

**ABSTRACT**  
**PREVALENCE RATE OF HELMINTH CO-INFECTION OF TUBERCULOSIS PATIENT AT**  
**PUSKESMAS TANAKALI KEDINDING SURABAYA**

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Tuberculosis is still one of the causes of mortality and morbidity in the world, including in Indonesia. East Java is the second largest contributor for TB patient. One of the risk factors of TB is the socio-economic problems as a result of poverty. Poverty in endemic areas are also associated with an increase incidence of tropical infections such as helminths. The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence rate of co-infection helminthiasis in patients with pulmonary TB. The research is a descriptive study. The data taken is primary data through interviews with questionnaires and laboratory tests with direct fecal smear. Co-infection is influenced by several internal factors that include the data characteristics, medical history, and behavior, as well as external factors such as environmental sanitation home. The research variables are data characteristics, medical history, behavior, and the environment sanitation. The sample used in study is 17 patients with active tuberculosis treatment in Puskesmas Tanakali Kedinding. The largest age group of TB patients are aged <60 years (75%) with the largest gender is male (56%). 56.3% of patients had health insurance non-BPJS and 56.2% had no history of BCG immunization. 43.75% patients are recurrent TB patients. To score the environment, 62% are still poor and a score of 75% is still bad behavior. Under microscopic examination, sixteen subjects were checked and result was 100% negative. From the results of this study concluded that there is no co-infection of helminth in TB patients from Puskesmas Tanakali Kedinding Surabaya.

**Keywords:** co-infection, helminthiasis, Tuberculosis