

ABSTRAK

IDENTIFIKASI PERILAKU PENCEGAHAN DEMAM BERDARAH *DENGUE* PADA PENGUNJUNG PUSKESMAS CANDI

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Penyakit Demam Berdarah *Dengue* (DBD) adalah salah satu penyakit menular yang penyebabnya virus *dengue* melalui perantara nyamuk *Aedes aegypti*. Dampak penyakit DBD adalah adanya perembesan plasma darah dengan gejala seperti demam tinggi, nyeri kepala, perdarahan spontan di bagian tubuh yang terinfeksi. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengidentifikasi perilaku pencegahan demam berdarah *dengue* pada pengunjung Puskesmas Candi. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian deskriptif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* menggunakan teknik total sampling. Sampel yang digunakan di penelitian ini berjumlah 99 subjek yang tidak pernah sakit DBD. Data didapatkan dari lembar kuesioner berisi 20 pernyataan pengetahuan tentang bahaya DBD, 5 pernyataan kebiasaan menggantungkan pakaian, 5 pernyataan frekuensi pengurusan tempat penampungan air. Hasil penelitian ini pengetahuan subjek tentang bahaya DBD sebagian besar (63,6%) berpengetahuan kurang baik, kebiasaan subjek menggantungkan pakaian sebagian besar (71,7%) tidak biasa menggantungkan pakaian, dan frekuensi subjek mengurus tempat penampungan air sebagian besar (69,7%) frekuensi mengurus TPA ≥ 1 kali dalam seminggu. Kesimpulannya pengetahuan pengunjung Puskesmas Candi tentang bahaya penyakit DBD sebagian besar berpengetahuan baik, kebiasaan menggantungkan pakaian pada pengunjung Puskesmas Candi sebagian besar tidak biasa menggantungkan pakaian, dan frekuensi pengurusan tempat penampungan air pada pengunjung Puskesmas Candi sebagian besar ≥ 1 kali dalam seminggu. Diharapkan subjek yang berkunjung di Puskesmas Candi mencari informasi bahaya DBD, menghindari kebiasaan menggantungkan pakaian, mempertahankan frekuensi mengurus penampungan air minimal 1 kali seminggu agar risiko penyakit DBD menurun.

Kata Kunci: Perilaku Pencegahan DBD, Puskesmas Candi

ABSTRACT

IDENTIFICATION OF PREVENTION BEHAVIOR OF DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER IN CANDI HEALTH CENTER VISITORS

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Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is an infectious disease caused by the dengue virus through the Aedes aegypti mosquito. The impact of DHF is the seepage of blood plasma with symptoms such as high fever, headache, spontaneous bleeding in the infected body part. The purpose of this study was to identify the behavior of dengue hemorrhagic fever prevention in Candi Health Center visitors. The type of research used is descriptive research with a cross sectional approach using a total sampling technique. The sample used in this study was 99 subjects who had never had DHF. Data were obtained from questionnaires containing 20 statements of knowledge about the dangers of DHF, 5 statements about the habit of hanging clothes, 5 statements about the frequency of controlling water reservoirs. The results of this study were that most of the subjects' knowledge about the dangers of DHF (63.6%) had poor knowledge, the habits of the subjects in hanging clothes were mostly (71.7%) not used to hanging clothes, and the frequency of the subjects draining the water reservoirs was mostly (69.7%) the frequency of draining TPA ≥ 1 time a week. In conclusion, the knowledge of visitors to the Candi Health Center about the dangers of DHF is mostly knowledgeable, the habit of hanging clothes for visitors to the Candi Health Center is mostly not used to hanging clothes, and the frequency of draining the water reservoirs for visitors to the Candi Health Center is mostly large ≥ 1 time a week. It is expected that subjects who visit the Candi Health Center seek information on the dangers of DHF, avoid the habit of hanging clothes, maintain the frequency of draining the water reservoir at least once a week so that the risk of DHF decreases.

Keywords: *Dengue Prevention Behavior, Candi Health Center*