DAFTAR PUSTAKA

1. Nopratilova, Djafar I, Setiyaningsih R, Joprang FS, Ramadhani T, Yuwanda A, et al. Malaria dan Filariasis. Cetakan Pertama. Purbalingga: Eureka Media Aksara; 2023.
2. Masrizal. Penyakit Filariasis. Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat Andalas [Internet]. 2012 Sep 1 [cited 2024 Nov 28];7:32–8. Available from: http://jurnal.fkm.unand.ac.id/index.php/jkma/article/view/105
3. WHO. Lymphatic Filariasis (Elephantiasis) [Internet]. [cited 2024 Nov 28]. Available from: https://www.who.int/health-topics/lymphatic-filariasis#tab=tab_1
4. Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. Profil Kesehatan Indonesia Tahun 2023 [Internet]. Jakarta; 2024 [cited 2024 Nov 28]. Available from: https://www.kemkes.go.id/id/profil-kesehatan-indonesia-2023
5. Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. Laporan Tematik Survei Kesehatan Indonesia Tahun 2023 [Internet]. Jakarta; 2024 [cited 2024 Nov 28]. Available from: https://www.badankebijakan.kemkes.go.id/laporan-tematik-ski/
6. WHO. News Room. 2024 [cited 2025 Jan 21]. Lymphatic filariasis. Available from: https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/lymphatic-filariasis
7. Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. Survei Kesehatan Indonesia Dalam Angka 2023 [Internet]. Jakarta; 2024 [cited 2024 Nov 28]. Available from: https://www.badankebijakan.kemkes.go.id/hasil-ski-2023/
8. Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. Laporan Nasional Riskesdas 2018. Lembaga Penerbit Balitbangkes. 2018.
9. Badan Pusat Statistik Povinsi Sumatera Barat. Provinsi Sumatera Barat Dalam Angka 2024. Padang; 2024.
10. Arsin AA. Epidemiologi Filariasis di Indonesia. Cetakan Pertama. Makassar: Masagena Press; 2016.
11. Santoso, Sitorus H, Oktarina R. Faktor Risiko Filariasis di Kabupaten Muaro Jambi. Indonesian Bulletin of Health Research. 2013;41(3):20679.
12. Yudhianto K, Saraswati LD, Ginandjar P. Faktor Risiko Kejadian Filariasis di Kecamatan Tirto Kabupaten Pekalongan. Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat. 2017;5(4):396–408.
13. Bulu M, Weraman P. Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Kejadian Filariasis di Desa Denduka Kecamatan Wewewa Selatan Kabupaten Sumba Barat Daya. Media Kesehatan Masyarakat. 2021;3(1):81–9.
14. Siregar RE. Analisis Faktor Resiko Kejadian Filariasis di Provinsi Sumatera Utara (Analisis Data Riskesdas 2018) [Skripsi]. [Medan]: Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara; 2021.
15. Fadilah AA, Mutiara H, Hadibrata E, Suwandi JF. Hubungan Tingkat Pendidikan, Penggunaan Ventilasi Kawat Kasa dan Penggunaan Obat Nyamuk dengan Kejadian Filariasis di Indonesia (Analisis Data Riskesdas Tahun 2018). Medula. 2013;13(5).
16. Newman TE, Juergens AL. Filariasis. Treasure Island (FL): StatPearls Publishing; 2023.

