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ABSTRAK

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**GAMBARAN EPIDEMIOLOGI KASUS DAN INDIKATOR SURVEILANS
ACUTE FLACCID PARALYSIS (AFP) DI KABUPATEN TASIKMALAYA
TAHUN 2020 – 2024**

Surveilans *Acute Flaccid Paralysis* (AFP) merupakan alat utama untuk mendeteksi kasus poliomyelitis secara dini dan memastikan status bebas polio tetap terjaga. Meskipun Indonesia telah bebas polio sejak 2014, kasus AFP *non-polio* tetap muncul dan perlu dianalisis dari aspek epidemiologi dan pelaksanaan surveilansnya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan epidemiologi kasus serta pelaksanaan surveilans AFP di Kabupaten Tasikmalaya periode 2020 – 2024. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kuantitatif dengan data sekunder dari laporan surveilans AFP Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Tasikmalaya. Analisis dilakukan terhadap data kasus AFP dan indikator surveilans berdasarkan pedoman Kementerian Kesehatan RI. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa mayoritas kasus terjadi pada anak usia <5 tahun, lebih banyak dialami oleh laki-laki, dan sebagian besar telah menerima imunisasi polio sebanyak empat kali. Kasus terbanyak ditemukan di Kecamatan Leuwisari, dengan puncak kasus terjadi pada Agustus 2024. Seluruh kasus diklasifikasikan sebagai bukan polio. Tujuh indikator telah mencapai target nasional, yaitu AFP *rate* dan *non-polio* AFP *rate* (rata-rata 4,7 per 100.000 penduduk <15 tahun), kelengkapan dan ketepatan laporan (100%), spesimen adekuat (82,2%), serta ketepatan hasil laboratorium ≤ 14 hari (100%). Namun, dua indikator belum tercapai, yakni kunjungan ulang 60 hari (rata-rata 75%) dan pengiriman spesimen ≤ 3 hari (rata-rata 55,3%). Secara umum, kasus AFP di Kabupaten Tasikmalaya merupakan AFP *non-polio*. Oleh karena itu, petugas diharapkan tidak hanya menjaga cakupan imunisasi polio, tetapi juga memperkuat upaya promotif dan preventif terhadap penyebab AFP *non-polio*.

Kata kunci: Epidemiologi; Eradikasi polio; Surveilans AFP; Kabupaten Tasikmalaya

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ABSTRACT

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**THE OVERVIEW OF EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CASES AND
SURVEILLANCE INDICATORS OF ACUTE FLACCID PARALYSIS (AFP)
IN TASIKMALAYA DISTRICT, 2020 – 2024**

Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) surveillance is a primary tool for the early detection of poliomyelitis cases and for maintaining polio-free status. Although Indonesia has been polio-free since 2014, non-polio AFP cases continue to emerge and must be analyzed from both epidemiological and surveillance performance perspectives. This study aims to describe the epidemiological characteristics of AFP cases and the implementation of AFP surveillance in Tasikmalaya Regency during the 2020 – 2024 period. A descriptive quantitative approach was used, with secondary data obtained from AFP surveillance reports by the Tasikmalaya District Health Office. Analysis was conducted on AFP case data and surveillance indicators based on the guidelines from the Indonesian Ministry of Health. The results showed that the majority of cases occurred in children under 5 years old, were more common in males, and most had received four doses of routine polio immunization. The highest number of cases was found in Leuwisari Subdistrict, with the peak occurring in August 2024. All cases were classified as non-polio. Seven indicators met the national targets, namely AFP rate and non-polio AFP rate (an average of 4.7 per 100,000 population under 15 years), report completeness and timeliness (100%), adequate specimens (82.2%), and timeliness of laboratory results ≤ 14 days (100%). However, two indicators were not achieved: 60-day follow-up visits (average 75%) and specimen delivery within ≤ 3 days (average 55.3%). In general, AFP cases detected in Tasikmalaya Regency are non-polio AFP. Therefore, health workers are expected not only to maintain polio immunization coverage but also to strengthen promotive and preventive efforts against non-polio AFP causes.

Keywords: *Epidemiology; Polio eradication; AFP Surveillance; Tasikmalaya District*