

ABSTRACT

Malaria is the main parasite infectious disease in the world infecting 170 millions people annually. This disease still becomes one of health problem in world community. It was supposed that in the more than 300 millions to 500 millions malaria case there were mortality rate approximately between 750,000 to 2 millions annually. Especially in Indonesia the average case was 15 millions clinical case annually. Maluku province is one of area in Indonesia that included in criteria of malaria endemic area. AMI of 2005 was 182,71%. At North Maluku regency in 2006 the AMI was 182,51%. The visiting of uotside care in 2006 was 12.124 case of clinical malaria. The highness of infection was caused by geographic condition, rice field area and coast area, environment factors, the knowledge of behavior aspect and community environment infrastructure. The objective of this research was to study correlation between knowledge, attitude, end action and also the condition of community environment infrastructure toward malaria case.

This research was Analytical Observational research with the research time included the Cross-Sectional research sample was people > 17 years old who visited the Pasahari A Community Health Center, Wahai Sub regency. The independent variables were age, education, knowledge, attitude, action and community environment infrastructure toward environmental condition while the dependent variable was the malaria incidence. The statistical test used Chi-square test.

This research obtained result namely there was no correlation between malaria incidence end age ($p=0,57$), education ($p=0,117$), while there was any correlation between malaria incidence and physical environment knowledge ($p=0,000$, OR=20,650), biology environment knowledge ($p=0,000$, OR=7,464), community environment infrastructure knowledge ($p=0,000$, OR=44,286), physical environment attitude ($p=0,000$, OR=9,531), biology environment attitude ($p=0,002$, OR=6,118), community environment infrastructure attitude ($p=0,000$, OR=11,594), physical environment action ($p=0,000$, OR=24,471), biology environment action ($p=0,000$, OR=9,360), community infrastructure action ($p=0,10$, OR=4,452).

From this research can be concluded that the knowledge, behavior, action and community environment infrastructure has correlation with malaria incidence. So, it was suggested the increasing of information program toward community about the prevention end fight against to malaria that related with environment and the support from Puskesmas and Health Department of Central Maluku Regency.

Keywords: Malaria, behavior, environment

ABSTRAK

Penyakit malaria merupakan penyakit infeksi parasit utama didunia yang mengenai 170 juta orang tiap tahunnya. Penyakit ini masih merupakan masalah kesehatan masyarakat dunia. Di perkirakan kurang lebih ada 300 juta hingga 500 juta kasus malaria dengan kematian berkisar antara 750,000 hingga 2 juta meninggal setiap tahun. Khususnya di Indonesia rata-rata kasus diperkirakan 15 juta kasus klinis tiap tahunnya. Propinsi Maluku adalah salah satu propinsi di Indonesia yang termasuk kriteria daerah endemis malaria. AMI tahun 2005 sebesar 182,71^{0/}₀₀. Kabupaten Maluku Tengah tahun 2006 AMI 1982,51^{0/}₀₀ kunjungan rawat jalan 92,529 kasus. Puskesmas Pasahari A, jumlah kunjungan rawat jalan tahun 2006 12.124 kasus malaria klinis. Tingginya penularan di sebabkan Kondisi geografis, daerah persawahan dan pantai, faktor lingkungan, pengetahuan aspek prilaku dan sarana lingkungan masyarakat. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mempelajari hubungan pengetahuan, sikap, tindakan dan kondisi sarana lingkungan masyarakat terhadap kejadian malaria.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian Observasional Analitik dengan waktu penelitian termasuk penelitian *Cross Sectional*. Sampel penelitian adalah orang yang berumur > 17 tahun yang datang berkunjung ke Puskesmas Pasahari A, kecamatan Wahai. Variabel bebas adalah umur, pendidikan, pengetahuan, sikap, tindakan dan sarana lingkungan masyarakat terhadap kondisi lingkungan sedangkan variabel tergantungnya adalah kejadian malaria. Uji statistik menggunakan uji *Chi - Square*

Penelitian ini didapatkan hasil adalah tidak ada hubungan kejadian malaria umur ($p=0,057$), pendidikan ($p=0,117$), sedangkan ada hubungan kejadian malaria pengetahuan lingkungan fisik ($p=0,000$, OR=20,650), pengetahuan lingkungan biologik ($p=0,000$, OR=7,464), pengetahuan sarana lingkungan masyarakat ($p=0,000$, OR=44,286), sikap lingkungan fisik ($p=0,000$, OR=9,531), sikap lingkungan biologik ($p=0,002$, OR=6,118), sikap sarana lingkungan masyarakat ($p=0,000$, OR=11,594), tindakan lingkungan fisik ($p=0,000$, OR=24,471), tindakan lingkungan biologik ($p=0,000$, OR=9,360), tindakan sarana lingkungan masyarakat ($p=0,010$, OR=4,452).

Penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa pengetahuan, sikap, tindakan dan sarana lingkungan masyarakat ada hubungan dengan kejadian malaria. Sehingga disarankan penyuluhan kepada masyarakat tentang pencegahan dan pemberantasan malaria yang berhubungan dengan lingkungan di tingkatkan dengan dukungan Puskesmas dan Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Maluku Tengah.

Kata kunci : Malaria: Perilaku, lingkungan