17. Labkesmas Banjarnegara. Apa itu Filariasis? [Internet]. 2019 [cited 2024 Nov 28]. Available from: https://labkesmas-banjarnegara.go.id/2019/01/15/apa-itu-filariasis/
18. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). CDC Yellow Book 2024: Health Information for International Travel. Oxford University Press.; 2023.
19. Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. Profil Kesehatan Indonesia Tahun 2023. Jakarta; 2024.
20. Coutts SP, King JD, Pa'au M, Fuimaono S, Roth J, King MR, et al. Prevalence and risk factors associated with lymphatic filariasis in American Samoa after mass drug administration. Trop Med Health. 2017;45:22.
21. Roziyah IA. Hubungan Kondisi Fisik Lingkungan dan Perilaku Masyarakat dengan Kejadian Filariasis di Kelurahan Padukuhan Kraton Kota Pekalongan Tahun 2015. Universitas Negeri Semarang; 2015.
22. WHO. Lymphatic filariasis [Internet]. 2024 [cited 2024 Nov 28]. Available from: https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/lymphatic-filariasis
23. Juwita F. Analisis Faktor Lingkungan Fisik, Biologi, dan Sosioekonomi terhadap Kejadian Filariasis di Kabupaten Brebes [Tesis]. [Semarang]: Universitas Negeri Semarang; 2020.
24. Chesnais CB, Missamou F, Pion SD, Bopda J, Louya F, Majewski AC, et al. A case study of risk factors for lymphatic filariasis in the Republic of Congo. Parasit Vectors [Internet]. 2014 [cited 2024 Nov 28];7(1):300. Available from: http://parasitesandvectors.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1756-3305-7-300
25. Lambdin BH, Schmaedick MA, McClintock S, Roberts J, Gurr NE, Marcos K, et al. Dry Season Production of Filariasis and Dengue Vectors in American Samoa and Comparison with Wet Season Production. Am J Trop Med Hyg [Internet]. 2009 Dec [cited 2025 Jan 1];81(6):1013–9. Available from: https://www.ajtmh.org/view/journals/tpmd/81/6/article-p1013.xml
26. Verdonschot PFM, Besse-Lototskaya AA. Flight distance of mosquitoes (Culicidae): A metadata analysis to support the management of barrier zones around rewetted and newly constructed wetlands. Limnologica [Internet]. 2014 Mar [cited 2025 Jan 1];45:69–79. Available from: https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0075951113001011
27. Juhairiyah J, Hidayat S, Hairani B, Fakhrizal D, Setyaningtyas DE. Keanekaragaman jenis dan perilaku nyamuk pada daerah endemis filariasis di Kabupaten Barito Kuala, Provinsi Kalimantan Selatan. Balaba J Litbang Pengendali Penyakit Bersumber Binatang Banjarnegara. 2018;14(1):31–42.
28. Zulkoni A. Parasitologi. Yogyakarta: Nuha Medika; 2011.
29. Fatie M, Rantetampang AL, Lumbantobing H. Factors Affecting the Spread of Filariasis Disease in Mimika District of Papua Province. International Journal of Sciences: Basic and Applied Research (IJSBAR). 2016;30.
30. King JD, Zielinski-Gutierrez E, Pa'au M, Lammie P. Improving community participation to eliminate lymphatic filariasis in American Samoa. Acta Trop. 2011;120:S48–54.
31. Cobo F. Determinants of parasite drug resistance in human lymphatic filariasis. Revista Española de Quimioterapia. 2016;29(6).
32. Sutanto I. Buku ajar Parasitologi Kedokteran. Jakarta: Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia; 2011.

33. Afra D, Harminarti N, Abdiana A. Faktor-Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Kejadian Filariasis di Kabupaten Padang Pariaman tahun 2010-2013. Jurnal Kesehatan Andalas. 2016;5(1).
34. Sipayung M, Wahjuni CU, Devy SR. Pengaruh Lingkungan Biologi dan Upaya Pelayanan Kesehatan terhadap Kejadian Filariasis Limfatik di Kabupaten Sarmi. Jurnal Berkala Epidemiologi. 2014;2(2):263–73.
35. Erlan A. Promosi kesehatan dalam pengendalian filariasis. Balaba. 2014;10(02):89–96.
36. Agustiantiningsih D. Praktik pencegahan filariasis. Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat. 2013;8(2).
37. Windiastuti IA, Suhartono S, Nurjazuli N. Hubungan kondisi lingkungan rumah, sosial ekonomi, dan perilaku masyarakat dengan kejadian filariasis di Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan Kota Pekalongan. Jurnal kesehatan lingkungan Indonesia. 2013;12(1):51–7.
38. Chesnais CB, Awaca-Uvon NP, Vlaminck J, Tambwe JP, Weil GJ, Pion SD, et al. Risk factors for lymphatic filariasis in two villages of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Parasit Vectors. 2019;12:1–13.
39. Onggang FS. Analisis Faktor Faktor Terhadap Kejadian Filariasis Type Wuchereria Bancrofti, Dan Brugia Malayi Di Wilayah Kabupaten Manggarai Timur Tahun 2016. Jurnal Info Kesehatan. 2018 Jun 4;16(1):1–20.
40. Maifrizal M, Ferasyi TR, Ichwansyah F. Risk Factor Analysis of Filariasis in Pidie Regency. Jurnal Kesehatan Lingkungan. 2023 Jul 28;15(3):226–34.
41. Widiastuti P. Karakteristik Host dan Lingkungan Penderita Filariasis di Kabupaten Tangerang Tahun 2015 [Skripsi]. [Jakarta]: Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta; 2015.
42. Amelia R. Analisis Faktor Risiko Kejadian Penyakit Filariasis. Unnes Journal of Public Health [Internet]. 2014 [cited 2025 Mar 3];3(1). Available from: http://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/ujph
43. Nurjazuli N, Saraswati LD, Kusariana N, Supali T. Status of Lymphatic Filariasis Transmission after Two Additional Rounds of Filariasis Mass Drug Administration: A Case Study in Pekalongan City, Central Java, Indonesia. Open Access Maced J Med Sci [Internet]. 2022 Apr 14 [cited 2025 Mar 4];10(E):822–7. Available from: https://oamjms.eu/index.php/mjms/article/view/9447
44. BPS. Peraturan Kepala Badan Pusat Statistik No. 120 Tahun 2020 tentang Klasifikasi Desa Perkotaan dan Perdesaan di Indonesia Tahun 2020. Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik; 2021.
45. Tallan MM, Mau F. Karakteristik Habitat Perkembangbiakan Vektor Filariasis di Kecamatan Kodi Balaghar Kabupaten Sumba Barat Daya. Aspirator Journal of Vector-Borne Diseases. 2016;8(2):55–62.
46. Jumiati J, Kalsum U, Ilham I. Analisis faktor risiko lingkungan terhadap kejadian filariasis di kabupaten tanjung jabung timur. Jurnal Pembangunan Berkelanjutan. 2020;3(2):13–9.
47. Lau CL, Won KY, Becker L, Soares Magalhaes RJ, Fuimaono S, Melrose W, et al. Seroprevalence and Spatial Epidemiology of Lymphatic Filariasis in American Samoa after Successful Mass Drug Administration. Gyapong JO, editor. PLoS Negl Trop Dis [Internet]. 2014 Nov 13 [cited 2025 Oct 4];8(11):e3297. Available from: https://dx.plos.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0003297

