

ABSTRAK

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Analisis Faktor Risiko Kejadian Malaria di Wilayah Puskesmas Pangkalbalam Kota Pangkalpinang Propinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung
109 halaman + 32 tabel + 14 gambar + 14 lampiran.

Wilayah Puskesmas Pangkalbalam Kota Pangkalpinang merupakan daerah endemis malaria dengan *Annual Malaria Incidence (AMI)* berfluktuasi dari tahun 2004 sampai 2007 dengan *AMI* masing-masing sebesar 33,45 ‰; 39,29 ‰; 23,96 ‰; dan 24,51 ‰. Kondisi tersebut dimungkinkan karena karakteristik lingkungan yang mendukung perkembangan nyamuk vektor malaria serta aktivitas masyarakat yang berisiko tertular malaria. Oleh karena itu penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis faktor lingkungan dan praktek masyarakat yang menjadi faktor risiko kejadian malaria.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional dengan disain *case-control*. Subyek terdiri dari kelompok kasus (68 orang) dan kelompok kontrol (68 orang). Penentuan kasus dilakukan dengan pemeriksaan sediaan darah positip terhadap suspek malaria klinis. Sedang kontrol dipilih yang hasilnya negatif. Faktor praktek responden yang diukur meliputi kebiasaan ke luar malam, penggunaan obat nyamuk, pemakaian kelambu, pergi ke daerah endemis, sedang faktor lingkungan yang diobservasi meliputi kawat kasa, semak-semak, dinding, langit-langit, genangan air, serta kondisi cuaca. Data dianalisis dengan chi-square dan regresi logistik ganda.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rerata suhu udara 24,9%, kelembaban 83%, curah hujan 213,4 mm, dan kecepatan angin 3,0 m/det. Sebagian besar kelompok kasus (57,7%) mempunyai kebiasaan keluar malam hari, sebanyak 51,5% kelompok responden punya riwayat pergi ke daerah endemis malaria, dan sebagian besar di sekitar rumah responden (72,1%) terdapat genangan air, Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 4 faktor potensial yang berkaitan dengan kejadian malaria. Namun hasil analisis regresi logistik menunjukkan bahwa hanya 3 faktor yang menjadi faktor risiko kejadian malaria, yaitu kebiasaan ke luar rumah malam hari (OR=3,454), riwayat pergi ke daerah endemis (OR=3,901), dan genangan air (OR=3,446).

Bila seseorang mempunyai kebiasaan ke luar rumah pada malam hari, pergi ke daerah endemis, dan di sekitar rumah tinggalnya terdapat genangan air maka orang tersebut berisiko tertular malaria (89%).

Kata kunci : Faktor risiko, kejadian malaria, Pangkalbalam Pangkalpinang.

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ABSTRACT

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Risk Factors Analysis of malaria incidence in the working area of Pangkalbalam Health Center Pangkalpinang City, Province of Bangka Belitung

109 pages + 32 tables + 14 Figures + 14 appendixes.

Pangkalpinang health center was an endemic area of malaria which had a fluctuative *annual malaria incidence* (AMI) from the year of 2004 to 2007 with each AMI of 33,45 ‰; 39,29 ‰; 23,96 ‰; and 24,51 ‰. These condition might be related to environmental factors and the community activities. This research aimed to analyze environmental factors and the community activities in relation to malaria incidence in Pangkalbalam Pangkalpinang case control design, the subjects.

It was an observational research using case-control design. The subjects of the research were divided into two groups, namely cases (68 subjects) and control (68 subjects). Cases were defined and based on the positive blood examination of plasmodium, and controls were the negative blood examination. Community activities measured in this research consisted of the night going out habit, mosquito coil usage, bed net usage, and traveling history to another endemic area of malaria. For the environmental factors, It was observed on the existence of ventilation screen, vegetation around the house, kind and condition of wall, ceiling, and water bodies around the house. Data would be analyzed using chi-square and multiple logistic regression techniques at 5% level of significance.

The result showed that the climate in Pangkalpinang city supported the development and survival of mosquitoes as malaria vector. The mean of temperature was 24,9⁰C, humidity 83%, rainfall 213,4 mm, and wind speed was 3,0 m/s. There were 4 variables as potential factors contributing malaria incidence based on the bivariate analysis, but only 3 variables as risk factors contributing to malaria incidence by multiple logistic regression: the night going out habit, traveling history to another endemic area of malaria, and the existence of water bodies around the house which each Odds Ratio of 3,454; 3,901; and 3,446.

Someone who had the night going out habit, traveling history to another endemic area of malaria, and the existence of water bodies around the house might to had malaria diseased 89% of probability.

Key words: Risk factors, malaria incidence, Pangkalbalam Pangkalpinang.