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SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF DENGUE FEVER REGARDING ITS DETERMINANT FACTORS IN BANDAR LAMPUNG

Abstract

Dengue fever (DHF) incident rate in Bandar Lampung tends to increase annually and considered as one of the most growing public health problems. Resident’s density, resident’s mobility and zero-larva rate are the variables that usually used to measure the risk of such region regarding DHF incidence. Integrated system using spatial analysis is believed will be useful to support a decision making process regarding the fever. The main objective of this research is to provide spatial analysis of the DHF in the City of Bandar Lampung in relation to concerned independent variables namely: (1) population density; (2) resident mobility; and (3) progress on the DHF eradication program. Interviews were conducted with number of people that has been infected by the fever. Meanwhile population density, public transportation mode in each district and progress on the DHF eradication program are collected from secondary data available in related institution. The result shows that the risk category regarding DHF within the City of Bandar Lampung is not directly connected with three main independent variables. Based on spatial analysis, it is also found that risk category of such district spatially tends to located in certain region with the same category as a cluster. The spatial location or geographical location of a district can be apply as important risk factor particularly if it is surrounded by districts with higher risk category, as a cluster. Therefore, the eradicating program of the DHF should be based on spatial geographic of the region and risk category of the neighboring districts.

Keyword : dengue, fever, spatial, analysis, endemic,

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