ABSTRACT

TEMPORAL SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF RISK FACTOR AS EARLY WARNING SYSTEM LEPTOSPIROSIS OCCURANCE IN GRESIK CAPITAL

Leptospirosis is a acute infectious disease that can infect humans and animals caused by leptospira bacteria and pathogens classified as zoonoses. Leptospirosis is a disease transmitted by animals to humans through the issuance of urine. Gresik is an area of leptospirosis cases in East Java with the highest total number of cases during the period 2009 - 2012 was 90 people. The research objective is to map and analyze the environmental risk factors with spatial temporal approach to a suspected risk factor for the incidence of leptospirosis in order to produce the information in the context of early warning on the incidence of leptospirosis. Type of study is cross-sectional analytic study sites in Gresik regency. The population in this study was the total population of all districts in Gresik regency risk of transmission of leptospirosis occurred since the year 2009 - 2012 which is 16 districts. The research results obtained distribution events in Gresik regency based epidemiological characteristics evenly across regions / districts Gresik with the dominant male population that occurs in the wet season and dry season. Mapping and analysis of risk factors for air temperature, relative humidity, rainfall index, altitude, insecurity flooded areas, vegetation in Gresik regency on the incidence of leptospirosis showed very varied and did not show a specific distribution pattern. The results obtained rat trapping rats species caught most is the house mouse (Rattus. tanezumi), and riol Rat (Rattus novergicus) and identification of the presence of leptoprires in the urine of rats riol (Rattus novergicus) positive.

Key words: Analysis of spatial temporal, Leptospirosis