

ABSTRACT

The objectives of the research was to study the dominant factors that influenced the effectivity of iodine capsule distribution and to built up a strategy to improve it.

The research was conducted at Malang regency from July to August 2001. This is an analytical research conducted cross sectionally. The sample in the research were 4 Public Health Center, that had low and high iodine capsule distribution, namely: Batu, Pujon, Kromengan, and Pamotan. The sample were taken by multistage random sampling. It is consisted of 28 official health, 32 target people of iodine capsule distribution, 8 people from food and nutrition team, and 32 Village figures. The data were collected by interview with respondent and document's observation. Data analyzed used linear regression.

The research revealed that the implementation of distribution hadn't fit with distribution implementation's guide yet. Provider's knowledge had already good enough but there were some provider's skill were still low. Only a few providers that had high motivation. A lot of providers didn't trained, good implementation was done by trained providers. Mostly providers didn't get paid and they expected to get paid. The equipment and medicine were available, but still in incomplete ways.

Neither plan of action nor work schedule of Public Health Services were existed. But there were individual plan of action and work schedule, although both of them were still in low category. The realization of cost only 21,09 % from the need and unit cost of iodine capsule's distribution average Rp 19.10,-

The effectivity of iodine capsule's distribution was 71,7%, adequacy 62,8%. But effectivity and adequacy for pregnant woman only about 57,8%. The pregnant woman who got the capsule in the most effective age (less than 3 month) were 25%. People's knowledge were 36,6% mostly elementary graduated. The environment factor didn't become any problem.

All variable above showed that dominant factors in distribution implementation were provider's skill and plan of action. An dominant factors in effectivity of iodine capsule was : target knowledge. From that analysis, the suggested strategy to improve the effectivity of iodine capsule's distribution were:

- a. The strategy to improve human resource's quality through improving provider's knowledge of IDD and iodine capsules distribution, improving the skill of distribution implementation and improving management skill and knowledge.
- b. Strategy Communication, Information and Education (KIE) through advocacy to food and nutrition team in district level, improving midwife's knowledge, individual communication and mass communication.
- c. Policy strategy by supplying iodine capsule.

Keyword : Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD), iodine capsule's distribution strategy.