

## Analisis Kondisi Lingkungan pada Kejadian Leptospirosis di Kabupaten Banyumas dengan Pendekatan Spasial

<b>Title</b>	Analisis Kondisi Lingkungan pada Kejadian Leptospirosis di Kabupaten Banyumas dengan Pendekatan Spasial
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<b>Accreditation</b>	2
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Abstract. Leptospirosis is still becoming a public health problem in Indonesia. Banyumas was one of the highest cases in Central Java by 2019 so it could be potentially endemic. GIS (Geographic Information System) is used to determine spatial patterns related to the environment. This research aimed to know the distribution and spatial grouping of leptospirosis in Banyumas 2019. The type of this research is an observational study with a cross-sectional spatial analysis design to observe the spreading and grouping pattern. The subjects of this study were 140 leptospirosis cases in Banyumas 2019. House coordinate was collected by using GPS (Global Positioning System). The data collection is done for a month. Data Analyzes was performed through ArcGIS 10.2, and SaTScan 9.7. The distribution of leptospirosis in Banyumas was spread over 14 districts, 45% cases in Cilongok, 25,71% cases were &gt;56 years old, 62,1% cases were male, 40% cases were farmers. The results of the spatial analysis showed 77.14% cases in residential land use areas, 70% cases with moderate population density (5.00-1.249 people/km<sup>2</sup>), 62.85% cases in 0-199 altitude, 63.57% cases with low rainfall 500 meters, and significant grouping pattern with p-value = 0.009 primary which is located in Cilongok and Ajibarang. Leptospirosis spread over in residential land use areas, moderate population density, low altitude, low rainfall, no history of flooding, a radius of river 500 meters, and occurs clustering in Cilongok and Ajibarang. The location intervention of leptospirosis prevention and control can be prioritized in these areas.</p>
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