

PRAKTEK PENCARIAN PENGOBATAN(*CARE SEEKING*)PENDERITA MALARIA DI  
WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS KAJEN II KABUPATEN PEKALONGAN

Wiwik Widijaningsih -- E2A301219  
(2004 - Skripsi)

Kabupaten Pekalongan merupakan satu dari 13 Kabupaten endemis malaria di Jawa Tengah. Beberapa hasil survey menunjukkan selain memanfaatkan pelayanan kesehatan dalam pengobatan malaria, masyarakat juga memanfaatkan obat yang dijual bebas di warung/toko obat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui praktek pencarian pengobatan penderita malaria di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kajen II Kabupaten Pekalongan, tahun 2003. Rancangan penelitian ini adalah studi potong lintas(*cross sectional study*). Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah penduduk di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kajen II yang sedang menderita atau mempunyai riwayat malaria yang mencari pengobatan. Besar sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah 273. Analisis data dilakukan dengan uji X dengan  $\alpha:0,05$  Hasil penelitian menunjukkan proporsi responden penderita malaria yang melakukan pengobatan dengan membeli obat anti malaria di warung 37,7% dan responden yang berobat ke pelayanan kesehatan sebesar 62,3%. Hasil analisa bevariat menunjukkan ada bhubungan yang bermakna antara umur ( $p = 0,01 > \alpha$ ), jenis kelamin ( $p = 0,2$ ), pekerja ( $p=0,00$ ), pendidikan ( $p=0,00$ ) kendaraan ke Pusat pelayanan kesehatan ( $p=0,00$ ), pendapat tentang harga obat ( $p=0,01$ ), nasehat penobatan ( $p=0,00$ ) dan keparahan sakit ( $p=0,00$ ) dengan praktek pencarian penobatan penderita malaria. Sedangkan variable pengetahuan ( $p=0,15$

**Kata Kunci:** Praktek pencarian penobatan, penderita malaria, Pekalongan, 2003

*CARE SEEKING PRACTICE OF CENTER IN PEKALONGAN DISTRICT YEAR OF  
2003*

*Pekalongan district is one of the 13 district that has malaria endemic at Central Java. From thr survey, it is shows that the society use not only the health service for malaria medicinal treatment but also the free medicine at mini market (warung) or pharmacy. The objective of this study is to find out the care seeking practice of malaria patients at the working area of Kajen II Heatth Center in Pekalongan district at 2003. This study is a cross sectional design. The populationof uhis study is the inhabitant of the working area of Kajen II Health Center who is sick of malaria or having malaria history and is looking for the treatment. The sample of this study is 273. The data is being analysed by using  $\chi^2$  test with alfa:0,05 The result shows the proportion of*

*malaria patient of malaria which seeking by medicinal to any mini market (warung) is 37,7% and 62,3,%are seeking by visiting the medicinal health. From the bivariat analysis, it is shown that there is a significant relation among age ( $p=0,01$ ), sex ( $p=0,02$ ), occupation ( $p=0,00$ ), education ( $p=0,01$ ), income( $p=0,04$ ) distance to the health center( $p=0,00$ ) and the transportation cost to health center ( $p=0,00$ ) the treatment cost of the health center( $p=0,00$ ), and the medicine cost ( $p=0,01$ ) treatment servis( $p=0,00$ ), the seriousness of the illness ( $p=0,00$ ) to the care seeking practice of malaria patients. On the other hand, there is no relation between education to the care seeking practice of malaria patients. From this study, it is suggested to Health Official of Pekalongan district to cooperate with mini market in order to improve the treatment quality, the mini market should be involved in spreading the information about malaria after had provided the knowledge about malaria and also giving more illumination about malaria treatment to society at the malaria endemic area by using all the tools provided.*

*Keyword : Care seeking practice of malaria patients at the working area of kajen II health center in Pekalongan district year of 2003*