

## HUBUNGAN PERILAKU PEMBERANTASAN SARANG NYAMUK (PSN) PLUS DENGAN KEJADIAN DEMAM BERDARAH *DENGUE*

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### ABSTRAK

**Pendahuluan :** Penyakit Demam Berdarah *Dengue* (DBD) masih merupakan masalah kesehatan di Indonesia. Wilayah Puskesmas Kayen Kabupaten Pati memiliki tingkat DBD yang tinggi dan terus meningkat dalam 3 tahun terakhir. Angka Bebas Jentik (ABJ) di Wilayah Puskesmas Kayen masih rendah yaitu <70%. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui hubungan antara perilaku PSN Plus dengan kejadian DBD di wilayah Puskesmas Kayen.

**Metode :** Penelitian analitik observasional dengan menggunakan pendekatan *case control*. Penelitian yang dilakukan pada 50 responden, dengan 25 responden kasus dan 25 responden kontrol. Data responden kasus didapatkan dari data rekam medis Puskesmas Kayen. Teknik sampling menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling* dan pengambilan data menggunakan instrumen kuesioner yang terdiri dari 11 pertanyaan dan uji statistik *Chi Square*.

**Hasil :** Pada responden kelompok kasus yang memiliki perilaku PSN kurang 92% dan yang memiliki perilaku PSN baik 8%, sedangkan responden kelompok kontrol memiliki perilaku PSN kurang 20% dan perilaku PSN baik 80%. Hasil analisis diperoleh p value = 0,000 ( $\alpha < 0,05$ ); OR=46,000 (IK95%: 8,027-263,63); *coefisien contingensi* =0,587.

**Kesimpulan :** Terdapat hubungan antara perilaku Pemberantasan Sarang Nyamuk (PSN) Plus dengan kejadian DBD di wilayah Puskesmas Kayen dalam keeratan sedang. Responden yang mempunyai perilaku PSN Plus kurang berisiko 46,000 kali terkena DBD di bandingkan dengan yang berperilaku PSN Plus baik.

**Kata Kunci:** Demam Berdarah *Dengue*, Perilaku, Pemberantasan Sarang Nyamuk.

# **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BEHAVIOR RELATED VECTOR CONTROL AND THE INCIDENCE OF DHF**

## **ABSTRACT**

**Introduction :** *Dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) is a major public health concern in Indonesia. It has a persistently high incidence for the last 3 years in Kayen health center area Pati. Angka Bebas Jentik (ABJ) in Kayen health center area is <70% which can be categorized as low. The purpose of this study was to ascertain the correlation between mosquitos nesting eradication Plus behavior and DHF incidence in Kayen health center area.*

**Methods :** *This was an observational analytial study with case control design using medical records and questionnaires from 50 respondents with purposive sampling technique. Cases were respondents medical history of dhf. Controls were healthy subjects of the case neighbors with the same characteristics. A questionnaire was administrated to evaluate the behavior related to vector control program..Data were evaluated with chi square.*

**Results :** *The number of respndents with a poor and good behavior on vector control program in case group was 92% and 8% respectively. The number of respndents with a poor and good behavior on vector control program in control group were 20% and 80% respectively. There was a significant relationship (modererate) between behavior related vector control and the incidence of DHF ( $\alpha < 0.05$ ; OR = 46.000 , CI 95%: 8,027-263.63; contingency coefficient = 0.587).*

**Conclusion :** *There is a correlation between behavior related to vector control program and DHF incidence in Kayen health center area. Respondents with poor behavior related vector control and the incidence of DHF have 46. 000 higher risk of acquiring DHF compared to those with good behavior related vector control and the incidence of DHF.*

**Key words:** *Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever, Behavior, vector control program*