

THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE FREE FIGURE AND PSN TOWARDS CASE OF DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER (DHF)

(Case Study at Medokan Ayu Health Center Working Area in 2022)

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ABSTRACT

At the Medokan Ayu Health Center, Surabaya City, the dengue virus, which is transmitted to the community through the bite of Aedes mosquitoes such as Aedes aegypti or Aedes albopictus, causes dengue fever which is characterized by high fever. Based on the results of the initial survey conducted, in 2021 there were 24 cases and from January to May 2022 there were 25 cases. PSN activities are carried out every Friday at the Medokan Ayu Health Center, and ABJ from January to May 93.92%. There is also a Grebek program which involves PSN events which are carried out in a short time. Among PSN's efforts is 3M Plus. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between PSN and larvae-free rate in cases of dengue hemorrhagic fever at the Medokan Ayu Health Center in Surabaya in 2022.

This study uses a case control design and correlation analytic strategy. Data collection was carried out using log observations and questionnaires. The number of samples was 48 people, 24 of whom were DHF and were used as cases, and 24 people as controls. The collected data was then analyzed analytically using the Chi-Square test.

The results showed that PSN did not have a significant relationship with DHF cases ($p = 0.768$) while the larvae free rate had a significant relationship with DHF cases ($p = 0.000$). The odds ratio (OR) for ABJ was calculated at 0.000 indicating that ABJ was a protective factor for DHF cases, while the odds ratio (OR) for PSN was calculated for 1.190 indicating that PSN was a risk factor for DHF cases.

The research suggestion is that PSN activities should continue to be carried out in the workspaces of puskesmas officers, and all female cadres receive counseling so that they have a better understanding of PSN activities and DHF risk factors.

Keyword : Dengue Fever, ABJ, PSN

**HUBUNGAN ANGKA BEBAS JANTIK DAN PSN TERHADAP KASUS
DEMAM BERDARAH DENGUE (DBD)**
(Studi Kasus di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Medokan Ayu Surabaya Tahun 2022)
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ABSTRAK

Di Puskesmas Medokan Ayu Kota Surabaya, virus dengue yang ditularkan ke masyarakat melalui gigitan nyamuk *Aedes* seperti *Aedes aegypti* atau *Aedes albopictus* menyebabkan penyakit demam berdarah yang ditandai dengan demam tinggi. Berdasarkan hasil survei awal yang dilakukan, pada tahun 2021 terdapat 24 kasus dan Januari s/d Mei 2022 sebanyak 25 kasus. Kegiatan PSN dilakukan setiap hari Jumat di Puskesmas Medokan Ayu, dan ABJ pada Januari s/d Mei 93,92%. Ada juga program grebek yang melibatkan acara-acara PSN yang dilakukan dalam waktu singkat. Di antara upaya PSN adalah 3M Plus. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan PSN dengan angka bebas jentik pada kasus demam berdarah dengue di Puskesmas Medokan Ayu Surabaya tahun 2022.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain case control dan strategi analitik korelasi. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan observasi log dan kuesioner. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 48 orang, 24 orang diantaranya DBD dan dijadikan kasus, dan 24 orang sebagai kontrol. Data yang terkumpul kemudian dianalisis secara analitik dengan menggunakan uji *Chi-Square*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa PSN tidak memiliki hubungan yang signifikan dengan kasus DBD ($p = 0,768$) sedangkan angka bebas jentik memiliki hubungan yang signifikan dengan kasus DBD ($p = 0,000$). Odds ratio (OR) ABJ dihitung sebesar 0,000 menunjukkan bahwa ABJ merupakan faktor protektif terhadap kasus DBD, sedangkan odds ratio (OR) PSN dihitung sebesar 1,190 menunjukkan bahwa PSN merupakan faktor risiko terjadinya kasus DBD.

Saran penelitian adalah agar kegiatan PSN tetap dilakukan di ruang kerja petugas puskesmas, dan semua kader perempuan mendapat penyuluhan agar lebih memahami kegiatan PSN dan faktor risiko DBD.

Kata Kunci : Demam Berdarah, ABJ, PSN