THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BEHAVIORAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS WITH THE INCIDENCE OF MALARIA AT ELOPADA HEALTH CENTER, SOUTH-EAST SUMBA, EAST NUSA TENGGARA

By Wilhelmus Olin

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ABSTRACT

Background: Malaria is a major public health concern in many countries. It is endemic in over 100 countries, and almost half of the worldwide population is at risk of malaria. According to WHO, one million people die from malaria each year. Previous studies showed that socio-economic status, access to health services, and climate factors are determining the incidence of malaria. This study aimed to determine the relationship between behavioral and environmental factors with the incidence of malaria at lopada Health Center, in South-East Sumba, East Nusa Tenggara.

Subjects and Method: This was a case control study conducted at Elopada Community Health Center, in South-East Sumba, East Nusa Tenggara. A sample of 158 patients was selected by fixed disease sampling consisting of 79 patients with malaria in the case group and 79 patients without malaria in the control group. The dependent variable was malaria. The independent variables were age, sex, education, occupation, knowledge, attitude, behavior, and environment. The data were collected by questionnaire. The data were analyzed by a multiple logistic regression.

Results: Age, sex, education, occupation, knowledge, attitude, behavior, and environment, were all associated with the incidence of malaria, although some of them (sex, attitude, behavior, and environmental factor) statistically non-significant

Conclusion: Age, education, occupation, and knowledge, are all associated with the incidence of malaria, and they are statistically significant. The associations between sex, attitude, behavior, and environmental factor, with malaria incidence were not statistically significant.

Keywords: malaria, age, sex, education, occupation, knowledge, attitude, behavior, environment.

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