

## Peran manajemen puskesmas untuk penanggulangan kasus Malaria di provinsi Bengkulu tahun 2011 = Management role of primary health care for the prevention of Malaria cases at Bengkulu province in 2011

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### Abstrak

#### <b>ABSTRAK</b>

Latar Belakang: Provinsi Bengkulu menempati peringkat ke delapan kasus Malaria tertinggi di Indonesia. Dalam empat tahun terakhir (2008-2011) angka kasus Malaria di provinsi Bengkulu terus mengalami peningkatan. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui peran manajemen puskesmas untuk penanggulangan kasus Malaria Metode: Penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain cross sectional. Jumlah populasi 174 Puskesmas menggunakan data Rifaskes 2011.

Hasil: Pelatihan sumber daya manusia yaitu pelatihan mikroskopik berhubungan dengan kasus Malaria (p value= 0,032), ketersediaan sarana yaitu ketersediaan obat ACT berhubungan dengan kasus Malaria (p value= 0,026), jumlah penderita yang diobati berhubungan dengan kasus Malaria (p value= 0,001).

Kesimpulan: dari studi ini ditemukan bahwa rendahnya kinerja manajemen puskesmas dalam penanggulangan kasus Malaria disebabkan tenaga pelaksana malaria dan tenaga mikroskopik banyak yang tidak terlatih; ketersediaan obat ACT rendah dan tidak merata; jumlah penderita malaria yang diobati dibawah target.

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#### <b>ABSTRACT</b>

Background: Bengkulu Province is ranked as the highest eighth Malaria cases in Indonesia. In the last four years (2008-2011) the number of Malaria cases in Bengkulu province were continued to increase. The purpose of this study is to determine the role of management of Puskesmas for the Malaria case prevention.

Methods: Quantitative research with cross sectional design. Total population are 174 primary health care centers using Rifaskes data in 2011.

Results: Human resource training such as microscopic training is correlated with Malaria cases (p value = 0.032), facility availability such as the availability of ACT's drug are correlated with malaria cases (p value = 0.026), number of Malaria patients treated are correlated with Malaria cases (p value = 0.001 ).

Conclusion: From this study, it is found that the low performance of health center management in the prevention of Malaria cases are caused by many of Malaria executive employes and the microscopic staff of Malaria are not trained ; availibility of ACT drug is low and uneven, number of Malaria patients who treated are under target.