

ABSTRACT

Malaria is still a global problem in human life. Developing and tropical countries like Indonesia is a country prone to the occurrence of malaria transmission. In 2014 malaria at East Java province which is the highest Trenggalek at Pandean Puskesmas with imported malaria cases. In 2011 at Pandean Puskesmas found indigenous malaria cases as a result of contracting patient with imported malaria. The aim of the study is to describe a picture residential neighborhood as well as the risk of malaria imported to the occurrence of indigenous malaria in Puskesmas Pandean.

This research is a descriptive study using cross sectional design. The sample size in this study were 52 people who were taken from the two closest people living around the 26 patients with imported malaria in 2014 with purposive sampling technique. Data were collected by interview and observation of the environment overview and history of indigenous malaria.

The results showed description of physical environment conditions wall of home (86.5%) qualified, sky conditions the home (57.7%) did not yet qualified, gauze ventilation conditions (96.2%) did not qualify, the condition of the floor of the house (76,9%) qualified, and house construction (80.8%) qualified. Temperature on research areas between 22-31°C, humidity between 58-95%, rainfall between 5-20 mm / day, wind speed 35km / h. Breeding place of mosquito (96.2%) are around the house, resting places mosquitoes (100%) are around the house, ownership of livestock (73.1%), cattle pens (53.8%) over 10 meters, where predator and mosquito larvae (100%). Respondent's habit evening outside the home (80.8%) did not, use mosquito nets when sleeping (59.6%) did not, the habit of using anti-mosquito drugs (84.6%) did not, the habit of hanging clothes (84.6%) did not. Program government where existed (15.7%) in the form of a mosquito net, and a history of contracting malaria (0%).

It may conclude that the descriptions of the environment are supports the transmission of malaria in theory but can not be a factor in the risk of transmission of malaria in Pandean Puskesmas. The Equitable distribution of government programs and counseling can prevent malaria early.

Keywords: imported malaria, *indigenou*malaria, environments, determinants