

HUBUNGAN PERILAKU MASYARAKAT TENTANG PENYAKIT DEMAM  
BERDARAH DENGUE (DBD) DENGAN KEBERADAAN JENTIK NYAMUK *Aedes*  
*aegypti* DI KELURAHAN SEKEJATI KOTA BANDUNG

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Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) adalah penyakit menular yang disebabkan oleh virus dengue kelompok orbovirus genus flavivirus serotipe DEN 1-4. Cara penularannya melalui vektor nyamuk spesies *Aedes aegypti*.

Penyakit DBD merupakan penyakit endemis di Kelurahan Sekejati. Angka kejadian penyakit (incidence rate) dan angka kematian penderita (case fatality rate) per tahun masih cukup tinggi (tahun 2004 IR = 88 per 10.000 penduduk dan CFR = 6,81 %). Data Pemantauan Jentik Berkala (PJB) bulan Januari s/d April 2005 didapatkan angka kepadatan jentik (house index) berkisar 15 - 21 % atau Angka Bebas Jentik (ABJ) program gerakan Pemberantasan Sarang Nyamuk (PSN) < 95 %.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan antara perilaku yang meliputi pengetahuan, sikap dan praktik responden dengan keberadaan jentik di rumah responden. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah explanatory research dengan pendekatan cross. Sampel dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 96 rumah. Data didapatkan melalui wawancara responden dengan kuesioner dan observasi larva visual tempat perindukan nyamuk di rumah responden. Variabel yang diteliti adalah pengetahuan, sikap, praktik responden dengan keberadaan jentik () di rumah responden. Uji statistik yang digunakan yaitu uji chi Square. Hasil uji statistik pada tingkat signifikansi alpha 0,05 menunjukkan tidak ada hubungan yang bermakna antara pengetahuan reponden dengan keberadaan jentik di rumah responden (p\_value 0,133). Ada hubungan yang bermakna antara sikap responden dengan keberadaan jentik di rumah responden (p\_value 0,008). Ada hubungan yang bermakna antara praktik responden tentang pencegahan melalui PSN abatisasi dengan keberadaan jentik di rumah responden (p\_value < 0,0001).

Disarankan kepada pengelola program P2M Dinkes Kota Bandung untuk melakukan penyuluhan lebih intensif dan memperbesar frekuensi praktik PSN Abatisasi secara rutin minimal sebulan sekali.

**Kata Kunci:** Demam Berdarah Dengue, Pengetahuan, Sikap, Praktik

*THE CORRELATION BETWEEN SOCIETY'S BEHAVIOR TOWARD DENGUE  
HAEMORAGIC FEVER AND THE EXISTENCE OF *Aedes aegypti* LARVA AT SEKEJATI  
VILLAGE OF BANDUNG CITY 2005*

*Abstract*

*Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever is a contaminated disease caused by dengue virus that is included in the group of Arbovirus genus flavivirus serotype DEN 1 " 4. The way of its spread is through *Aedes aegypti* species.*

*Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever disease is an endemic disease at Sekejati Village. The incidence rate and the case fatality rate per year is high enough (in the year of 2004 IR = 88 per 10.000 people, CFR = 6,81 %). Data of PJB (Periodic Larva Monitoring) on January to April 2005 shows that the larva density rate (the house index) ranges from 15 " 21 % of free of Larva Rate in the Movement Program of Mosquito Nest Control (PSN) is still < 95 %. The aim of the research is to find out the correlation between behavior including knowledge, attitude, and practice of the respondents with the existence of larva in respondents' house.*

*The method used in this research is an explanatory research with cross sectional approach. Sample in this research is in amount of 96 houses. Data is obtained from interview with respondents by using questionnaire and observing visual larva as the breeding place of the mosquito in respondents' house. The examined variables are knowledge, attitude and practice of respondents on Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever and the existence of larva (+/-) in respondents' house. The statistical test used in this research is Chi Square test.*

*The result of statistical test in significance degree of  $\alpha = 0,05$  indicates that there is no significant correlation between respondents' knowledge about Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever and the existence of larva in respondents' house (p value 0,133). There is significant correlation between respondents' attitude about Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever and the existence of larva in respondents' house (p\_value 0,008). There is significant correlation between respondents' practice about the prevention through The Mosquito Nest Control and the giving abate with the existence of larva in respondents' house (p value < 0,0001).*

*It is suggested to the organizer of P2M program of Health Official at Bandung City to perform elucidation more intensive and enhance the practice frequency of Mosquito Nest Control by giving abate routinely at least once a month.*