

ABSTRACT**Alternative for Malaria Control Program at Endemic Area
in the District of Tolitoli, Province of Central Sulawesi**

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The incidence rate of malaria in the District of Tolitoli, Province of Central Sulawesi remains high. In year 2000, there were 5,641 cases of clinical malaria, with AMI of 32.56 per 1000 population, and in year 2001 it increased to 6,612 cases, with AMI of 37.62 per 1000 populations. and the PR (Parasite Rate) increased from 2.47 % to 4.7%. Efforts that had been implemented in malaria control program were, for example, detection and treatment for the patient, malariometric survey, house fogging, biological control, larviciding, mosquito net providing, and roll back malaria program. The objective of this study was to identify the risk factors of malaria incidence and to arrange alternatives for malaria control program.

This was a cross-sectional observational study. Samples were taken using stratified random sampling method in 6 villages, stratified as having high, moderate, and low AMI. Total samples comprised 408 individuals, aged more than 15 years.

Results showed that the activities in malaria control program were not totally in compliance with the guidelines. The planning and implementation adequacy of effort were respectively 62.5% and 59%. Evaluation was also undertaken to the results of the program that presented as AMI, PR, SPR, and PF.

Results of analysis using multivariate logistic regression test revealed that the risk factors affecting malaria incidence ($p < 0.05$) were previous malaria history, searching for initial treatment, knowledge, habit of staying outside the house at night, the use of mosquito net, the use of mosquito repellent, presence of poultry, and hygiene of the house.

Based on the result of the study, alternative for malaria control program can also be implemented alternatively by the elucidation with involved interrelated sector across and public empowerment.

Keywords: clinical malaria, risk factor, program alternative