ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis (TB) is one of the largest number in a group of infectious diseases especially in developing countries. Many aspects related to the infection of TB disease include individual aspects of the physical and nutritional (imuniti) and its distribution depends on environmental and socioeconomic aspects of the low. This study aims to determine the socio-economic and environmental relationships with risk of pulmonary tuberculosis transmission to family members living with patients with pulmonary tuberculosis.

The design study is a descriptive analytic cross sectional study approaches. The sample size in this study were sampled at least as many as 30 people were smear positive pulmonary TB patients who seek treatment at the health center Kassi-Kassi, Makassar and willing investigated. The results of this study showed that there was no significant relationship between socio-economic and environmental risk of transmission of pulmonary tuberculosis in family members living with patients with a significant level of $p = 1.000$ on the socio-economic and $p = 0.225$ on the environment.

From this study it can be concluded that the socio-economic and environmental factors had no significant relationship to the risk of pulmonary tuberculosis transmission to family members at home. There are many other factors that may affect the risk of transmission of pulmonary TB include knowledge, attitudes and habits of patients and families about the prevention of TB transmission. Therefore, it is necessary to further enhance prevention programs through various means of health promotion, improving the role of health workers in implementing the DOTS strategy and empower people, especially within the family unit.

Keywords: Pulmonary tuberculosis, Socio-Economic, Environmental, Risk of Transmission