

# **RISK FACTORS FOR LEPROSY IN THE WORKING AREA OF KARANG PENANG HEALTH CENTER IN SAMPANG REGENCY IN 2024**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Leprosy is a contagious and chronic disease that causes health problems and social stigma. Leprosy is caused by *mycobacterium leprae* through the skin and peripheral nerves. Leprosy has low pathogenesis and invasiveness. Karang Penang Community Health Centre was the community health centre with the highest leprosy cases in Sampang Regency in 2021–2023. The number of leprosy cases in 2021 was 35; in 2022, it was 30; and in 2023, it was 24. The aim of this research is to assess and analyse risk factors for leprosy.

This research was analytical with a case-control approach. The research was carried out in the working area of the Karang Penang Community Health Centre, Sampang Regency. Sampling method used was total sampling. The research respondents were divided into two groups, leprosy patient respondents and control respondents, for a total of 48 respondents. Data collection techniques included interviews and questionnaires. The data obtained were analysed using the chi-square test.

The results of the bivariate analysis showed a relationship between the level of knowledge  $p$  value = 0.009, personal hygiene  $p$  value = 0.000, contact history  $p$  value = 0.020, gender  $p$  value = 0.004, and was no relationship between type of work and leprosy incidence  $p$  value = 1.000.

The conclusion of this study was that there was a significant relationship between the level of knowledge, *personal hygiene*, contact history, gender, and there was no relationship between the type of work and the incidence of leprosy. The suggestion for Karang Penang Health Center is to improve services and screening of all family members of leprosy patients so that new cases of leprosy could be easily detected.

**Keywords:** leprosy, risk factors, host

**FAKTOR RISIKO KEJADIAN KUSTA DI WILAYAH KERJA  
PUSKESMAS KARANG PENANG KABUPATEN SAMPANG TAHUN 2024**  
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**ABSTRAK**

Puskesmas Karang Penang merupakan puskesmas dengan kasus kusta tertinggi di Kabupaten Sampang pada tahun 2021-2023. Pada puskesmas tersebut jumlah kasus kusta Pada tahun 2021 adalah 35 orang, pada tahun 2022 adalah 30 orang pada tahun 2023 adalah 24 orang. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menilai dan menganalisis faktor yang berisiko terhadap kejadian kusta.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah observasional dengan pendekatan *case control*. Lokasi penelitian dilaksanakan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Karang Penang Kabupaten Sampang. Sampel diambil dengan cara *total sampling*. Responden penelitian dibagi menjadi dua yaitu responden pasien kusta dan responden tidak menderita kusta dengan total 48 responden. Pengumpulan data dengan cara wawancara dan kuesioner. Data yang di didapatkan dianalisis menggunakan uji *chi-square*.

Hasil analisis bivariat, terdapat hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan  $p$  value = 0,009, *personal hygiene*  $p$  value = 0,000, riwayat kontak  $p$  value = 0,020, jenis kelamin  $p$  value = 0,004, dan tidak ada hubungan jenis pekerjaan  $p$  value = 1,000 terhadap kejadian penyakit kusta.

Kesimpulan dalam penelitian ini adalah terdapat keterkaitan signifikan tingkat pengetahuan, *personal hygiene*, riwayat kontak, jenis kelamin, dan tidak ada hubungan jenis pekerjaan terhadap kejadian kusta. Saran untuk Puskesmas Karang Penang adalah perlu untuk meningkatkan pelayanan dan *screening* seluruh anggota keluarga penderita kusta agar kasus baru kusta mudah terdeteksi.

**Kata kunci:** kusta, faktor risiko, host