# ABSTRACT

## Epidemiological Profile of Malaria Cases in Berau Regency in 2025

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Background: Malaria remains a public health concern, particularly in endemic areas.

Objective: This study aimed to describe the epidemiological profile of malaria cases in Berau Regency in 2025 based on sociodemographic characteristics, geographical distribution, temporal patterns, parasite species, diagnostic methods, case classification, and treatment status.

Methods: A retrospective descriptive study was conducted using secondary data from malaria case reports in Berau Regency in 2025. A total of 212 cases were analyzed using descriptive statistics.

Results: Of the 212 cases, the majority were males (86.79%), with the highest proportion in the 41–50-year age group (28.77%). The largest number of cases was reported by Batu Putih Public Health Center (33.02%). By occupation, the largest proportion belonged to the other occupations category (41.04%), followed by forest encroachers (26.89%). Plasmodium vivax was the predominant parasite species (58.49%). Microscopy was the most frequently used diagnostic method (64.62%). Most cases were classified as indigenous (85.38%) and received standard treatment (97.17%). Cases peaked in January (21.23%), followed by June (19.81%).

Conclusion: Malaria cases in Berau Regency in 2025 predominantly affected males and individuals of productive age, with P. vivax as the leading parasite species. Most cases were indigenous and received standard treatment. Cases were concentrated in the Batu Putih Public Health Center service area, with temporal peaks in January and June. Strengthening surveillance, early detection, and targeted interventions in high-burden areas is essential.

Keywords: Malaria, Epidemiology, Plasmodium vivax, Indigenous, Berau Regency.

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