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**ANALISIS SPASIAL KEJADIAN TUBERKOLOSIS PARU BARU DI
WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS KEDUNGUMUNDU TAHUN 2022**

(xiii + 47 halaman + 12 gambar + 2 tabel + 8 lampiran)

ABSTRAK

Tuberkolosis (TB) Paru merupakan salah satu dari 10 penyakit terbesar infeksi kronis yang menyebabkan kondisi buruk dan kematian di seluruh dunia yang disebabkan oleh bakteri *mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pola spasial kejadian TB paru berdasarkan faktor yang terjadi di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kedungmundu. Penelitian ini metode analitik observasional dengan pendekatan analisis spasial menggunakan perangkat lunak *Quantum GIS*. Data kasus TB Paru diperoleh dari Puskesmas Kedungmundu. Sampel yang digunakan yaitu 140 sampel yang terdiri dari 7 kelurahan menggunakan teknik *Purposive Sampling*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 49% terjadi di usia dewasa. 51% memiliki IMT <18,5. 36% status ekonomi tidak sejahtera. 53% kelembaban rumah kurang baik. 9% lantai rumah kurang baik. 21% pencahayaan rumah kurang baik. 56% ventilasi rumah kurang baik. 15% luas area rumah kurang baik. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian diatas lebih banyak penderita TB diusia rentang 25-59 tahun, Indeks Massa Tubuh mayoritas berbadan kurus, lingkungan fisik rumah yang perlu diperhatikan adalah kelembaban rumah dan ventilasi rumah. Kasus TB Paru terbanyak berada di Kelurahan Tandang.

Keywords: Analisis Spasial, Tuberkulosis, GIS, Quantum GIS

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***SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF NEW LUNG TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE IN THE
WORK AREA OF KEDUNGUNDU HEALTH CENTER IN 2022***

(xiv + 47 pages + 12 pictures + 2 tables + 8 attachments)

ABSTRAC

Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB) is one of the 10 biggest chronic infectious diseases that causes poor conditions and death worldwide caused by the bacterium mycobacterium tuberculosis. This study aims to determine the spatial pattern of pulmonary TB incidence based on factors that occur in the working area of the Kedungmundu Health Center. This research is an observational analytic method with a spatial analysis approach using Quantum GIS software. Pulmonary TB case data were obtained from the Kedungmundu Health Center. The sample used was 140 samples consisting of 7 villages using purposive sampling technique. The results showed that 49% occurred in adulthood. 51% have BMI <18.5. 36% economic status is not prosperous. 53% humidity of the house is not good. 9% of the floor of the house is not good. 21% of house lighting is not good. 56% of the house ventilation is not good. 15% of the area of the house is not good. Based on the results of the above study, there were more TB sufferers in the age range of 25-59 years, the majority of the body mass index was thin, the physical environment of the house that needs attention is the humidity of the house and the ventilation of the house. The most cases of pulmonary TB are in the Tandang Village.

Keywords: Spatial Analysis, Tuberculosis, GIS, Quantum GIS