

## ABSTRAK

Wilayah Puskesmas Buntok di Kabupaten Barito Selatan merupakan daerah endemis malaria. Jumlah kasus malaria tahun 2008 sebesar 2150 kasus dengan Annual Malaria Incidence (AMI) 57,7 per 1000 penduduk dan Annual Parasit Incidence (API) 10,73 per 1000 penduduk. Tingginya kasus malaria di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Buntok disebabkan antara lain daerah rawa-rawa, persawahan, banyak sungai yang berair tenang, kebiasaan tidur tidak menggunakan kelambu, meletakkan kandang ternak dekat rumah, sering berada diluar rumah pada malam hari, dan bekerja di hutan.

Tujuan penelitian menganalisis adanya hubungan pengetahuan, perilaku (sikap, tindakan) dan karakteristik masyarakat (umur, pendidikan, pekerjaan) di daerah endemis terhadap kejadian malaria di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Buntok, Kabupaten Barito Selatan, Propinsi Kalimantan Tengah.

Desain penelitian Observasional Analitik dengan waktu penelitian termasuk Cross Sectional. Besar sampel dalam penelitian adalah 94 sampel yang diambil secara acak sistematis. Data dilanjutkan dengan menggunakan kuesioner hubungan antara pengetahuan, perilaku dan karakteristik masyarakat di daerah endemis terhadap kejadian malaria, dianalisis dengan uji statistik Chi-Square.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa angka kejadian malaria (insiden) = 25,5 % diantara para kepala keluarga responden. Kejadian malaria berhubungan dengan sikap, tindakan, pendidikan dan pekerjaan (Chi-Square berturut-turut  $p = 0,049$ ;  $p = 0,000$ ;  $p = 0,013$ ;  $p = 0,000$ ).

Disimpulkan bahwa angka kejadian malaria di tempat penelitian tinggi (daerah endemis) terdapat variabel sikap, tindakan, pendidikan dan pekerjaan ada hubungan dengan kejadian malaria. Disarankan kepada Puskesmas Buntok untuk melakukan penyuluhan kepada masyarakat melalui forum PKK, Posyandu dan pasien yang datang ke puskesmas tentang sikap, tindakan, pendidikan, dan pekerjaan meliputi : bagi pekerjaan yang berisiko agar menggunakan baju lengan panjang dan celana panjang, memakai *repellent*, membersihkan lingkungan rumah, tidur menggunakan kelambu. Bekerjasama dengan pihak kecamatan, kelurahan, RT/RW melakukan penyemprotan nyamuk dan Pemerintah Daerah membuat Perda untuk memperbaiki perilaku masyarakat.

*Kata kunci : Kejadian malaria, daerah endemis, Karakteristik masyarakat, pengetahuan, perilaku.*

## ABSTRACT

Local Health center area of Buntok in south Barito regency is are of malaria endemic. A number of malaria in 2008 in the amount of 2150 problem with 57,7 each 1000 pupolation in Annual Malaria Incidence (AMI) and 10,73 each 1000 pupolation in Annual Parasite Incidence (API). The increase of malaria case in local government clinic are of Buntok is caused such as swamp are, field, many rivers which has quiet water, sleep habit without use mosquito net, put livestock pen near home, often be in out home at night and work in forest.

The purpose of research was to analyze the relationship knowledge, behavior (attitude, measure) and characteristic of society (age, education, work) in endemic area toward malaria case in local government clinic area of Buntok, south Barito regency, central Kalimantan province.

Research design was analytic observasional with research time included cross sectional. Quantity of sampel in research was 94 samples which be taken in systematic random. Data was gathered by questionnaire relationship between knowledge, behavior and characteristic of society in endemic area toward malaria case was analyzed use by Chi-square statistical analysis.

The result of research showed that insidence rate = 25,5 % among house hold. Malaria case related to attitude, behavior, education and work. (Chi-square continued  $p = 0,049$ ;  $p = 0,000$ ;  $p = 0,013$ ;  $p = 0,000$ )

It is concluded that research area is categorized as highly endemic malaria area there are variable of attitude, behavior, education and work relate with malaria case. It is suggested for local government clinic of Buntok to do information to society through PKK forum, Integrated Health care Service, and patient who comes to local government clinic about attitude, behavior, education and work include : for work has risk in order to use long shirt and trousers, use *repellent*, clean the house environment, sleep use mosquito net. Cooperate with sub district, political district, neighborhood association (RT)/ administrative unit the next to lowest level in city (RW) doing mosquito spraying and the local government mode a local regulation for correct social behaviour.

*Key words : malaria case, endemic area, characteristis of society, knowledge, behavior.*