Socioeconomic Factors and Access to Health Services for Malaria Control in Mamuju District, West Sulawesi Indonesia

Ridwan Amiruddin, Dian Sidik, Akbar Alwi, Nurul Islam, Jumriani, Puji Astuti and Syafruddin

Department of Epidemiology, Faculty Public Health, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia

Faculty of Medicine, Hasanuddin University Makassar, Indonesia

Institute Molecular Eijkman, Jakarta, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: Ridwan Amiruddin, Department of Epidemiology, Faculty Public Health, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

The malaria cases were increasing in Mamuju district. Several factors influence the malaria prevention specifically socioeconomic and access to health services. The objectives of the study were to find out socioeconomic determinants, access to health services and behaviour towards prevention of malaria in Mamuju district, West Sulawesi. The design study was cross sectional. The population of this study was the residence in Mamuju District, number sample 739 respondents taken by random sampling and data analysis by using Chi-square and logistic regression in α 5%. Results of the study reveal that 51% of respondents have done malaria control in the Mamuju District. Socioeconomic factors like education (p = 0.000), income (p = 0.004), knowledge (p = 0.000) and attitude (p = 0.000) were significant to prevent malaria. Variables that are not related were employed (p = 0.060) and access to health services (p = 0.223). Logistic regression analysis showed that behavior; knowledge and attitude most impact for prevention of malaria in the district Mamuju. This research recommended the dissemination of health information about malaria prevention to the public through various media both of print and written media also counseling.

Key words: Malaria, socioeconomic, behavior, access, health, services

INTRODUCTION

Malaria is an infectious disease of global concern. This disease remains a public health problem because it often causes outbreaks, widespread impact on quality of life and the economy and can lead to death (MOH, 2007). The burden of malaria is extremely high because it can lead to anemia, abortion, fetal death, prematurity, low birth weight and financial loss is quite high in endemic areas. This gives rise to losses on economic countries due to missing or reduced household income, tourism, business and industry (DGCDR and DADH, 2004).

About 85% of deaths due to malaria occur in children under age five in Africa and every 30 sec one child dies because malaria (WHO, 2011). In Indonesia, malaria morbidity rates reported in the year 2009 amounted to 1,143 million cases (DGDCEH and MOH, 2010).

Incidence malaria in Mamuju is still a public health problem. According to data from district health offices Mamuju from 2005 to 2010, patients with clinical malaria and malaria positive patients showed an increase from year to year. Based on these data it is necessary to the
Socioeconomic Factors and Access to Health Services for Malaria Control in Mamuju District, West Sulawesi Indonesia

Ridwan Amiruddin, Dian Sidik, Akbar Alwi, Nurul Islam, Jumriani, Puji Astuti and Syafruddin

Department of Epidemiology, Faculty Public Health, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia
Faculty of Medicine, Hasanuddin University Makassar, Indonesia
Institute Molecular Eijkman, Jakarta, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: Ridwan Amiruddin, Department of Epidemiology, Faculty Public Health, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

The malaria cases were increasing in Mamuju district. Several factors influence the malaria prevention specifically socioeconomic and access to health services. The objectives of the study were to find out socioeconomic determinants, access to health services and behaviour towards prevention of malaria in Mamuju district, West Sulawesi. The design study was cross sectional. The population of this study was the residence in Mamuju District, number sample 739 respondents taken by random sampling and data analysis by using Chi-square and logistic regression in α 5%. Results of the study reveal that 51% of respondents have done malaria control in the Mamuju District. Socioeconomic factors like education (p = 0.000), income (p = 0.004), knowledge (p = 0.000) and attitude (p = 0.000) were significant to prevent malaria. Variables that are not related were employed (p = 0.060) and access to health services (p = 0.223). Logistic regression analysis showed that behavior; knowledge and attitude most impact for prevention of malaria in the district Mamuju. This research recommended the dissemination of health information about malaria prevention to the public through various media both of print and written media also counseling.

Key words: Malaria, socioeconomic, behavior, access, health, services

INTRODUCTION

Malaria is an infectious disease of global concern. This disease remains a public health problem because it often causes outbreaks, widespread impact on quality of life and the economy and can lead to death (MOH, 2007). The burden of malaria is extremely high because it can lead to anemia, abortion, fetal death, prematurity, low birth weight and financial loss is quite high in endemic areas. This gives rise to losses on economic countries due to missing or reduced household income, tourism, business and industry (DGCDR and DADH, 2004).

About 85% of deaths due to malaria occur in children under age five in Africa and every 30 sec one child dies because malaria (WHO, 2011). In Indonesia, malaria morbidity rates reported in the year 2009 amounted to 1.143 million cases (DGDEH and MOH, 2010).

Incidence malaria in Mamuju is still a public health problem. According to data from district health offices Mamuju from 2005 to 2010, patients with clinical malaria and malaria positive patients showed an increase from year to year. Based on these data it is necessary to the