

INTISARI

HUBUNGAN IMUNISASI BCG DENGAN KEJADIAN TUBERKULOSIS PARU DI POLIKLINIK ANAK RSUD SOEDIRAN MANGUN SUMARSO WONOGIRI

Maysta Bangkit Widhi Maryenda¹, Atik Aryani², Ahmad Syamsul Bahri³

Latar belakang. Penyakit Tuberkulosis paru adalah penyakit menular langsung oleh *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Upaya pemerintah untuk menanggulangi penyakit TBC salah satunya dengan memberikan vaksin BCG bagi balita. Vaksinasi BCG memberikan kekebalan aktif terhadap penyakit *tuberkulosis* (TBC). BCG diberikan 1 kali sebelum anak berumur 2 bulan, vaksin ini mengandung *bakteri bacillus calmette-guerrin* hidup yang dilemahkan sebanyak 50.000-1.000.000 partikel/dosis.

Tujuan Penelitian. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan imunisasi BCG dengan kejadian Tuberkulosis Paru di Poliklinik Anak RSUD Soediran Mangun Sumarso Wonogiri.

Metode Penelitian. Penelitian ini menggunakan survey analisis dengan metode observasional *desain case control (retrospective)*. Populasi penelitian adalah semua pasien anak yang berobat di ruang poliklinik Anak RSUD Wonogiri pada tahun 2015, yaitu sejumlah 330 orang. Sampel penelitian sebanyak 330 orang dan teknik pengambilan sampel dengan teknik total sampling. Pengumpulan data menggunakan checklist. Teknik analisis data penelitian menggunakan Chi Square.

Hasil Penelitian. Hasil uji chi square diperoleh nilai χ^2_{hitung} sebesar 5,439 dengan (*p-value*) 0,020 sehingga keputusan uji H_0 ditolak, artinya secara statistik ada hubungan pemberian Imunisasi BCG dengan kejadian tuberkulosis paru di Poliklinik Anak RSUD Soediran Mangun Soemarso Wonogiri.

Kesimpulan. Ada hubungan Imunisasi BCG dengan kejadian tuberkulosis paru di Poliklinik Anak RSUD Soediran Mangun Soemarso Wonogiri

Kata Kunci: *imunisasi BCG, kejadian TB paru, anak*

-
1. Mahasiswa Program Studi Ilmu Keperawatan Universitas Sahid Surakarta.
 2. Dosen Program Studi Ilmu Keperawatan Universitas Sahid Surakarta.
 3. Dosen Program Studi Ilmu Keperawatan Universitas Sahid Surakarta.

ABSTRACT

RELATIONSHIP WITH THE EVENT IMMUNIZATION BCG PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDREN POLYCLINIC HOSPITAL SOEDIRAN MANGUN SUMARSO WONOGIRI

Maysta Bangkit Widhi Maryenda¹, Atik Aryani², Ahmad Syamsul Bahri³

Background. *Pulmonary Tuberculosis is an infectious disease directly by Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Government efforts to tackle tuberculosis one of them by giving BCG vaccine for infants. BCG vaccinations provide active immunity against tuberculosis (TB). BCG is given one time before the child is 2 months old, the vaccine containing the bacterium bacillus Calmette-Guerrin live attenuated total 50000-1000000 particles / dose.*

Research Purposes. *This study aims to determine the relationship with the incidence of BCG immunization Tuberculosis in Children's Polyclinic Hospital Soediran Mangun Sumarso Wonogiri.*

Research Methods. *This study uses a survey analysis of the observational case control design methods (retrospective). The study population was all pediatric patients who seek treatment at the clinic space Wonogiri Children's Hospital in 2015, the number of 330 people. The research sample as many as 330 people and sampling techniques with total sampling technique. Data collection using a checklist. Research data analysis techniques using Chi Square.*

The Result of Research. *The results of the Chi Square test values obtained χ^2_{obs} value of 5.439 with (p-value) 0,020 H_0 test so the decision was rejected, meaning that statistically there is a relationship giving BCG immunization with pulmonary tuberculosis incidence in Child Polyclinic Hospital Soediran Mangun Soemarso Wonogiri.*

Conclusion. *There is a relationship BCG immunization with pulmonary tuberculosis incidence in Child Polyclinic Hospital Soediran Mangun Soemarso Wonogiri*

Keywords: *BCG immunization, the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis, child*

1. Student Nursing Science Sahid University of Surakarta.
2. Lecturer Nursing Science Sahid University of Surakarta.
3. Lecturer Nursing Science Sahid University of Surakarta