

ABSTRAK

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HUBUNGAN PERILAKU MASYARAKAT DALAM PROGRAM PSN TERHADAP KEBERADAAN JENTIK (Studi Kasus di Desa Pepe dan Desa Pabean Kabupaten Sidoarjo tahun 2025)

xv + 61 Halaman + 10 Tabel + 8 Lampiran

Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) merupakan penyakit infeksi yang bersifat endemis dan menjadi permasalahan kesehatan masyarakat yang serius di Indonesia. Penyakit ini apabila tidak ditangani secara efektif, berpotensi menimbulkan komplikasi serius dan berisiko fatal hingga berujung kematian. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis hubungan perilaku masyarakat dalam program PSN terhadap keberadaan jentik di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Sedati, Sidoarjo.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Populasinya terdiri atas seluruh kepala keluarga yang tinggal di Desa Pepe dan Desa Pabean. Sampel sebanyak 96 diambil secara *simple random sampling*. Variabel dalam penelitian ini terdiri dari pengetahuan dan sikap sebagai variabel independen dan keberadaan jentik sebagai variabel dependen. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui observasi langsung, wawancara, dan penyebaran kuesioner. Data hasil pengumpulan kemudian dianalisis dengan menggunakan uji statistik chi-square.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebesar 61,45% rumah masyarakat di kedua desa masih ditemukan jentik, terutama pada tempat-tempat penampungan air. Pengetahuan dan sikap masyarakat terkait pencegahan jentik tergolong kurang. Temuan dari analisis statistik mengindikasikan adanya hubungan antara pengetahuan dan sikap masyarakat dengan keberadaan jentik nyamuk di lingkungan tempat tinggal masyarakat.

Upaya pengendalian jentik dapat terus ditingkatkan melalui kesadaran bersama dan keterlibatan aktif seluruh lapisan masyarakat dalam menjaga kebersihan lingkungan. Pendekatan yang dilakukan perlu bersifat berkelanjutan dan menyeluruh agar perilaku dapat berjalan lebih optimal dan efektif dalam menekan keberadaan jentik.

Kata kunci : Demam Berdarah *Dengue*, PSN, Angka Bebas Jentik, perilaku masyarakat.

Daftar bacaan : 33 buku (2017- 2025)

ABSTRACT

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COMMUNITY BEHAVIOR IN THE MOSQUITO NEST ERADICATION PROGRAM AND LARVAE PRESENCE

(A Case Study in Pepe and Pabean Villages, Sedati Health Center, Sidoarjo Regency)

xv + 61 Pages + 10 Tables + 8 Appendices

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) was an infectious disease that was endemic and became a serious public health problem in Indonesia. If not treated effectively, this disease had the potential to cause severe complications and could be fatal. This study aimed to analyze the relationship between community behavior in the Mosquito Nest Eradication (PSN) program and the presence of larvae in the working area of Sedati Public Health Center, Sidoarjo.

This research used a quantitative method with a cross-sectional approach. The population consisted of all heads of households living in Pepe Village and Pabean Village. A sample of 96 was taken using simple random sampling. The variables in this study included knowledge and attitude as independent variables, and the presence of larvae as the dependent variable. Data collection was carried out through direct observation, interviews, and questionnaire distribution. The collected data were then analyzed using the chi-square statistical test.

The results of the study showed that 61.45% of households in both villages still had larvae, especially in water storage containers. The community's knowledge and attitudes related to larvae prevention were considered lacking. Statistical analysis findings indicated a relationship between the community's knowledge and attitudes and the presence of mosquito larvae in residential areas.

Larvae control efforts could be improved through collective awareness and active participation of all community members in maintaining environmental cleanliness. The approach needed to be continuous and comprehensive so that behavior change could be more optimal and effective in reducing the presence of larvae.

Keywords : Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever, PSN, Larvae Free Index, community behavior.

References : 33 books (2017-2025)