

ABSTRACT

Analysis Ecosocial toward Malaria in Public Health Center of Meninting, Batulayar, West Lombok

Malaria is dominant disease in tropical and subtropical area and it can cause the people die. In 2013, Indonesian people suffered malaria in 1,9 percent. The prevalence of Malaria in 2013 was 6,0 percent. The number of sickness according to API (Annual Parasite Incidence) standard was 2,50. Hence, West Lombok was in the category of MCI (Moderate Case Incidence) with the range 1-5 (Dinkes Lombok Barat, 2012). The case of clinical malaria or AMI (Annual Malaria Incidence) in Public Health Center of Meninting in the last four years was occurred a trend that increased. Moreover, this study aimed to analyze ecosocial toward malaria in Public Health Center of Meninting, Batulayar, West Lombok. The study utilized case control design or retrospective study to find out the relationship of risk factor that influenced malaria (cause-effect relationship). The sample of case group of this study was all of the people who looked for treatment in the Public Health Center of Meninting and they were claimed that they suffered clinical malaria. Meanwhile, the sample of control group of this study was all of the people who looked for treatment in the Public Health Center of Meninting and they were claimed that they did not suffer clinical malaria. Furthermore, the numbers of sample of this study were 76 respondents that consisted of 38 respondents for case sample and 38 respondents for control sample. The result of this study showed that the risk factors that influenced malaria were puddle around the house with $OR=3,85$, $CI\ 95\% = 1,46 - 10,13$, shrubs around the house with $OR=0,36$, $CI\ 95\%=0,14 - 0,94$, the condition of wall of the house with $OR=0,33$, $CI\ 95\%=0,12 - 0,89$, and the habit of the use of mosquito net while sleeping with $OR=0,20$, $CI\ 95\%=0,07 - 0,57$. The descriptive analysis of all factors that influenced malaria showed that knowledge, the habit of the use of mosquito net while sleeping, the puddle around the house, the shrubs around the house, and the condition of wall of the house were the risk factors of malaria. The most dominant of risk factors that perhaps influenced malaria was the puddle around the house ($p= 0,006$) Confidence Interval (CI) 1,46 – 10. Meanwhile, the climate factors (temperature, humidity, rainfall, the sun radiation, and the wind speed) might be stated that they were still able to make malaria vector proliferated. The malaria in the Public Health Center of Meninting was more dominant in the ecosystem of hills than in the ecosystem of beach. However, the writer of this study suggested for next researchers who conduct similar study, but they should add environment factor, climate factor, and larger area factor.

Keywords: malaria, *ecosocial*, ecology factor, social factor