ABSTRACT

FACTORS AFFECTING THE PREVENTION OF MALARIA BY THE FAMILY HEAD IN THE DISTRICT RAJABASA SOUTH LAMPUNG

by

Gilang Yoghi Pratama

Malaria is one of the infectious disease remains a public health problem in Indonesia. Prevention and transmission of malaria have been carried out as gebrak malaria as a national movement to eradicate malaria in Indonesia, but the movement is not optimal, especially in malaria endemic areas. This study aims to determine the factors that affect malaria prevention by households in the District Rajabasa of South Lampung.

The method of this research is analytic descriptive by cross sectional approach. The variables studied were age, education level, occupation, income, history of malaria illness, knowledge, and attitudes. The study involved 397 respondents.

The results showed that factors related to the prevention of malaria by the head of the family is a history of malaria illness (p = 0.009) and employment (p = 0.005) with the most dominant factor is a history of malaria illness with p = 0.010, OR = 1.838 and 95 % CI = 1.156 to 2.924. Based on the analysis it can be concluded that if the head of the family has never been exposed to malaria and has the possibility of prevention work has a low risk of 60.6 %.

Government need to socialize community on a regular basis related District Rajabasa of Anopheles sp mosquito behavior, how to eradicate mosquitoes, malaria treatment and prevention of malaria, so that people know and want to prevent malaria consistently.

Keywords : District Rajabasa, malaria, prevention,