

ABSTRACT
ANALYSIS OF BEHAVIOR AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS
CORRELATED TO THE EVENT OF MALARIA ACCORDING TO THE
THEORY OF PRECEDE PROCED

Study Cross Sectional in Region of Puskesmas Tanaraing, Waingapu, East Sumba

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Introduction: *Malaria is still a public health problem in Indonesia, especially in the working area of Tanaraing Community Health Center, Rindi District, East Sumba Regency and is one of the health center with the highest malaria visits in 2017 as found that high malaria transmission in the Tanaraing Community Health Center area was caused by several factors, environmental factors and poor community behavior.* **Method:** *This study was a non-experimental correlational descriptive cross sectional design. The total sample in this study were 220 residents who were in the working area of Tanaraing Health Center. The independent variables in this study are behavior and environment. The dependent variable is the incidence of malaria. Samples were taken by cluster random sampling. Data was collected by questionnaire. Data were analyzed by univariate ie frequency distribution while bivariate analysis used Spearman Level Correlation with 95% confidence level and multivariate analysis using Multiple Logistic Regression Test with $\alpha = 0.05$.* **Results:** *Bivariate analysis on environmental and behavioral variables found a significant relationship with the incidence of malaria, while the multivariate analysis found that the most dominant factor of each variable in influencing the incidence of malaria was the habit variable using bed nets when sleeping with OR = 2.013 95% CI = 1,121-3,617.* **Discussion:** *It can be concluded that health workers in Tanaraing Community Health Center need to conduct additional counseling on malaria, especially regarding the use of mosquito nets and villages with high Annual Parasite Incidence (API) such as Rindi and Tamburi villages, carried out longitudinal surveys, and mapping of suspected sites as breeding places and resting places Anopheles mosquito, so that data can be used as a reference for malaria eradication programs and continuous vector control.*

Keywords: malaria, environment, behavior, precede procedure