ABSTRACT

Factors Associated with Suspected Tuberculosis among TB Screening Participants at Sebakung Taka Public Health Center

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Background: Tuberculosis (TB) remains a major public health problem. TB screening at primary healthcare facilities is important for early identification of individuals who may require further diagnostic evaluation. Factors such as smoking, nutritional status, diabetes mellitus, age, and previous TB history may be associated with suspected TB status.

Objective: This study aimed to identify factors associated with suspected TB status among screening participants in the working area of Sebakung Taka Public Health Center.

Methods: An analytic observational study with a cross-sectional design was conducted using secondary data from TB screening involving 134 participants on September 15, 2026. The variables analyzed included sex, age, smoking status, undernutrition, previous TB history, and diabetes mellitus. Data were analyzed using univariable and bivariable analyses with Fisher's exact test at a significance level of $p<0.05$.

Results: Of 134 participants, 11 (8.2%) were classified as suspected TB. Fifteen participants (11.2%) were smokers, 13 (9.7%) had undernutrition, 9 (6.7%) had a previous history of TB, and 32 (23.9%) had diabetes mellitus. No statistically significant associations were found between smoking (p=0.355), undernutrition (p=0.289), previous TB history (p=0.161), diabetes mellitus (p=0.459), age ≥65 years (p=0.621), or sex (p=0.103) and suspected TB status.

Conclusion: No statistically significant associations were found between the analyzed factors and suspected TB status. Strengthening TB screening and diagnostic follow-up remains important for early TB case detection.

Keywords: tuberculosis, TB screening, suspected TB, risk factors, primary healthcare.

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