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Table of Content

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| Recent Trends of Research in Health Sciences in Indonesia<br><i>Abubakar Yaro</i>   | 01-02  |
| Anticancer properties of methanolic extract of Piper crocatum leaf using BST and cytotoxicity on HeLa cell lines<br><i>Afrian Rosyadi, Renny Nurul Faizah, Nuri Nuri, Endah Puspitasari</i>   | 03-11  |
| The impact of mother's roles towards preventing home injury in preschool children in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia<br><i>Nadeeya 'Ayn Umaisara Mohamad Nor, Rosnah Sutan</i>   | 12-22  |
| Phytochemical screening and determination of total phenolic content of Dendrophthoe pentandra L. leaves ethanolic extract on mango host<br><i>Nia Kristiningrum, Muhammad Ridlo, Dwi Koko Pratoko</i>                               | 23-32  |
| Optimization of hydroxypropyl methylcellulose and sodium carboxymethyl cellulose in buccal film salbutamol sulphate<br><i>Ni'matul Mauludiyah, Devi Ayu Aprillia, Viddy Agustian Rosyidi, Lusia Oktora Ruma Kumala Sari</i>         | 33-49  |
| The knowledge, attitudes and behaviors of family influence diabetic mellitus diet's compliance among elderly<br><i>Ninna Rohmawati, Sulistiyani Sulistiyani, Nervian Yustiana, Karera Aryatika, Tsitsino Turkadze, Lili Zalizar</i> | 50-58  |
| Prevalence of drug resistant of tuberculosis suspect: A district Central Java, Indonesia<br><i>Noor Alis Setiyadi, Anisa Catur Wijayanti, Rezania Asyfiradayati, Alex Bagaskoro, Wahyu Widodo, Peeyush Soni</i>                     | 59-70  |
| The effect of glycerin as penetration enhancer in a ketoprofen solid preparation—patch on in vitro penetration study through rat skin<br><i>Pratama Ferina Nadya, Umam Choirul, Ameliana Lidya, Nurahmanto Dwi</i>                  | 71-83  |
| Effects of soursop leaf extract and physical training on decreasing oxidative stress and pancreatic histopathology in diabetic rat models<br><i>Retno Yulianti, Citra Ayu Aprilia, Erna Harfiani, Khariri Khairi</i>                | 84-95  |
| Elevated blood serum neutrophil collagenase and NADPH oxidase-1 (NOX-1) in acute coronary syndrome<br><i>Suryono Suryono, I Dewa Ayu Susilawati, Hairrudin Hairrudin, Zane Vinc?vi?a-Gaile</i>                                      | 96-104 |



|   |         |
|---|---------|
| Analytical method validation of eperisone hydrochloride in tablet dosage form by tlc–densitometry<br><i>Vinda Aisya Vira, Nia Kristiningrum, Aisyah Rahmatullah</i>   | 105-114 |
| Analysis of increasing IFN- $\gamma$ expression in mice's lung tissue infected with Mycobacterium tuberculosis by giving purple leaf methanol extract<br><i>Atik Kurniawati, Lilik Maslachah, Rima Parwati Sari, Yahya Jani</i>   | 115-125 |
| Knowledge, attitude, and action of community in disaster preparedness at the slope of Semeru Mountain, Indonesia<br><i>Dewi Rokhmah, Khoiron Khoiron, Juris Burlakovs</i>   | 126-135 |
| Coronary artery disease in periodontitis rat model<br><i>Dewa Ayu Susilawati, Suryono Suryono, Neira Najatus Sakinah, Maizirwan Mel</i>   | 136-144 |
| Analysis factors of direct contact by tuberculosis sufferers to higher incidence risk factor in district of Sumberjambe Region of Jember, Indonesia<br><i>Ida Srisurani Wiji Astuti, Hirdes Harlan Yuanto, Karina Stankevica</i>  | 145-151 |
| A review of environmental health impact from municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill<br><i>Khoiron Khoiron, Ari Natalia Probandari, Wiwik Setyaningsih, Heru Subaris Kasjono, Roy Hendroko Setyobudi, Olga Anne</i>  | 152-159 |
| Application of near infra red (NIR) spectroscopy and chemometrics for determination antioxidant activity of plant leaves extracts<br><i>Lestyo Wulandari, Nia Kristiningrum, Ekananda Putri Kartikasari, Nadya Dini Lestari, Yolanda Deliman</i>  | 160-169 |
| Determination of classification model and phytochemical content of methanol extract of Andrographis paniculata leaves from different altitude regions using near infrared spectroscopy and chemometric<br><i>Lestyo Wulandari, Lucky Yuristika Prahes Kumala, Nia Kristiningrum, Yoshinta Debby</i> | 170-178 |
| STOPP/START analysis of ambulatory geriatric patients attending an internal medicine clinic in Jember, Indonesia<br><i>Antonius Nugraha Widhi Pratama, Tri Rizqi Muharoma, Mariatul Kibthiyyah, Prihwanto Budi Subagijo, Elizabeth Yu Tan</i>   | 179-190 |

