RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HOUSE AND MALARIA IN SUMBA TENGAH DISTRICT



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BACKGROUND

Malaria is a systemic infectious disease caused by Plasmodium parasites, naturally transmitted through the bite of female Anopheles sp

In 2011 there were 216 million cases of malaria amounted to 655 thousand deaths.

Sumba Tengah District is one of the districts with high malaria morbidity rate in NTT



PROBLEM...??

Most of people in Sumba Tengah still live in customary houses (traditional houses) by functioning them, among others, as cattle sheds.









TYPE OF HOUSE HOUSE PHYSICS CONDITION

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MALARIA





Sampel

Populasi (μ&σ)

 $(\bar{x} \operatorname{dan} S)$





Netted vents OR: 4,221

Type of house OR: 3,824

MALARIA

Density of walls and floor OR: 3,519

Cattle sheds OR: 4,129 Presence of ceiling OR: 3,922







Modification of Sumba traditional house on given window gauze, the density of walls and floors

Modification of Sumba traditional house on the walls, doors, windows, and cattle sheds Window with gauze

The density of bamboo walls

Door with gauze

There is no spase between wall and roof

The slope of the cage floor

CONCLUSION

The incidence of malaria in the work area of Wairasa Health Center had a relationship with the type and physical condition of the house. People who lived in the traditional house made of wood/bamboo, thatched with reeds and open physical conditions had risks of malaria.

RECOMMENDATION

Housing conditions should be modified / tricked to reduce contact with mosquitoes; cattle sheds around the house must be cleaned periodically to control mosquito breeding places. Interdisciplinary cooperation should be applied to solve the problem of malaria



