

Effect of Participatory Learning and Action Malaria to Decrease the Number of Occurrence Malaria in Pregnant Women in Hiri Island District in Ternate City

Hetty Astri; Farida Alhadar
Health Polytechnic Ternate, North Maluku
bidan_astri@yahoo.com

Abstract— This study aims to identify the influence of Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) against the number of Malaria disease cases in pregnant women in district of Hiri Island, Ternate City. This research uses qualitative research of phenomenology approach. The data is obtained by interviewing of informants, and then analyzed by using thematic analysis.

Results show that the public participation in combating the spread of malaria mosquitoes by cleaning and hoarding puddles and other sources can reduce the spread of disease cases of malaria in pregnant women in District of Hiri Island, where in previously, there were 18 people and decreased by 5 people.

Keywords: *Participatory Learning, PLA, Malaria, Pregnant Women*

I. INTRODUCTION

Malaria is a public health problem that can cause death, especially in high risk for infants, toddlers, pregnant women. Furthermore can directly cause anemia and reduce the productivity of labor. The disease is still endemic in most parts of Indonesia. Therefore, the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) agreed to achieve the target of eradicating malaria. Malaria is a contagious disease that is still a public health problem in the world. Malaria control and treatment become more difficult with the spread of malaria parasite strains which are resistant to anti-malaria drugs. Forward, required increase in health education, management of patients with better treatment, vector control methods that are more efficient and integrated to address the spread of Malaria. In Asia, Malaria spread in various countries in Asia, such as India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, Cambodia, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea. Malaria also occurs in some parts of Iran and the Middle East, most are Plasmodium falciparum and Plasmodium vivax. In Indonesia, Malaria is a contagious disease that is still a major public health problem. Of the 576 districts, 424 districts are endemic malaria, and an estimated 45% of Indonesia's population at risk of contracting malaria. Distribution of malaria is dominated by Eastern Indonesia region with numbers of malaria parasites >50 in thousand population. As for, the incidence of Malaria in population in 2013 was about

1.9% lower than in 2010 about 2.9%, from 33 provinces in Indonesia 15 Provincial Malaria prevalence above the national average, the majority of North Maluku with prevalence of 11.3% (Risksesdas, 2013).

Empowering communities in malaria control is done by Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) that provide learning activities to the community to be able to take action in the control of malaria. PLA activities begin with training two cadres Malaria village every village and district level after training of cadres Malaria villagers returned to the village to carry out follow-up activities such as meetings facilitated with stakeholders village, create a work plan and carry out efforts to control malaria that focuses on combating puddle in the village that could potentially become a breeding site or mosquito breeding sites. The efforts made by the community in an effort to reduce and eliminate mosquito breeding sites contributed to the decline of malaria cases in South Halmahera District (Malaria Centre Halsel, 2013).

In Ternate city, total incidence of Malaria by 2013 is still considered high, some 248 people, data pregnant women suffer from malaria carrying 22 people, and 18 of them were the District Hiri Island and in 2014 increased to 262. Malaria in pregnant women may be implicated in the increase in the number of maternal deaths, then this is a serious problem that must be handled jointly by the people, of various exposure and the results of research that has been done, that the effort to control malaria is an important one is empowerment society through the Participatory Learning and Action.

II. GOAL

The purpose of this study was to identify the influence of Participatory Learning and Action against the number of events Malaria in pregnant women in the district of The Hiri Island Ternate City.

III. METHODS

This research uses qualitative research. Fenomologi approach. Data obtained by conducting in-depth interviews (In-depth interview) directly to the informant. Data were obtained from interviews were collected and analyzed using thematic analysis.

IV. RESULT

Informants suggested that the meeting held in the learning facilitation malaria to the community using participatory methods. Some stages and Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) techniques malaria very remembered by informants who followed the meeting was creating the Body Mapping and Village Mapping. At this stage of map making public body to draw a map of the body of a person lying down and after that each express opinions about the symptoms of malaria, the action taken when exposed to malaria, and the dangers of malaria. The same thing when people are asked to draw a map of the village which describes the condition of the village, where there are puddles, houses are often exposed to malaria, houses have mosquito nets and so on. With a map of the village community will gain an understanding of the risk factors and environmental conditions that can lead to the transmission of malaria occurs. The results also showed that people can know the malaria mosquito larvae at this stage of Transect Walk and be aware of the surrounding environment which contributes to the spread of malaria in the village.

According to informants, the main activity of society to eradicate the puddle is hoarding by doing voluntary work once a week on every Friday. Based on the development phase is known that mosquitoes from egg to adult mosquito takes 10-14 days, so that the activities of the communal work routine can decide the development of mosquito eggs and larvae phase/larvae so it does not become adult mosquitoes. Ternate City that the role of the community in the city of Ternate in the control of malaria medium category because there are family contribution and community groups such as NGOs, cross-sector, private sector and others to malaria control programs, community plays an active role in malaria control programs.

From the results of the participatory society that is sustainable and the government support proved that the decline in the number of malaria cases in Pregnancy experienced Hiri Island District of the previous year, there were 18 people and now decreased to 5 people. In combating Malaria key is commitment from the community to tackle malaria from the village or sub-district.

REFERENCES

- [1] Amirullah, 2012. *Upaya Percepatan Pencapaian Target Millenium Development Goals pada penyakit Malaria*. Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat Nasional Vo.12 No.1 Februari 2012
- [2] Arsin, 2012. *Pengendalian Malaria dalam Upaya Percepatan Pencapaian Target Millenium Development Goals*. Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat Nasional Vo.7 No.1 Agustus 2012
- [3] Arikunto, 2006. *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*. Rineka Cipta. Jakarta.
- [4] Harijanto P.N, 2010. *Malaria, Epidemiologi, Patogenesis, Manifestasi Klinikdan Penanganan*. Cetakan I.

- [5] Kemenkes, 2013. *Riset Kesehatan Daerah Tahun 2013*. Jakarta
- [6] Mansjoer A, 2010. *Kapita Selekta Kedokteran*. Jilid II, edisi Keempat. Media Aesculapius. Jakarta.
- [7] Mardikunto, Totok. 2012. *Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dalam Prespektif Kebijakan Publik*. Alfabeta. Bandung
- [8] Nurwati, dkk. 2014. *Evaluasi Pelaksanaan Kegiatan PLA (Participatory Learning and Action) Malaria di Desa Bori Kecamatan Bacan Timur Kab. Halmahera Selatan*. Jurnal Ilmiah Kebidanan Volume 5 Nomor 3, Februari 2014.
- [9] Noviarti S, 2013. *Metode dan Dampak Pemberdayaan Pedagang Pasar melalui program sekolah pasar di pasar kraggan Yogyakarta*. Jurnal Ilmiah Kebidanan Volume 3 Nomor 2, Desember 2013
- [10] Notoatmodjo S, 2005. *Metodologi Penelitian Kesehatan*. RinekaCipta. Jakarta
- [11] Rahmawati dkk, 2012. *Participatory Learning and Action dalam mereduksi kejadian malaria di Kota Ternate*. Jurnal Media Medika Muda Volume 4 Nomor 4 Tahun 2012
- [12] Unicef, Dinkes Malut& Malaria Centre, 2009. *Modul Pelatihan Fasilitator Participatory Learning Action*
- [13] _____, Dinkes Malut&Poltekkes Ternate, 2011. *Modul Malaria dalam Kehamilan*.
- [14] Zubaedi, 2007. *Wacana Pembangunan Alternatif : Ragam Prespektif Pengembangan dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*, Yogyakarta. Ar-ruzz Media.