48. M'bondoukwé NP, Kendjo E, Mawili-Mboumba DP, Koumba Lengongo JV, Offouga Mbouoronde C, Nkoghe D, et al. Prevalence of and risk factors for malaria, filariasis, and intestinal parasites as single infections or co-infections in different settlements of Gabon, Central Africa. Infect Dis Poverty. 2018;7:1–17.
49. Pratiwi DA, Tan S, Kusumaratna RK. Risk factors of neglected tropical diseases at Juai district of Balangan regency, South Kalimantan: a lymphatic filariasis. Jurnal Biomedika dan Kesehatan [Internet]. 2022 [cited 2025 Feb 15];5(1). Available from: http://dx.doi.org/10.18051/JBiomedKes.2022.v5.14-23
50. Khattab A, Jylhä K, Hakala T, Aalto M, Malima R, Kisinza W, et al. 3D mosquito screens to create window double screen traps for mosquito control. Parasit Vectors. 2017 Aug 29;10(1).
51. Mutheneni SR, Upadhyayula SM, Kumaraswamy S, Kadiri MR, Nagalla B. Influence of socioeconomic aspects on lymphatic filariasis: A case-control study in Andhra Pradesh, India. J Vector Borne Dis. 2016;53(3):272–8.
52. Juriastuti P, Kartika M, Djaja IM, Susanna D. Faktor risiko kejadian filariasis di Kelurahan Jati Sampurna. Makara Kesehatan. 2010;14(1):31–6.
53. Purnama W, Nurjazuli N, Raharjo M. Faktor lingkungan dan perilaku masyarakat yang berhubungan dengan kejadian filariasis di Kecamatan Muara Pawan Kabupaten Ketapang Provinsi Kalimantan Barat. Jurnal kesehatan lingkungan Indonesia. 2017;16(1):8–16.
54. Sapada IE, Anwar C, Priadi DP. Community Behavioral Factors Associated with Cases of Clinical Filariasis in Banyuasin Districts of South Sumatera Indonesia. Journal of Advances in Chemical Engg, & Biological Sciences (IJACEBS). 2014;1(2).
55. Ferlianti R. Hubungan faktor lingkungan fisik dalam dan luar rumah dengan kejadian filariasis di Jatisampurna Bekasi. Jurnal Kedokteran YARSI. 2018;26(1):1–11.
56. Mboera LE, Kamugisha ML, Rumisha SF, Kisinza WN, Senkoro KP, Kitua AY, et al. Malaria and mosquito net utilisation among schoolchildren in villages with or without healthcare facilities at different altitudes in Iringa District, Tanzania. Vol. 8, African Health Sciences. 2008.
57. Sularno S, Nurjazuli RM, Raharjo M. Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian filariasis di Kecamatan Buaran Kabupaten Pekalongan. J Kesehat Lingkung Indones. 2017;16(1):22–8.
58. Sofia R, Nadira CS. Analisis risiko penularan filariasis limfatik di Kabupaten Aceh Utara. AVERROUS: Jurnal Kedokteran dan Kesehatan Malikussaleh. 2020;6(1):1–16.
59. Suryaningtyas NH, Arisanti M, Satriani AV, Inzana N, Santoso S, Suhardi S. Kondisi masyarakat pada masa surveilans pasca-transmission assessment survey (TAS)-2 menuju eliminasi filariasis di Kabupaten Bangka Barat, Bangka Belitung. Bul Penelit Kesehat. 2018;46(1):35–44.
60. Siwiendrayanti A, Pawenang ET, Indarjo S. The Community Diagnosis of Filariasis Endemic Villages in Pekalongan City. Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat. 2016;12(1).
61. Garjito TA, Jastal J, Rosmini R, Anastasia H, Srikandi Y, Labatjo Y. Filariasis dan beberapa faktor yang berhubungan dengan penularannya di Desa Pangku-tolole, Kecamatan Ampibabo, Kabupaten Parigi-moutong, Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah. Vektora: Jurnal Vektor dan Reservoir Penyakit. 2013;5(2):53–64.

