SPREAD CONTROL MODEL OF PULMONARY TB MULTILEVEL MODELLING APPROACH (CASE IN DISTRICT BETUNG AND DISTRICT MUARA TELANG BANYUASIN REGENCY)
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Abstract

Aim: General purpose of this research is the effect of contents analyze determinants individual, household.

Methods: Troubles in the case of pulmonary tb district in which occurs Telang estuary enhancement of data ad in health care unit in compare with data d find in field.

Results: All of factors that influence the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in the district Muara Telang (wetlands) and sub Betung (dry land) Banyuasinie density residential district on the individual level, the air quality at the household level as well as lighting and temperature at the level of the household environment.

Conclusion: Consider the results show that the model simultaneously acquired models is significant, meaning that these factors simultaneously have a significant effect on the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in the district and sub-district estuary gutter BetungBanyuasin district. The next partial test results show the air quality factor and temperature of each household have a significant effect on the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in the district and sub-district estuary BetungBanyuasingutter.