

**SPATIAL PATTERN PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS PATIENT:  
ACCESSIBILITY, ENVIRONMENT AND LIFESTYLE  
FACTOR IN RURAL AREA**

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**Abstract**

Cases of pulmonary tuberculosis was increase and also with complications of diabetes mellitus. The lifestyle of rural communities, environment and access to health facilities were possible to be a risk factors in this cases. Analyzed by descriptive methods, the sample included 12 patient in 2017. The variables were pulmonary tuberculosis patients, topographic map, isohyet data and lifestyle. The villages areas of Hargosari and Banjarejo were the highest cases, and also founded patients pulmonary tuberculosis with diabetes mellitus. The patient obstacle was the absence of public transport to the primary health centre and lack of economy to pay for motorcycle taxis. The buffer results of the distance between health facilities and the patient did show any obstacles. The areas with high rainfall was the areas that has the highest number of pulmonary tuberculosis patients, it was Kemadang areas as many as 5 patient, and spreads in the lowland to moderate areas (500 <metres above sea level) were Kemadang and Banjarejo areas. Clean and Healthy Behavior was less attention. Effort for prevention and promotion communicable and non-communicable disease needed to be socialized in rural areas with high rainfall intensity, difficult access to health facilities and program clean and healthy behavior.

*Keywords: Geographical Information Systems, Mycobacterium Tuberculosis, Diabetes Mellitus*

