

MAPPING OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES IN YOGYAKARTA CITY WITH GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS

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Abstract

Tuberculosis is a highly contagious disease of worldwide. 1.7 million people died due to Tuberculosis in Indonesia. In Special Region of Yogyakarta, 33 people are infected with Tuberculosis per 100 thousand population. The objective of this research is to map the spread of tuberculosis cases in Yogyakarta City with Geographic Information System method. The type of research is explanatory research with observational method. The research was conducted in 14 sub-districts in Yogyakarta City whose residents have been reported to have pulmonary tuberculosis, based on microbiology laboratory examination in Yogyakarta city general hospital in 2016. The respondents were 53 suspect with pulmonary tuberculosis. The data were consist of geographic coordinate of location patient and waste shelters. Spatial analysis was used to know the distance between location house of respondents with river and waste shelters. Mapping data used geographic information system. The results showed that the majority of patients with pulmonary tuberculosis was men. Umbulharjo sub-districts have the most of pulmonary tuberculosis cases in Yogyakarta City.

Key word: Geographic information system, mapping, Pulmonary tuberculosis,