ABSTRACT

Diphtheria disease is one type of contagious infectious diseases. Diphtheria cases distributing tend to increase from year to year in the East Java. In 2011 at the Subdistrict Arjasa there is only one case, but in 2012 an increase in cases occurs at the Subdistrict Arjasa. This research is conduct to analyze the factors individual characteristics that influence the transmission of diphtheria disease in the Subdistrict Arjasa, Situbondo.

This research uses a case-control design using the ratio of 1:2 (18 cases: 36 controls). The research uses primary data and secondary data. Primary data obtained by directly interviewing to the respondents. Interviews are conducted using a questionnaire to obtain data on nutritional status, knowledge, immunization status, age, gender, and the closeness of the contacts. Secondary data obtained by the number of people and rural immunization coverage. Secondary data obtained from the Department of Health Situbondo and Primary Health Center at Arjasa.

The results showed that the factors have a significant influence of individual characteristics of age OR = 12.4 (95% CI = 3.179 to 48.366), OR = 5.714 knowledge (95% CI = 1.139 to 28.656), immunization status OR = 8.5 (95% CI = 1.008 to 71.706), the closeness of contact OR = 3.538 (95% CI = 1.073 to 11.664) against diphtheria disease transmission. While analysis results of factor individual characteristics showed that do not affect is nutritional status OR = 1.446 (95% CI = 0.443 to 4.724) and gender OR = 1.562 (95% CI = 0.500 to 4.879).

The conclusion of this research is factors individual characteristics that influence transmission of diphtheria disease is age, knowledge, immunization status, and the closeness of the contacts. It is recommended to conduct health promotion activities can be posted on the sidelines of a community of diphtheria and the importance of providing complete immunization of children in the Subdistrict Arjasa, Situbondo.

Keywords: Immunization status, Diphtheria, closeness of contact.