ABSTRACT

Leprosy is a chronic infectious disease caused by *Mycobacterium leprae* and the primary attack is located on the edge of a nervous system. Leprosy is still a public health problem in Indonesia, because it has not achieved the desired target population which prevalence must less than 1/10,000 inhabitant. The purpose of this study is to analyze the factors that influence the incidence of subclinical leprosy in elementary school children in rural districts Watestani Nguling Pasuruan. The study used cross sectional design with proportional sampling technique. Ninety-five samples from fourth grade primary school children are collected also from fourth, fifth, and sixth grade of primary school in the village Watestani Nguling Pasuruan district in 2012. Specimens are taken from peripheral blood from a fingertip at the elementary school child with a filter paper method and serological examination of leprosy in the ITD Unair to determine antibody titer of anti PGL-1. The seropositives results from the samples are considered to be sub clinical leprosy. Variables examined include age, sex, nutritional status, contact history, old contacts, contact type, parental income, parental knowledge, occupancy density, lighting and water consumables. To determine the effect of each variable used Logistic Regression statistical test. The results of leprosy serology (indirect ELISA) in subclinical leprosy (proportion sero - positive) 29.5% (28) samples are positive. From the results of any statistical analysis of the influence of contact history, income and source of water used with subclinical leprosy patients on the incidence of elementary school children in rural districts Watestani Nguling Pasuruan. For the variables age, sex, nutritional status, knowledge, lighting and residential density has no effect on the incidence of subclinical leprosy. Based on the results, it is advisable to take the survey more contact with leprosy patients improved, improving personal hygiene, the addition of a questionnaire on personal hygiene variables (use soap) and water supply repairs or installation of pipelines in the area.

Keywords: Subclinical leprosy, elementary school, risk factors, ELISA