## Analysis factors of direct contact by tuberculosis sufferers to higher incident risk factor in district of Sumberjambe Region of Jember, Indonesia

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### Abstract

**Context:** Tuberculosis in a Basic Research of Health 2018 has shown the program to reduce the growing of TB in 2013 to 2018 has the same value (0.4 %). One of the TB transmission depend on the contagious level. On adult sufferer with positive acid resistant bacilli (BTA), more infectious than the negative one even still can transmit the disease. Tb sufferer with negative culture and rongent positive is 17 %. **Aims:** To know the factors of spreading in higher incidence of tuberculosis, which mean the duration of direct contact with the TB's sufferer; the density of home occupancy; the history of roommate; and the behavior of ejection sputum. **Settings and Design:** Cross sectional approach. **Methods and Material:** Used questionnaires to find out the data of direct contact factors of tuberculosis on 30 people who had been infected by tuberculosis. **Statistical analysis used:** Chi square. **Results:** Bivariate analysis from duration of direct contact with TB's sufferer performed the significant level or *P value* 0.464. The density of home occupancy showed *P value* 0.04. Based on the history of roommate, *P value* 0.06. Behavior ejection sputum was examined with *P value* 0.00. **Conclusions:** Factors that influenced higher incidence risk in tuberculosis direct contact are the behavior of ejection sputum and the density of home occupancy. Conversely, the history of roommate and the duration of direct contact with the TB's sufferer did not prove any relation about it.

**Keywords:** Tuberculosis, Spreading, Higher incidence

### Introduction

Basic research of health 2018 has shown the authentic data about tuberculosis (TB) prevalence. In fact, as long as the program to reduce the growing of TB in 2013 to 2018 has the same value (0.4 %)<sup>[1][2][4]</sup>. One of the TB transmission depend on the contagious level. On adult sufferer with positive acid resistant bacilli (BTA), more infectious than the negative one even still can transmit the disease. In BTA positive, the contagious level is 65 %. In BTA negative but the culture positive is 26 %. Tb sufferer with negative culture and rongent positive is 17 %<sup>[5]</sup>. In the world, the spreading of TB from 304 childrens who had contact with adult sufferers showed 48% had positive TB <sup>[8][9]</sup>. World Health

Organization (WHO) also estimated there is 1,3 million new cases a year<sup>[10]</sup>.

This study conducted to know the factors that affected the spreading in higher incidence of tuberculosis, which mean the duration of direct contact with the TB's sufferer; the density of home occupancy; the history of roommate; and the behavior of ejection sputum.

## Materials and Methods

This study used cross sectional approach to observe the sample in district of Sumberjambe region of Jember and using chi square method to analyze the data of direct contact factors that affected higher incidence risk in tuberculosis sufferer.

The sample size was 30 people who had been infected by tuberculosis. Inclusion criteria: TB sufferer with BTA ± adult people cooperative people Exclusion criteria: people with severe illness people with mental disease Independent variable: the direct contact with TB sufferer Dependent variable: contagious TB to the family The tools of this study used questionnaire. The questionnaire was arranged by: duration of direct contact with the TB's sufferer, the density of home occupancy, the history of roommate, and the behavior of sputum ejection.

