

ABSTRACT

Houses are structures serving as residence for shelter and for family's supports. Leprosy represents a perennial communicable disease affecting peripheral nerves, skins, and other bodily tissues. Behavior is an individual's response or reaction to stimuli both internal and external to him or her. The purpose of the present research was to analyze effects of residences' density and dwellers' behaviors on occurrences of leprosy in village Watuprapat district Nguling regency Pasuruan.

This was a descriptive analytical research. The unit sample was houses in Watuprapat village, Nguling – Pasuruan. Sample was taken using simple random sampling method. Data was taken on May 2010. The independent variables were the residences' density and dwellers' behaviour, while the dependent variable was Leprosy disease. Primary data was taken by questionnaire and the secondary one was taken from The Leprosy Eradication Programme in Nguling Public Health Centre (PHC).

The result of this research showed that the number of Leprosy in Nguling was 7,9%, with the prevalence number up to 18,15 per 10.000 inhabitants. Number for dense houses category was 73,2%, dwellers' behaviour in less dense houses was 81,1%. There was a significant correlation between residence density to leprosy disease and also between dwellers' behaviour to leprosy disease.

It can be concluded that there is a correlation between residence density and dwellers' behaviour to leprosy disease. By Improving the work performance of Nguling PHC and related departments may be effective to prevent people from leprosy disease.

Keywords: Residence' density, dwellers' behavior, leprosy.