V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Conclusion

1. During the period 2008 to 2010, JD seroprevalence in South Kalimantan province was 4.99%. The JD seroprevalence at district level ranged from 1.14 to 28.57%. JD seropositive mostly located at the northern and southern of the province. The spatial distribution of JD in South Kalimantan was spatially clustered in specific area. Using scan statistic, there are several clusters were identified in South Kalimantan province. Kriging method is suitable for the JD mapping in South Kalimantan province and shows the distribution of JD was higher in the Tabalong, Balangan, Hulu Sungai Utara, Hulu Sungai Tengah, Kotabaru, Banjarbaru, Banjar, Barito Kuala, and Tanah Laut. JD seropositive was higher in lowland and areas with higher cattle density.

5.2 Recommendation

1. To better understand of JD spatial distribution, surveillance for JD should be conducted in regularly activities that covered all areas with the sample size proportional to cattle population. The identification of spatial cluster may to implement of new program in JD eradication in South Kalimantan province more effectively and efficiently. The JD eradication and control program should be focused on the high risk area, especially at the northern and southern of the province. It is need to conduct further study to identify the factors that associates with the JD risk especially environmental and socio-economic factors.