### Statistic analysis

Chi square

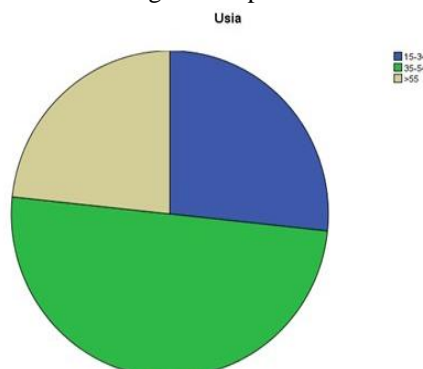
## Result

### Univariate analysis

#### Age

The most respondent is 35 y.o to 54 y.o (15 persons from 30). It means much respondent are productive age (Table 1).

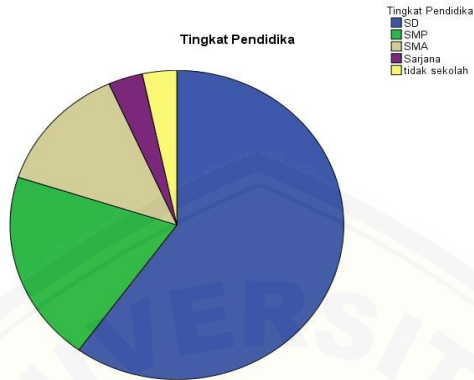
**Table 1.** Age of Respondent



## Education

Eighteen respondents (60 %) showed in elementary school for their education. The second level is in junior high school (six people) (Table 2).

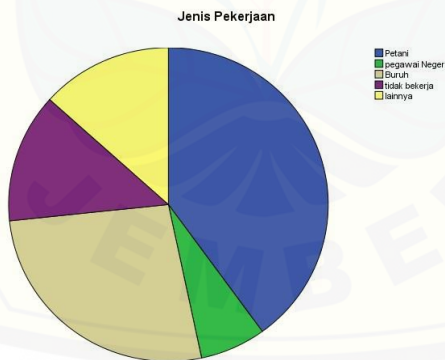
**Table 2.** Education of Respondent



## Job

The table about job of respondent performed that most of respondent is a farmer (12 people or 40 %). Worker is in the second place (8 people or 26.7 %).

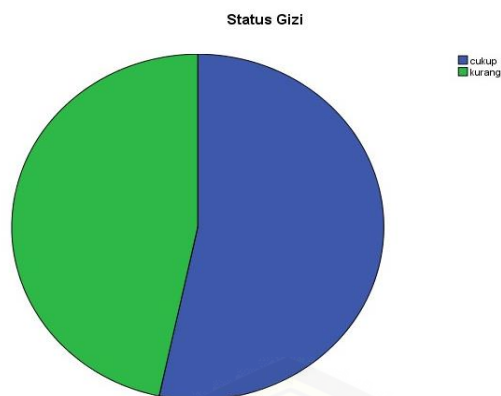
**Table 3.** Job of Respondent



## Nutritional status

The nutritional status showed that many respondent have normal nutritional status (16 people or 53.3 %). Amous 40 people or 46.7 % have bad condition in nutritional status.

**Table 4.** Nutritional Status of Respondent



### Bivariate analysis

#### Direct contact

Bivariate analysis from duration of direct contact with TB's sufferer performed *P* value 0.464.

**Table 5.** Direct Contact of TB

| TB       | Long of contact |           | Total | p    | OR                        |
|----------|-----------------|-----------|-------|------|---------------------------|
|          | < 6 bulan       | > 6 bulan |       |      |                           |
| positive |                 |           | n     | valu | (95 % Confident Interval) |
| Yes      | 10              | 6         | 16    | 0.76 | 1.250                     |
| No       | 8               | 6         | 5     |      |                           |
| Total    | 18              | 12        | 14    |      |                           |
|          |                 |           | 30    |      |                           |

#### Home density of occupancy

The density of home occupancy showed *P* value 0.04.

**Table 6.** History Density of Occupancy

| TB       | Density of occupancy                  |                                       | Total | P     | OR        |
|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-----------|
|          | < 10 m <sup>2</sup> org <sup>-1</sup> | > 10 m <sup>2</sup> org <sup>-1</sup> |       |       |           |
| Positive |                                       |                                       | n     | Value | (95 % CI) |
| Yes      | 15                                    | 1                                     | 16    | 0.04  | 8.333     |
| No       | 9                                     | 5                                     | 14    |       |           |
| Total    | 24                                    | 6                                     | 30    |       |           |



## History of Roommate

Based on the history of roommate, *P* value showed 0.06.

