

GAMBARAN PERILAKU PENCEGAHAN DEMAM BERDARAH DENGUE (DBD) KEPALA RUMAH TANGGA DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS SEWON 2

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Intisari

Latar belakang : Demam berdarah dengue (DBD), yang disebabkan oleh nyamuk *Aedes aegypti*, masih menjadi permasalahan global terutama di daerah tropis. Meskipun upaya pencegahan seperti Pemberantasan Sarang Nyamuk (PSN DBD) telah dilakukan, kasus DBD masih tinggi di dusun Garon Panggungharjo Sewon Bantul mencapai 93,45%, dengan 7 dari 107 rumah memiliki jentik nyamuk, masih terdapat masalah dalam memastikan lingkungan rumah memenuhi syarat kesehatan. Hal ini menjadi alasan tingginya kasus DBD di wilayah tersebut. Penyebaran penyakit ini dipengaruhi oleh faktor lingkungan, perilaku masyarakat, dan ketahanan nyamuk terhadap insektisida.

Tujuan: Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu menganalisis gambaran perilaku pencegahan DBD keluarga di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Sewon.

Metode : Metode penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif. Penelitian melibatkan 61 kepala keluarga dari RT 7 Dusun Garon, Panggungharjo, Sewon, Bantul sebagai populasi. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode total sampling. Kuesioner telah diuji validitas dan reliabilitas sebelumnya, dikumpulkan melalui wawancara rumah ke rumah. Data akan diolah melalui editing, coding, entering, dan tabulating. Analisis univariat dilakukan untuk masing-masing variabel dalam penelitian.

Hasil: Mayoritas kepala keluarga usia muda-pertengahan, pendidikan SMA, pekerjaan buruh. Sekitar 96.7% menunjukkan perilaku baik pencegahan DBD, menjaga kebersihan, menguras air, gunakan kelambu/obat nyamuk. Sekitar 3.3% perilaku cukup. Mayoritas memiliki kesadaran dan pemahaman baik terhadap pencegahan DBD.

Kesimpulan : Populasi kepala keluarga penelitian mayoritas usia mudapertengahan, pendidikan SMA/SMP, bekerja sebagai "Buruh" atau "Karyawan". Mayoritas (sekitar 96.7%) menunjukkan perilaku pencegahan DBD baik, sebagian kecil (sekitar 3.3%) cukup. Studi ini positif dalam menggambarkan kesadaran masyarakat terhadap pencegahan DBD, dengan tindakan seperti menjaga kebersihan dan menggunakan kelambu.

Kata kunci : Perilaku Pencegahan, Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) dan Kepala Rumah Tangga.

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OVERVIEW OF DENGUE FEVER PREVENTION BEHAVIOR AMONG HOUSEHOLD HEADS IN THE SEWON 2 PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER AREA

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ABSTRACT

Background: Dengue fever (DF), caused by the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, remains a global issue, particularly in tropical regions. Despite preventive efforts like the Larval Source Management (LSM) program, DF cases remain high in the Garon Panggungharjo Sewon Bantul hamlet, reaching 93.45%, with 7 out of 107 households having mosquito larvae. There is still a challenge in ensuring that the household environment meets health standards, contributing to the elevated DF cases in the area. The spread of this disease is influenced by environmental factors, community behavior, and mosquito resistance to insecticides.

Objective: The aim of this study is to analyze the description of dengue prevention behavior among families in the working area of Sewon Community Health Center.

Method: This study employs a quantitative descriptive research method. It involves 61 household heads from RT 7 Garon Hamlet, Panggungharjo, Sewon, Bantul, as the population. The sampling technique used is total sampling. The validity and reliability of the questionnaire were tested previously. Data were collected through door-to-door interviews. The data will be processed through editing, coding, entering, and tabulating. Univariate analysis was conducted for each variable in the study.

Results: The majority of household heads were in the young to middle-aged group, with high school education and working as laborers. About 96.7% exhibited good dengue prevention behavior, such as maintaining cleanliness, draining stagnant water, and using mosquito nets or repellents. Approximately 3.3% had moderate prevention behavior. The majority showed good awareness and understanding of dengue prevention.

Conclusion: The population of the study's household heads mostly consisted of young to middle-aged individuals with high school or junior high education, and they worked as laborers or employees. The majority (around 96.7%) exhibited good dengue prevention behavior, with a small portion (about 3.3%) showing moderate behavior. This study presents a positive depiction of the community's awareness of dengue prevention, manifested through actions like maintaining cleanliness and using mosquito nets.

Keywords: Prevention Behavior, Dengue Fever (DF), Household Heads.

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