ABSTRACT

Model Of Prevention Schistosomiasis At Napu Highlands Subdivision North Lore District Poso

Prevention efforts conducted by the Health Department cuts marshes that block sunlight, eradicate vectors of Schistosomiasis with molucida and to disseminate to the public about the dangers of Schistosomiasis in order to change behaviors to prevent transmission of the disease.This study aims to analyze the relationship between the incidence of Schistosomiasis prevention models in Plateau District of North Lore Napu Poso district. This study was an observational analytic study with case-control approach. The sample cases are 57 people who suffer Schistosomaisis and control samples are 57 people who do not suffer from Schistosomiasis. Techniques of data collection by interview and direct observation in the field. Data were analyzed using univariate, bivariate and multivariate analysis with logistic regression test with significance level of 5% ($\alpha = 0.05$). The results of this study indicate that there are seven variables related to the work incident Schistosomiasis p-value of 0.001 ($p < 0.05$), knowledge of p-value of 0.036 ($p < 0.05$), use of latrines p-value of 0.000 ($p < 0$, 05), the use of water resources p-value of 0.003 ($p < 0.05$), the habit of passing a focus area of the p-value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$), use of personal protective equipment p-value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$) , where the river around the p-value of 0.020 ($p < 0.05$). While unrelated ad three variables: p-value measures 0.451 ($p < 0.05$), the presence of rice fields around the p-value of 0.302 ($p < 0.05$), the presence of swamps around the p-value of 0.334 ($p < 0.05$). The conclusion of this study is a model of prevention that includes the use of latrines in get, customs clearing area focus, use of personal protective equipment and the existence of the river around the house.

Keywords: Model of Prevention, Schistosomiasis, Personal Protective Equipment.