

**THE EFFECT OF IMPREGNATED BED NETS ON PREVALENCE OF MALARIA AMONG ABORIGINES IN POS LENJANG, KUALA LIPIS, PAHANG DARUL MAKMUR, 1999**

***KESAN PENGGUNAAN KELAMBU BERUBAT TERHADAP JANGKITAN MALARIA DI KALANGAN ORANG ASLI DI POS LENJANG, KUALA LIPIS PAHANG DARUL MAKMUR, 1999***

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**ABSTRACT**

A case control study was carried out among aborigines in Pos Lenjang, Kuala Lipis to determine the effect of impregnated bed nets on malarial infection among them. In the Malay Peninsular, 70% of malarial cases occurred amongst aborigines every year. Among the aborigines, majority of the malaria occurred in those who live in the deep interior jungle. This study was situated deep in the interior and known as PI area. Malarial controlled program is carried out by Malarial Unit, Department of Aborigines Gombak with the support from Kuala Lipis Health Department. A total of 133 positive cases of malaria reported between January -June 1999 were successfully interviewed. Multiple logistic regression was used to determine the combined effect of main factors. It was found out that knowledge of malarial symptoms (OR = 0.332 95% CI 0.157,0.660) and seek proper treatment when sick (OR =2.23995% CI 1.205,4.162) were the main factors which influenced the use of impregnated bed nets among aborigines in Pos Lenjang, Kuala Lipis, Pahang.

**ABSTRAK**

*Satu kajian kes -kawalan malaria telah dilakukan di Pos Lenjang, Daerah Kuala Lipis, Pahang. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kesan penggunaan kelambu berubat terhadap jangkitan malaria. Di Semenanjung Malaysia, 70% daripada kes malaria berlaku di kalangan Orang Asli setiap tahun. Di kalangan Orang Asli pula, Orang Asli yang tinggal di pedalaman mencatatkan kes tertinggi. Kawasan kajian adalah termasuk dalam kategori pedalaman yang di sebut sebagai kawasan P1. Tugas kawalan malaria di Pos Lenjang adalah di bawah jagaan Unit Kawalan Malaria Hospital JHEOA Gombak dengan kerjasama dari Pejabat Kesihatan Daerah Kuala Lipis kerana Pos Lenjang terletak dalam Daerah Kuala Lipis, Pahang. Program kelambu berubat mula diperkenalkan di Pos Lenjang pada hujung tahun 1998. Seramai 133 kes malaria positif yang di laporkan antara bulan Januari -Jun 1999 telah dapat di temuramah. Regresi logistik telah digunakan untuk melihat pengaruh faktor-faktor utama. Kajian mendapati bahawa mengetahui tanda-tanda malaria (nisbah ods =0.322 SK 95% 0.157,0.660) dan cam berubat yang betul bila sakit (nisbah ods 2.239 SK 95% 1.205, 4.162) merupakan faktor-faktor utama yang mempengaruhi penggunaan kelambu berubat di kalangan Orang Asli di Pos Lenjang, Kuala Lipis, Pahang.*