ABSTRACT

Leprosy is the one of the infectious disease that pose a very complex problem. The problems arise not only in terms of medical treatment but also include social, economic, cultural, security and national defense. The purpose of this research is to determine the distribution of leprosy new cases on based on environment factor and social economi in district Konang and Geger of Bangkalan. Type this research is observational analytic using research design case control, is comparing people who have leprosy (cases) with people who do not suffer from leprosy (control). Sampel uses cases total sampling, the number of cases as many as 55 cases (public health Konang as 34 cases and public health Geger as 21 cases) and 55 for control group. The result bivariate analysis using Chi Square test, type of flooring ($p = 0,846$), ventilation ($p = 0,000$), lighting ($p = 0,430$), humidity ($p = 0,176$), water resources ($p = 0,000$), education ($p = 0,391$), working ($p = 0,206$), income ($p = 0,511$), residential density ($p = 0,037$) and travel time to health care ($p = 0,000$). The result multivariat analysis, water resources ($OR = 5,927$) and travel time to health care ($OR = 5,494$). The result of spatial analysis the showing that leprosy cases tend to cluster with center coordinates (113.04,-7.04472) in the village of Durin Timur. Conclusion of this research is the relationship between water resources and travel time to health care in Konang and Geger of Bangkalan district.

Keywords : Distribution, new leprosy, environment, social economic, traveling time to health care