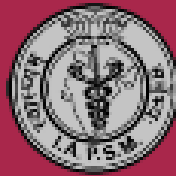


ISSN 0970-0218



Jul-Sep 2018 / Vol 43 / Issue 3

Indian Journal *of* Community Medicine

Official Publication of Indian Association of Preventive and Social Medicine

www.ijcm.org.in

PubMed

Medknow

 Wolters Kluwer

IDENTITAS DAN PENGESAHAN

1. Judul : Prediction Model of Tuberculosis Transmission Based on Its Risk Factors and Socioeconomic Position in Indonesia
2. Penulis : Dyah Wulan Sumekar Rengganis Wardani
3. NIP : 197206281997022001
4. Jabatan/ Golongan : Lektor Kepala/ IVb
5. Instansi : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Lampung
6. Publikasi : *Indian Journal of Community Medicine*, Volume 43 Issue 3, July-September 2018, pages 204-208.
Jurnal internasional terindeks Scopus (Q3 dengan SJR 0,370) dan Web of Science
7. ISSN : 0970-0218
8. Website : www.ijcm.org.in
URL: <http://www.ijcm.org.in/article.asp?issn=0970-0218;year=2018;volume=43;issue=3;spage=204;epage=208;au%20last=Rengganis;type=0>
9. E-mail : editor@ijcm.org.in

Bandar Lampung, 12 April 2018

Mengetahui
Dekan Fakultas Kedokteran,



Dr. Dyah Wulan S.R.W, SKM, M.Kes
NIP 19720628-199702 2 001

Penulis,

Dr. Dyah Wulan S.R.W, SKM, M.Kes
NIP 19720628 199702 2 001

Menyetujui
Ketua Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat
Universitas Lampung,



Warsono, Ph.D

NIP 196302161987031003

KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INOVASI	
UNIVERSITAS LAMPUNG	
TGL	22-4-2018
NO	84/JS/B/I/FF/2018
DIKIR	JUC real
	8

Prediction Model of Tuberculosis Transmission Based on Its Risk Factors and Socioeconomic Position in Indonesia

Dyah Wulan Sumekar Rengganis Wardani, Endro Prasetyo Wahono¹

Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, ¹Department of Civil Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, University of Lampung, Bandar Lampung, Indonesia

Abstract

Context: The current evidence shows that people in low-socioeconomic positions tend to be at high risk for tuberculosis (TB) transmission. **Aims:** The aim of this study is to identify the significance of socioeconomic position and TB risk factors to TB transmission, particularly in Bandar Lampung, Indonesia. **Settings and Design:** This cross-sectional study, conducting in January–November 2017, included 166 samples of smear-positive TB patients collected from 30 community health centers across the city that had implemented DOTS strategy. **Subjects and Methods:** The latent variables consisted of the following: socioeconomic position, housing, nutritional, healthcare access, and TB transmission, which was measured through corresponding indicators. The data were collected through in-depth interviews. **Statistical Analysis Used:** Data analyzed using the partial least square method. **Results:** Determinants of socioeconomic position through housing determinants significantly influence TB transmission with R^2 of 42.3%. They also show that education, housing density index, and internal house transmission are the strongest indicators in explaining their associated latent variables. **Conclusions:** TB control program should be integrated with education improvement, a reduction of housing density index, and strengthened examinations of internal house contacts. These programs should be supported by health institutions and other related institutions. The findings will improve TB control programs, especially in low- and middle-income countries with high-socioeconomic disparity.

Keywords: prediction model, risk factors, socioeconomic position determinants, tuberculosis