**Table 7.** Home Density of Occupancy

| Positive<br>TB | Roommate |    | Total<br>n | <i>P</i><br>Value | OR<br>(95 % CI) |
|----------------|----------|----|------------|-------------------|-----------------|
|                | Yes      | No |            |                   |                 |
| Yes            | 10       | 6  | 16         | 0.06              | 0.128           |
| No             | 13       | 1  | 14         |                   |                 |
| Total          | 23       | 7  | 30         |                   |                 |

Based on the history of roommate, *P* value showed 0.06.

## Behavior of sputum ejection

Behavior ejection sputum is the latest factor was examined with *P* value 0.00. It enabled occurrence of dangerous tuberculosis spreading.

**Table 8.** Home Density of Occupancy

| Positive<br>TB | Sputum ejection |     | Total<br>n | <i>P</i><br>Value | OR<br>(95 % CI) |
|----------------|-----------------|-----|------------|-------------------|-----------------|
|                | Good            | Bad |            |                   |                 |
| Yes            | 1               | 15  | 16         | 0.00              | 0.110           |
| No             | 12              | 2   | 14         |                   |                 |
| Total          | 13              | 17  | 30         |                   |                 |

## Discussion

Factors that influenced higher incidence risk in tuberculosis direct contact are the behavior of ejection sputum and the density of home occupancy. It could happen because the bad behavior of ejection sputum affected wider distribution of germs (*Mycobacterial tuberculosis* (Zopf, 1883)). Cough has long been implicated in the production of infectious aerosol leading to transmission of tuberculosis (TB). Elucidating the role of cough in transmission depends on understanding the physical process of aerosolizing and expelling mycobacterium tuberculosis (Mtb) bacilli. In the last decade, human aerosol studies have progressed with improved precision of particle detection and greater sophistication of experimental protocols. Additionally, recent success in the direct detection of naturally generated Mtb aerosols has allowed more detailed characterization in terms of their rate of production and size distribution. TB transmission depends on the

coincidence of the site of aerosol generation with the presence of Mtb bacilli. This review will examine the evidence for site of aerosol production during cough and respiratory activities in conjunction with the characteristics of detectable Mtb aerosols and locations of tuberculosis infection. Furthermore, we propose respiratory activities that are likely to optimise aerosol sampling for investigation of transmission<sup>(12)</sup>. TB is an airborne disease that usually affects the lungs leading to severe coughing, fever, and chest pains. Although current research in the past four years has provided valuable insight into TB transmission, diagnosis, and treatment, much remains to be discovered to effectively decrease the incidence of and eventually eradicate TB. The disease still puts a strain on public health, being only second to HIV/AIDS in causing high mortality rates. This review will highlight the history of TB as well as provide an overview of the current literature on epidemiology, pathogenesis and the immune response, treatment, and control of TB. In this race to combat a disease that knows no boundaries, it is necessary to have a conceptual and clear understanding of TB overall with the hope of providing better treatment through novel and collaborative research and public health efforts<sup>(13)</sup>. The density of home occupancy also contributed when the sufferer TB's living together with the healthy people in densely population, it could make easier in spreading the disease. The determinant of pulmonal tuberculosis divided in two main variables, there are environment and population. Environment consists of occupational density. Population consists of gender and age. The different data showed on the study which held in Wori, Indonesia<sup>[3]</sup>, age and gender have strengthen correlation with tuberculosis than occupational density. A study on seven months of recruitment achieved sample size to test for a 33% primary effect on the primary outcome<sup>[13]</sup>, showed that the socioeconomics intervention improved TB cures rates and Tb chemoprophylaxis uptake and completion in an impoverished setting. This evidence supports implementation of recent global policy changes. Socioeconomics support is part of the recently ratified post-2015 global end TB strategy.

Conversely, from this study the history of roommate and the duration of direct contact with the TB's sufferer did not prove any relation about it.

So, it is better for next research is adding quantity of respondent to make more reliable and valid of the result.

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