

FAKTOR LINGKUNGAN DAN PERILAKU KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT YANG BERPENGARUH TERHADAP KEJADIAN FILARIASIS *BRUGIA MALAYI* : STUDI DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS LIMPASU KABUPATEN HULU SUNGAI TENGAH PROPINSI KALIMANTAN SELATAN

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HEALTH BEHAVIOR

2009

Filariasis still became a health problem in the work area of Limpasu Health Center, Hulu Sungai Tengah Regency. This disease spread in the society, whose environment was dominated by swamps that well potential for mosquitos to hatch their larvae. This kind of environment is claimed as endemic filariasis zone however, the survey resulted that finger blood test in 2006, showed that the presence of micro filarial was at the rate of 4,16 %. The objective of this research was to analyze the environment factor and health behavior of the society towards the incident of *Brugia malayi* Filariasis in Limpasu Health Center, Hulu Sungai Tengah Regency.

The research used analytical observational design to analyze various environment factors and the health behavior of the society, which those aspects influenced the presence of filariasis in Limpasu Health Center, Hulu Sungai Tengah Regency. The engineering this research was *comparative cross sectional design*.

By using questionnaire form, observation form and doing surveillance entomologi there fore gained the data that was analysis which drewed the studied variables, presented in frequency distribution and cross tabulation with percentage. Then the data was analysed by using simple logistic regression to variable which is examined by using $p < 0,25$ to analyse environmental condition factors and people health behavior which has risk to filariasis incidence in public health center Limpasu Hulu Sungai Tengah regency. To knowing the most variable to filariasis incidence in Hulu Sungai Tengah regency it was done double logistic regression by using $p < 0,05$. In addition, management verification on filariasis remedy.

The results of the research and the discussion of the analysis towards the environment factors and the health behavior of the society in Limpasu Health Center, in Hulu Sungai Tengah Regency, could be concluded that the most influential variables towards the incident of filariasis in that place was first; the variables of the existence shrubs ($p=0,001$; $OR=17,157$). The second was the variables of knowledge ($p=0,019$, $OR=9,069$) The third was variables action ($p=0,009$; $OR=12,444$)

The prevention and control program of filariasis disease in Limpasu Health Center in Hulu Sungai Tengah Regency has gone well enough but however it still needs to be improved in order to be able to cut down the spreading of Filariasis disease. The effort of controlling management can be done through the re-constructing, stables re designing, shrubs cleaning around the houses and behavior improving and P2 Filariasis program improving. Through the conclusion acquired, then suggestion that may be manifested are: 1) efforting a frequent innovative counseling to the society with multimedia as an alternative utility, and holding an approach to chief administrative officers or regency to facilitate the activities related to PSN. 2) Supporting/advocating regional Government Regency to re activate the health cadres 3) giving/creating

awareness in the society to take parts actively in the efforts of eliminating the potential spots for mosquitos hatching their larvas, and also reducing physical contact with mosquitos through the installafing of mosquito netting accross a door, window or around a bed, reducing the outdoor activity in the evening and reducing mobility to endemic zone

Keywords : environmental factors, people health behavior, filariasis controlling management

