaksin TB. Vaksin BCG masih dan merupakan satu-satunya vaksin TB yang berlisensi sebagai vaksin TB, Efek protektif vaksin BCG terbukti pada TB diseminata dan TB meningeal belum terbukti efek protektif vaksin BCG pada TB paru.

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengetahui hubungan Vaksin BCG pada pasien TB paru di Kabupaten Tangerang.

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan desain studi potong lintang (*cross-sectional*) dengan besar jumlah subjek penelitian 103 orang dan teknik pengambilan subjek penelitian *purposive sampling*. Penelitian ini akan dilakukan dengan menggunakan wawancara langsung serta *medical record*.

Hasil : Hubungan Vaksin BCG terhadap Kejadian TB Paru menunjukkan hasil yang signifikan ($p=0,009$), pasien yang belum vaksin BCG memiliki resiko 3,656 kali lebih besar terkena TB paru dibanding pasien yang sudah vaksin BCG (OR = 3,656, 95% CI = 1,447-9,236).

ABSTRACT

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ASSOCIATION OF BCG VACCINE TO PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE IN ADULT PATIENTS AT TANGERANG REGENCY

Introduction : Tuberculosis is an infectious disease with a high mortality rate that is the focus of national and global health management. The 2020-2024 National TB Strategy Plan targets TB elimination by 2023, one of the factors in reducing TB mortality is prevention with the TB vaccine. The BCG vaccine is still and is the only TB vaccine licensed as a TB vaccine. The protective effect of the BCG vaccine has been proven in disseminated TB and meningeal TB. The protective effect of the BCG vaccine in pulmonary TB has not been proven.

Objective : To determine the association between BCG Vaccination in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis at Tangerang regency.

Methods : This study uses a cross-sectional study design with a sample size of 103 individuals and utilizes a purposive sampling technique. The research will be conducted by direct interviews and medical records.

Results : The relationship between the BCG Vaccine and the Incidence of Pulmonary TB showed significant results ($p=0.009$), subjects who had not been vaccinated with BCG has a 3.656 times greater risk of developing pulmonary TB than subjects who had the BCG vaccine ($OR = 3.656, 95\% CI = 1.447-9.236$).