

FAKTOR RISIKO DAN POLA DISTRIBUSI KUSTA DI DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta adalah daerah endemik rendah kusta dengan angka prevalensi $< 1/10.000$ penduduk, akan tetapi setiap tahun selalu ditemukan penderita kusta di wilayah puskesmas. Faktor risiko kejadian dan pola distribusinya belum diketahui secara pasti dan belum pernah dilakukan penelitian sebelumnya.

Tujuan : Mengetahui faktor risiko dan pola distribusi kusta di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta

Metode : Jenis penelitian kasus kontrol, subjek berjumlah 112 orang terdiri dari kasus kusta 56 dan 56 kontrol sehat. Variabel yang diteliti terdiri dari vaksinasi BCG, kepadatan hunian, kelembaban udara dan pencahayaan rumah. Analisis data bivariat menggunakan uji *Chi Square*, analisis multivariat menggunakan uji Regresi Logistik. Besar risiko dihitung menggunakan *Odds Ratio* dan *CI 95%*. Analisis spasial menggunakan *Average Nearest Neighbour*, *Buffering* dan *Standar Deviatonal Ellipse*.

Hasil : Faktor-faktor risiko yang berhubungan dengan kejadian kusta di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta antara lain ; tidak vaksinasi BCG ($OR= 4,13$ dan $95\% CI$ 1,35-12,64), kelembaban udara $>70\%$ ($OR=2,64$ dan $95\% CI$ 1,13-6,18) dan pencahayaan rumah <60 lux ($OR= 3,39$; dan $95\% CI$ 1,40-8,22). Pola distribusi kusta di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta adalah mengelompok (*clustered*). Keberadaan kasus kusta sebagian besar menyebar di area > 3000 meter dari puskesmas, > 200 meter dari jalan dan > 200 meter dari sungai serta tinggal di area pegunungan. Trend prediksi persebaran kusta berikutnya Kota Yogyakarta dan Kabupaten Sleman antara Barat Laut dan Tenggara sedangkan Kabupaten Bantul, Kulonprogo dan Gunung Kidul antara Barat Daya dan Timur Laut.

Kesimpulan : Tidak vaksinasi BCG merupakan faktor risiko yang paling dominan pada kejadian kusta. Distribusi kejadian kusta menyebar (*Dispersed*) di kota Yogyakarta, Kabupaten Sleman, Bantul dan Kulon Progo, dan hanya Kabupaten Gunung Kidul mengelompok (*clustered*), namun secara keseluruhan di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta adalah mengelompok (*clustered*). Keberadaan kasus kusta sebagian besar jauh dengan puskesmas, jauh dengan jalan dan sungai serta dominan tinggal di area pegunungan. Daerah *ellipse* menunjukkan trend prediksi yang adanya persebaran penyakit kusta berikutnya

Kata Kunci : Kusta, faktor risiko, kasus kontrol, distribusi, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta.

RISK FACTORS AND DISTRIBUTION PATTERN OF LEPROSY IN YOGYAKARTA SPECIAL REGION

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ABSTRACT

Background: Yogyakarta Special Region is a low endemic area of leprosy with the prevalence rate less than 1/10,000 population. However, new cases of leprosy has reported every year by health centre. The risk factor and distribution pattern of this case has not been known and it has never been researched before.

Objective: To find out the risk factors of leprosy and its distribution in the Yogyakarta region.

Methods: This research was a case control study designed involving 112 subjects consisted of 56 cases, and 56 control. The variable of this research were BCG vaccination, residential density, humidity. Data was analyzed using Chi-Square Test, and Logistic Regression. The risks were calculated using odds ratio and 95% CI. The spatial analysis was used Average Nearest Neighbour, Buffering, and Standard Deviational Ellipse.

Results: The risk factors leprosy in Yogyakarta Special region were, non BCG vaccination (OR = 4.13 and 95% CI 1.35 to 12.64), the house humidity >70% (OR = 2.64 and 95% CI 1.13 to 6.18) and lighting <60 lux (OR = 3.39; and 95% CI 1.40 to 8.22). The distribution of leprosy in Yogyakarta Special Region were generally clustered. The cases were more spreaded in area of more than > 3000 meters from public health center, of more than > 200 meters from the road, and of more than > 200 meters from the river and living in mountainous areas. The spread of clustered prediction next is Yogyakarta cities and Sleman between the northwest and southeast, while Bantul, Kulonprogo and Gunung Kidul in between of the west and the northeast.

Conclusion: No BCG vaccination, high humidity, and less lighting are the identified risk factor of leprosy in Yogyakarta. The distribution of the incidence of leprosy spreaded (dispersed) in the city of Yogyakarta, Sleman, Bantul, Kulon Progo, and Gunung Kidul District were clustered, but overall in the Yogyakarta Special Region are group (clustered).

Keywords: *Leprosy, Risk Factors, Case-Control, Distribution, Yogyakarta.*

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