

## HUBUNGAN FAKTOR LINGKUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN MALARIA DI KECAMATAN GEBANG KABUPATEN PURWOREJO

TRIYO DARMAJI -- E2A202071  
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Malaria masih merupakan masalah kesehatan di Kabupaten Purworejo sampai tahun 2003, dari 16 kecamatan 4 kecamatan kriteria HCI (API > 5 %), 2 kecamatan kriteria MCI (API 1-5 %), 2 kecamatan kriteria LCI (API < 1%), beberapa usaha penanggulangan telah dilakukan yang juga melibatkan masyarakat, kegiatan tersebut antara lain : *Mass Fever Survey*, *Mass Blood Survey*, pelatihan guru UKS, penemuan dan pengobatan penderita melalui ACD (*Active Case Deteksi*), PCD (*Pasive Case Deteksi*), *Follow UP*. Namun belum cukup efektif. Terbukti dengan masih tingginya API tahun 2003 yaitu 8,10%. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui prafelensi malaria dan hubungan genangan air, semak, jarak persawahan, kandang ternak serta geografis dengan kesakitan malaria di Kecamatan Gebang Kabupaten Purworejo. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan survei di lapangan yang bersifat *eksploratif* dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi seluruh rumah di Kecamatan Gebang, pengambilan sampel dengan *cluster random sampling*. Kemudian di olah dengan *Chi Square*<sup>2</sup> dengan alfa=0,05. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari 210 rumah yang diteliti 61(29,00%) ada kejadian, faktor lingkungannya yaitu genangan air, kandang ternak, semak, jarak sawaah serta geogravis. Variabel yang berhubungan dengan kejadian malaria adalah: genangan air, semak, kandang ternak, serta geografis, variabel yang tidak berhubungan dengan kejadian malaria adalah jarak sawaah. Hal ini dapat di simpulkan bahwa proporsi kejadian malaria di Kecamatan Gebang 29.00%. Jarak persawahan tidak menunjukkan hubungan, sedang kandang ternak, genangan air, semak serta pegunungan menunjukkan hubungan yang bermakna. Untuk penanggulangan malaria perlu dilakukan secara serius dan terus menerus serta lebih banyak melibatkan masyarakat.

**Kata Kunci:** Faktor lingkungan, Malaria

*THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ENVIRONMENT ASPECTS AND THE  
ACCURENCE OF MALARIA AND THE SUB DISTRICT OF GEBANG, DISTRICT  
PURWOREJO*

*Malaria was still a serious health problem in district Porwokerto until the year of 2003. Among 16 sub-regencies, four of them are HCI (API > 5%), two of them are MCI (API 1-5%), and two others are LCI (API < 1%). Some efforts that involve people have been performed to overcome the problem, i.e. Mass Fever Survey, Mass Blood Survey, UKS (school Health unit) advisor training. The search and Treatment of patient by using ACD (Active Case Detection), PCD (Passive Case Detection), and Follow Up. However, those were not still effective. It is proven by the high rate of API in 2003, that is 8,1%. The search is intended to identify the prevalence of malaria and to analyze the relationship between the pond, bushes, the distance between house and rice fields, stables, areas, and the occurrence of malaria in the sub district of Gebang, district of Purworejo. The research is done by performing an explorative survey in the area with cross sectional design. The number of sample observed is 210 houses in the sub district of Gebang. Cluster Random Sampling was used to take the sample. The sample was processed by chi square  $\chi^2$  with  $\alpha=0,05$ . The result of the study showed that people in 61 houses (29,0%) of 210 houses which were observed, suffered from malaria. It was caused by the environment factors, with ponds, bushes, stables, houses near the rice field, and houses in mountainous area. The variables which related to the incidence of malaria are ponds, bushes, and mountainous area. The variable which is not related to the endemic of malaria is the distance of house and rice fields. It can be concluded that the proportion of the occurrence in the sub district of Gebang is 29,0%. The distance of rice field and houses did not show any relationship, while the stables, pond, bushes, and the geography show a significant relationship. It is necessary to carry out some serious and ongoing effort that involve people to overcome malaria.*

*Keyword : Environmental aspect/occurrence, malaria*