

THESIS

**THE EFFECT OF TUBERCULOSIS CADRE TRAINING IN TO
INCREASE KNOWLEDGE AT MODERN ISLAMIC
BOARDING SCHOOL DARUSSALAM GONTOR FIRST
CAMPUS**



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It is hereby stated that the thesis with the title:

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ABSTRACT

The infectious disease tuberculosis (TB) has the second-highest global death rate. According to the World Health Organization's Global Tuberculosis Report 2023, 10.6 million cases of tuberculosis were reported worldwide in 2022, accounting for 1.3 million. Indonesia has ranked the second highest in cases after India with 1,060,000 cases in 2023. Boarding schools, as institutions with dense environments and close contact, are at high risk for the spread of TB. This study aims to adjust TB control guidelines in Islamic boarding schools and train TB cadres at Modern Islamic boarding school Darussalam Gontor for girl's first Campus. This study uses a non-laboratory experimental design with prospective data collection through interviews, *focus group discussions* (FGD), and pretest-posttests to measure knowledge improvement. The results showed a significant increase in the knowledge of TB cadres after training, with a comparison of *pretest* and *posttest scores* tested using the Wilcoxon test ($p = 0.000$). The training involving language education modules has proven to be effective in increasing the understanding and awareness of cadres understanding and awareness of TB prevention and control in the islamoc boarding school environment.

Keywords: Tuberculosis, Islamic Boarding School, Wilcoxon Text.

ABSTRAK

Tuberkulosis (TB) merupakan penyakit menular dengan tingkat kematian tertinggi kedua di dunia. Berdasarkan laporan *Global Tuberculosis Report 2023* oleh WHO, jumlah kasus TB global meningkat dari 10,3 juta pada 2021 menjadi 10,6 juta pada 2022, dengan 1,3 juta kematian. Indonesia menempati urutan kedua kasus tertinggi setelah India dengan 1.060.000 kasus pada 2023. Pesantren, sebagai institusi dengan lingkungan padat dan kontak erat, berisiko tinggi dalam penyebaran TB. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menyesuaikan pedoman

penanggulangan TB di pesantren dan melatih kader TB di Pondok Modern Darussalam Gontor Putri Kampus 1. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain eksperimental non-laboratorium dengan pengambilan data prospektif melalui wawancara, *Focus group discussion* (FGD), serta pretest-posttest untuk mengukur peningkatan pengetahuan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan peningkatan signifikan pengetahuan kader TB setelah pelatihan, dengan perbandingan nilai *pretest* dan *posttest* yang diuji menggunakan Wilcoxon test ($p = 0,000$). Pelatihan yang melibatkan modul edukasi berbahasa terbukti efektif dalam meningkatkan pemahaman dan kesadaran kader terhadap pencegahan dan penanggulangan TB di lingkungan pesantren.

Kata Kunci: Tuberkulosis, Pesantren, Wilcoxon Text.



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