Analisis Tren Spasial-Temporal Kejadian Malaria Berdasarkan Faktor Lingkungan dan Kependudukan di Kabupaten Kapuas Tahun 2013-2017

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Abstrak

Malaria is a disease caused by the Plasmodium parasite and is transmitted by the Anopheles mosquito. Malaria is one of the health problems faced by Indonesia and the world. So that efforts to eradicate malaria are included in one of the goals of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This study aims to determine the relationship of environmental and population factors to the incidence of malaria in Kapuas District. This study used ecological methods carried out in 17 sub-districts in Kapuas District in 2013 - 2017. The data used in this study were secondary data obtained from relevant agencies, namely the Kapuas District Health Office, Kapuas Regency Central Bureau of Statistics and BMKG Palangkaraya. The independent variables in this study were topography, rainfall, water area, distribution of bed nets, and population density. For the dependent variable is the incidence of malaria. The results of the analysis show that environmental variables, namely topography, rainfall, water area, and population distribution and population variables, namely population density are significantly associated with malaria incidence in Kapuas District in 2013-2017 (p value <0.1). The results of the analysis also showed positive relationships between the topographic, water, and netting distributions with the incidence of malaria. While the rainfall and population density variables showed a negative relationship to the incidence of malaria. Preventive efforts need to be made to prevent the incidence of malaria in the Kapuas Regency, such as maximizing the distribution of mosquito nets to spray in transmigrant homes, providing larvacides and strengthening malaria baseline data by mapping.
Key words: Malaria, Environmental Factors, Demography Factor