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**ANALISIS SPASIAL DAN FAKTOR RISIKO KEJADIAN FILARIASIS DI
KABUPATEN PASAMAN BARAT TAHUN 2012**

VIII + 122 halaman, 4 tabel, 28 gambar, 6 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Penyakit filariasis merupakan suatu penyakit endemis di Indonesia. Kabupaten Pasaman Barat merupakan salah satu daerah endemis filariasis dengan prevalensi sebesar 11,64. Hal ini sangat dimungkinkan oleh berbagai faktor seperti perilaku dan lingkungan. Analisis spasial sangat diharapkan membantu pengambilan kebijakan untuk pencegahan dan pemutusan rantai penularan filariasis di Kabupaten Pasaman Barat. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui faktor risiko kejadian filariasis yang kemudian digambarkan secara spasial melalui pendekatan *Geographic Information System (GIS)*.

Penelitian ini bersifat analitik dengan menggunakan desain penelitian *case control study* melalui pendekatan *Geographic Information System (GIS)*. Kasus adalah penduduk yang menderita filariasis berdasarkan hasil pemeriksaan laboratorium dan kontrol adalah penduduk yang tidak menderita filariasis. Jumlah kasus dan kontrol adalah 92. Pengambilan data dilakukan melalui wawancara dan observasi. Analisis dilakukan secara spasial, univariat, bivariat, dan multivariat.

Secara analisis spasial didapatkan bahwa persebaran kejadian filariasis berada di area perkebunan kelapa sawit. Hasil analisis bivariat dari 11 variabel yang dianalisis terdapat 7 variabel yang bermakna terhadap kejadian filariasis di kabupaten Pasaman Barat tahun 2012, yaitu : kebiasaan keluar rumah malam hari (OR=22.10, CI 95%:6.95-70.32), kebiasaan menggunakan obat anti nyamuk (OR= 9.6, CI 95%:3.45-26.73), kebiasaan pola berpakaian (OR=3.53, CI 95%:1.46-8.62), kebiasaan memelihara hewan reservoir (OR=4.78, CI 95%:1.92-11.89), keberadaan sungai (OR=0.166, CI 95%:0.06-0.50), keberadaan sawah (OR=4.58, CI 95%: 1.73-12.13), keberadaan perkebunan (OR=7.72, CI 95%:2.34-25.43). Kebiasaan keluar rumah malam hari merupakan faktor risiko yang paling dominan untuk terjadinya kejadian filariasis.

Secara analisis spasial didapatkan bahwa persebaran kejadian filariasis berada di area perkebunan kelapa sawit. Disarankan kepada masyarakat yang sering keluar rumah malam hari agar menggunakan obat anti nyamuk dan mengenakan pakaian yang melindungi seluruh bagian tubuh dari gigitan nyamuk. Kemudian perlu dilaksanakan program pengendalian vektor dan lingkungan secara terpadu.

Daftar Pustaka : 47 (2000 – 2012)

Kata Kunci : Filariasis. analisis spasial, perilaku, lingkungan

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**SPATIAL ANALYSIS AND RISK FACTORS FILARIASIS IN WEST PASAMAN
DISTRICT OF 2012**

VIII + 122 pages, 4 tables, 28 pictures, 6 appendixs

ABSTRACT

Filariasis is an endemic disease in Indonesia and West Pasaman district is one of the endemic areas of filariasis with prevalence rate 11,64. It is very caused by various factors such as behavior and environment. Spatial analysis is expected to assist the decision making for the prevention and termination of the disease of transmission of filariasis in West Pasaman. The purpose of this study is to determine the incidence of filariasis risk factors that are spatially depicted then approach Geographic Information System (GIS).

This study is the analytic study using case control study design with approach Geographic Information System (GIS). Cases are people who infected filariasis based on laboratory test results and control the population who do not infected by filariasis. The number of cases and controls is the 92. Data is collected by interviews and observations. Analyses were performed by univariate, bivariate, multivariate, and spatial.

In the analysis it was found that the spatial distribution of the incidence of filariasis in the area of oil palm plantations. The results of bivariate analysis of 11 variables that were analyzed contained 7 significant variables on the incidence of filariasis in West Pasaman district in 2012, namely: the habit of going out at night (OR = 22.10, 95% CI :6.95-70 .32), the habit of using anti-mosquito (OR = 9.6, CI 95% :3.45-26.73), dress habits (OR=3.53, CI 95%:1.46-8.62), the habit of maintaining animal reservoirs (OR= 4.78, CI 95% :1.92-11.89), presence of river (OR = 0.166, 95% CI :0.06-0.50), presence of rice field (OR = 4.58, 95% CI: 1.73-12.13), presence of oil (OR = 7.72, CI 95% :2.34-25.43). Habit of going out at night is a risk factor of the most dominant factor for the occurrence of events filariasis.

The conclusion is the spatial distribution of the incidence of filariasis was found in the area of oil palm plantations. It suggested to the people are habit of going out at night to use mosquito repellent and wearing a shirt and trousers. Vector control programs need to be implemented in an integrated environment.

Refrences : 47 (2000 – 2012)

Keywords : filariasis. spatial analysis, behavioral, environmental