

## ABSTRAK

**Nianastiti Modeong.** 2012. Deskripsi Lingkungan Fisik Daerah Endemik Malaria di Desa Kotabunan Kecamatan Kotabunan Kabupaten Bolaang Mongondow Timur Tahun 2012. Skripsi, Jurusan Kesehatan Masyarakat, Fakultas Ilmu-Ilmu Kesehatan dan Keolahragaan, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo. Pembimbing I dr Zuhriana K. Yusuf, M.Kes dan Pembimbing II Sirajuddin Bialangi, S.KM, M.Kes.

xviii + 64 halaman + 15 Tabel + 5 Grafik Tabel + 9 Lampiran

Malaria adalah penyakit yang disebabkan oleh plasmodium, yang ditularkan oleh nyamuk *Anopheles* terhadap manusia sehingga menyebabkan infeksi demam yang berkala. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui gambaran Lingkungan Fisik Daerah Endemis malaria di Desa Kotabunan, Kecamatan Kotabunan, Kabupaten Bolaang Mongondow Timur Tahun 2012. Jenis penelitian ini bersifat Deskriptif dengan rancangan *observasional*. Populasi dari penelitian ini adalah seluruh kepala keluarga (KK) yang ada di desa Kotabunan dengan jumlah populasi 742 KK dan dengan sampel 88 KK menggunakan teknik *Purposive Sampling*. Analisis data menggunakan analisis persentase.

Hasil penelitian lingkungan fisik di daerah endemis dilihat dari suhu air, suhu air baik ( $> 20^{\circ}\text{C}$  dan  $< 30^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) yaitu sebanyak 70 (79,5%) dan suhu air tidak baik ( $\leq 20^{\circ}\text{C}$  dan  $\geq 30^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) yaitu sebanyak 18 (20,5%), lingkungan fisik daerah endemis dilihat kelembaban. Kelembaban udara baik ( $\geq 60\%$ ) yaitu sebanyak 47 (53,4%) dan kelembaban udara yang tidak baik ( $< 60\%$ ) yaitu sebanyak 41 (46,6%), lingkungan fisik daerah endemis malaria dilihat dari kecepatan angin, baik ( $< 1,6\text{ km}$ ) yaitu 72 (81,8%) dan kecepatan angin yang tidak baik ( $\geq 1,6\text{ km}$ ) yaitu sebanyak 16 (18,2%), lingkungan fisik di daerah endemis dilihat dari ketinggian, baik ( $< 2000$  mdpl) yaitu 88 (100%), lingkungan fisik daerah endemis dilihat dari kedalaman air disekitar rumah, kedalaman air baik (air dangkal) sebanyak 74 (84,1%). kedalaman air baik (air dangkal) sebanyak 60 (68%) dan kedalaman air tidak baik (air tidak dangkal) sebanyak 28 (32%).

Diharapkan kepada masyarakat yang ada di desa Kotabunan, agar lebih memahami bahwa pentingnya menjaga kondisi fisik lingkungan rumah yang merupakan tempat berkembangbiaknya nyamuk.

**Kata kunci : Malaria, Lingkungan Fisik**

Kepustakaan 16 buah (1999-2012)

## ABSTRACT

**Nianastiti Modeong.** 2012. Description of Physical Environment of Malaria Endemic Areas Disease in village and sub-district of Kotabunan reGENCY of east Bolaang Mongondow 2012. Skripsi. Public Health Department. Faculties of health sciences and Sport, State University of Gorontalo. Adviser I dr Zuhriana K. Yusuf, M.Kes and Sirajuddin Bialangi, S.KM, M.Kes as Adviser II.

xviii + 64 pages + 16 tables + 9 appendices

Malaria is a disease caused by plasmodium, which spread by Anopheles mosquitoes to humans thus causing the periodic fever infection. The purpose of this study to know the description of the Regional Physical Environment Kotabunan Endemic malaria in the Village, District Kotabunan, east Bolaang Mongondow 2012. This research uses a descriptive with observasional design. Population of this research is all of household within the Kotabunan village with a population of 742 household and with a sample of 88 household and with using *Purposive sampling* technique. Methods of data analysis using percentage analysis.

The results of the physical environment In endemic areas seen from the temperature of the water, well water temperature ( $> 20^{\circ} \text{C}$  and  $< 30^{\circ} \text{C}$ ) which is about 70 (79.5%) and water temperature are not good ( $\leq 20^{\circ} \text{C}$  and  $\geq 30^{\circ} \text{C}$ ) total is 18 (20.5%), physical environment visible moisture endemic areas. Good air humidity ( $\geq 60\%$ ) is much 47 (53.4%) and air humidity are not good ( $< 60\%$ ) as many as 41 (46.6%), physical environment viewed from malaria-endemic areas the wind speed, good ( $< 1.6 \text{ km}$ ) is 72 (81.8%) and speed wind is not good ( $\geq 1.6 \text{ km}$ ) which is about 16 (18.2%), the physical environment in endemic areas viewed from a height, good ( $< 2000$ ) which is 88 meters above sea level (100%), physical environment viewed from endemic areas around the water depth home, good water depth (shallow water) by 74 (84.1%). good water depth (shallow water) to 60 (68%) and kedalamanair not good (no shallow water) by 28 (32%).

Expected to society in Kotabunan village, to be better understand the importance of maintaining the physical condition of the home environment which is a proliferation places for mosquitoes.

**Keywords: Malaria, Physical Environment**

16 References (1999-2012)