62. Ardias A, Setiani O, Darundiati YH. Faktor lingkungan dan perilaku masyarakat yang berhubungan dengan kejadian filariasis di Kabupaten Sambas. Jurnal kesehatan lingkungan Indonesia. 2012;11(2):199–207.
63. Negasa A, Dufera M. Assessment of Etiology of Elephantiasis and Its Associated Risk Factors in Jeldu District, West Shoa, Ethiopia. J Trop Med. 2021;2021.
64. Dickson BFR, Graves PM, Aye NN, Nwe TW, Wai T, Win SS, et al. Risk factors for lymphatic filariasis and mass drug administration non-participation in Mandalay Region, Myanmar. Parasit Vectors. 2021 Dec 1;14(1).
65. Widawati M, Ipa M, Astuti EP, Wahono T, Yuliasih Y. The Activities on Prevention of Malaria and Filariasis Vector Bites among Indonesian Society: A Nationwide Disease Prevention Survey. Indonesian Journal of Tropical and Infectious Disease. 2022;10(2):104–12.
66. Senkwe MN, Berta KK, Logora SMY, Sube J, Bidali A, Abe A, et al. Prevalence and factors associated with transmission of lymphatic filariasis in South Sudan: a cross-sectional quantitative study. Pan African Medical Journal. 2022;41(2).
67. John W, Mushi V, Tarimo D, Mwingira U. Prevalence and management of filarial lymphoedema and its associated factors in Lindi district, Tanzania: A community-based cross-sectional study. Tropical Medicine and International Health. 2022 Aug 1;27(8):678–85.
68. Johnson-Walker YJ, Kaneene JB. Epidemiology: Science as a Tool to Inform One Health Policy. In: Beyond One Health: From Recognition to Results. wiley; 2018. p. 3–30.
69. Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. Survei Kesehatan Indonesia Dalam Angka 2023. Jakarta; 2024.
70. Lwanga SK, Lemeshow S, WHO. Sample size determination in health studies : a practical manual / S. K. Lwanga and S. Lemeshow. [Internet]. Geneva: WHO; 1991 [cited 2025 Jan 21]. Available from: https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/40062
71. Oluwabiyi B, Oyeyemi OT, Olorunlana A, Omiyeniyi N, Koleosho A. Lymphatic Filariasis in Southwestern Nigerian Rural Communities: A Cross-sectional Survey of the Knowledge, Awareness, and Predisposing Factors. Ann Glob Health. 2016 Sep 1;82(5):806–12.
72. Santoso, Supranelfy Y. Karakteristik dan Perilaku Masyarakat Berkaitan dengan Filariasis di Kabupaten Muaro Jambi. Jurnal Ekologi Kesehatan. 2013;12(4).
73. BPS. Provinsi Sumatera Barat dalam Angka 2025. Padang; 2025.
74. WHO. Monitoring and epidemiological assessment of mass drug administration in the global programme to eliminate lymphatic fi lariasis: a manual for national elimination programmes. [Internet]. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2011 [cited 2025 May 20]. Available from: http://www.who,int/neglected_diseases/en
75. Brabin L. Sex differentials in susceptibility to lymphatic filariasis and implications for maternal child immunity. Epidemiol Infect [Internet]. 1990 [cited 2025 May 20];105(2):335–53. Available from: http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/s0950268800047932
76. Pani SP, Balakrishnan N, Srividya A, Bundy DA, Grenfell BT. Clinical epidemiology of bancroftian filariasis: effect of age and gender. Trans R Soc

Trop Med Hyg [Internet]. 1991 [cited 2025 Apr 25];85(2):260–4. Available from: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0035-9203(91)90048-4

77. Christiana O, Olajumoke M, Oyetunde S. Lymphatic filariasis and associated morbidities in rural communities of Ogun State, Southwestern Nigeria. Travel Med Infect Dis [Internet]. 2013 [cited 2025 Mar 25];12(1):95–101. Available from: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tmaid.2013.02.006