

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS SANITASI RUMAH DAN *HYGIENE* DENGAN KEJADIAN MALARIA DI DESA NERONG KECAMATAN KEI BESAR SELATAN KABUPATEN MALUKU TENGGERA

¹Indah Kumala Sari Roroa,² Ukik Agustina

¹ Ilmu kesehatan masyarakat ² Fakultas FAKAR

Universitas STRADA Indonesia

E-mail : indahkumalasariroora_2024@gmail.com

Latar Belakang : Tingginya kasus malaria bulan September-Desember 2023 sebanyak 82 kasus disebabkan sanitasi rumah dan *hygiene* yang buruk menjadi faktor yang berkaitan dengan penularan malaria karena menyediakan lingkungan yang cocok sebagai *resting place* dan *breeding place* bagi nyamuk pembawa penyakit malaria. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk hubungan sanitasi rumah dan *hygiene* dengan kejadian malaria di Desa Nerong Kecamatan Kei Besar Selatan Kabupaten Maluku Tenggara.

Metode : Desain penelitian ini adalah analitik kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *case control*. Responden diambil dengan rumus *case control study* 1 : 1 dengan sampel sebanyak 45 orang dan sampel kontrol adalah 45 orang, sehingga total responden 90 orang. Variabel independen adalah sanitasi rumah dan *hygiene* dan variabel dependen adalah kejadian malaria. Hasil uji statistik menggunakan *chi square* tabel 2 x 2.

Hasil : Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sanitasi rumah diketahui sebagian besar responden sebanyak 53 (58.9%) dalam kategori tidak memenuhi syarat. *Hygiene* diketahui sebagian besar responden sebanyak 47 (52.2%) responden dalam kategori tidak memenuhi syarat. Kejadian malaria diketahui setengah dari responden sebanyak 45 (50.0%) dalam kategori ada riwayat dan setengah dari responden sebanyak 45 (50.0%) dalam kategori tidak ada riwayat.

Analisa Data : Hasil analisa data menunjukkan bahwa variabel sanitasi rumah dengan kejadian malaria diperoleh nilai p value $0,001 < \alpha = 0,05$ dan nilai OR sebesar 4.230 dan variabel *hygiene* dengan kejadian malaria diperoleh nilai p value $0,005 < \alpha = 0,05$ dan nilai OR sebesar 3.294. Demikian ada hubungan sanitasi rumah dan *hygiene* dengan kejadian malaria.

Kesimpulan : Berdasarkan hasil penelitian maka disimpulkan bahwa masyarakat harus selalu memperhatikan sanitasi rumah dan *hygiene* yang baik agar dapat terhindar dari kejadian malaria. Tenaga kesehatan juga selalu memberikan informasi melalui penyuluhan sehingga dapat menambah pengetahuan masyarakat terkait pentingnya sanitasi rumah dan *hygiene*.

Kata Kunci : *Hygiene*, Kejadian Malaria, Sanitasi Rumah

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF HOUSE SANITATION AND HYGIENE WITH THE INCIDENT OF MALARIA IN NERONG VILLAGE SOUTH BIG OF KEI DISTRICT SOUTHEAST MALUKU DISTRICT

Indah Kumala Sari Roroa¹, Ukik Agustina²

²Department of Public Health, Faculty of FAKAR,
Universitas STRADA Indonesia

E-mail : indahkumalasariroora_2024@gmail.com

Introduction : The high number of malaria cases in September-December 2023, as many as 82 cases, was caused by poor home sanitation and hygiene, which are factors related to malaria transmission because they provide a suitable environment as a resting place and breeding place for mosquitoes carrying malaria. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between home sanitation and hygiene and the incidence of malaria in Nerong Village, Kei Besar Selatan District, Southeast Maluku Regency.

Method : The design of this study is quantitative analytic with a case control approach. Respondents were taken using the 1: 1 case control study formula with a sample of 90 people. The independent variables are home sanitation and hygiene and the dependent variable is the incidence of malaria. The results of statistical tests using chi square table 2 x 2.

Results : The results of the study showed that home sanitation was known by most respondents as many as 53 (58.9%) in the category of not meeting requirements. Hygiene was known by most respondents as many as 47 (52.2%) respondents in the category of not meeting requirements. The incidence of malaria was known by half of the respondents as many as 45 (50.0%) in the category of having a history and half of the respondents as many as 45 (50.0%) in the category of having no history.

Data Analysis : The results of the data analysis showed that the variable of home sanitation with the incidence of malaria obtained a p value of $0.001 < \alpha = 0.05$ and an OR value of 4,230 and the variable of hygiene with the incidence of malaria obtained a p value of $0.005 < \alpha = 0.05$ and an OR value of 3,294. Thus, there is a relationship between home sanitation and hygiene with the incidence of malaria.

Conclusion : Based on the research results, it is concluded that people must always pay attention to home sanitation and good hygiene in order to avoid malaria. Health workers also always provide information through counseling so that they can increase public knowledge regarding the importance of home sanitation and hygiene.

Keywords : Hygiene, Malaria Incidence, Home Sanitation