# ABSTRACT

Malaria is one of the global health problems. Indonesia is the highest case contributor for South East Asia Region case number. East Java is one of the Province which gets malaria's elimination certificate, except in 5 region, include Trenggalek. All of the cases indicate in 2013—2015 are import malaria. The aim of this research is to describe the pattern of clinical medication seeking by import malaria sufferers in Puskesmas Pandean working area.

This was a cross sectional study with descriptive quantitative approach. Research's sample is 26 import malaria sufferers in 2013—2015 who has chosen purposively with inclusion criteria. Interviewhad used to get information about characteristics, malaria histories, and mobility histories, the pattern and determinants of clinical medication seeking by import malaria sufferers.

The result of the research shows 100% respondent is man who is working as agricultural laborers which spread out to 11 regions in outside Java and live in the woods have infected. Mostly of respondent feel the malaria symptom in their working place outside Java (53, 8%). The day seeks clinical medication at day three after symptom (34, 6%). Respondents that feel the symptom in Puskesmas Pandean working area has choosenPuskesmas as the center of clinical medication place (42,3%), and hospital (19,2%) for them whose experience the malaria symptom in their working area outside Java. As the same, Puskesmas is chosen as intermediate clinical medication place (60%) by respondent although 20% go to Dukun. Knowledge of respondent about malaria is enough (61,5%), attitude is support the clinical medication seeking (69,2%), the distance between camp and health care center is very near (34,6%), little difference with very far (30,8%), family support (92,3%), partner and supervisor support 100%.

All of respondent chose the clinical medication as their prime medication. It need more support from staff of Puskesmas Pandean, to give more information and medication follow up.

**Key words:** import malaria, clinical medication, determinant

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