

ABSTRAK

Sumba Barat Daya merupakan salah satu daerah endemis malaria di Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur. Surveilans dan pengobatan Plasmodium merupakan upaya untuk mengurangi angka kekambuhan malaria. Perawatan ini membantu mencegah penularan malaria. Kartu Penyakit Malaria merupakan alat pemantauan pelacakan parasit malaria dan pelaksanaan pengobatan. Penggunaan kartu berobat malaria di wilayah Sumba barat daya dimulai sekitar tahun 2009. Tidak semua Puskesmas di Sumba Barat Daya menggunakan kartu untuk pasien malaria. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan manfaat kartu pasien malaria dalam pemantauan parasit malaria dan pengobatan pasien pasca infeksi malaria. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional yang menggunakan metodologi studi kasus, wawancara mendalam, dan observasi visual terhadap pasien malaria untuk mengumpulkan data. Penelitian dilakukan di Puskesmas Radamata Kecamatan Laura Kabupaten Sumba Barat Daya pada bulan Februari dan Maret 2024. Investigasi mengungkapkan, ada 3 orang seperti itu di Puskesmas Radamata yang terinfeksi *plasmodium falcifarum* (13,6%), 15 orang terinfeksi *plasmodium vivax* (68,2%), 1 orang terinfeksi *plasmodium malariae* (4,5%), 1 orang terinfeksi *plasmodium mix/ falcifarum + vivax* (4,5%), 2 orang terinfeksi *plasmodium falcifarum + gamet* (9,1%). Sebelumnya, di Puskesmas Radamata tidak memiliki kartu penderita malaria. Surveilans perkembangan *plasmodium* dan pengobatan tepat waktu. Surveilans terhadap penderita dilakukan secara lengkap (lima kali) sebanyak 22 penderita. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan Penggunaan Kartu Penderita Malaria mampu menekan tingkat kekambuhan malaria (parasitemia). Penggunaan kartu penderita malaria di Puskesmas Radamata belum dimanfaatkan sebelumnya

Kata kunci: Malaria , kartu penderita malaria, waktu pemantauan plasmodium dan pengobatan

ABSTRACT

Southwest Sumba is one of the malaria endemic areas in East Nusa Tenggara Province. Plasmodium surveillance and treatment is an effort to reduce the recurrence rate of malaria. This treatment helps prevent malaria transmission. The Malaria Disease Card is a monitoring tool for tracking malaria parasites and implementing treatment. The use of malaria treatment cards in the Southwest Sumba region began around 2009. Not all Community Health Centers in Southwest Sumba use cards for malaria patients. This study aims to describe the benefits of malaria patient cards in monitoring malaria parasites and treating patients after malaria infection. This is an observational study that uses a case study methodology, in-depth interviews, and visual observations of malaria patients to gather data. The study was conducted at the Radamata Community Health Center in the Laura District of the Southwest Sumba Regency during February and March of 2024. Investigation revealed that there were 3 such people at the Radamata Community Health Center who were infected with plasmodium falciparum (13.6%), 15 people were infected with plasmodium vivax (68.2%), 1 person was infected with plasmodium malariae (4.5%), 1 person was infected plasmodium mix/ falciparum + vivax (4.5%), 2 people were infected with plasmodium falciparum + gametes (9.1%). Previously, the Radamata Community Health Center did not have malaria sufferer cards. Surveillance of plasmodium development and timely treatment. Surveillance of patients was carried out completely (five times) for 22 patients. The research results show that the use of Malaria Sufferer Cards can reduce the rate of malaria recurrence (parasitemia). The use of malaria sufferer cards at the Radamata Community Health Center has not been used before

Key words : Malaria, malaria sufferer card, plasmodium monitoring time and treatment