

ABSTRAK

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PERILAKU MASYARAKAT TERKAIT PENGENDALIAN DEMAM BERDARAH DENGUE DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS TENGGILIS SURABAYA TAHUN 2025

xv + 101 Halaman + 22 Tabel + 4 Lampiran

Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) merupakan penyakit endemis yang masih menjadi tantangan kesehatan di Indonesia, termasuk di wilayah Surabaya. Meski Angka Bebas Jentik (ABJ) di Kecamatan Tenggilis telah mencapai 96,64%, kasus DBD tetap meningkat, terutama di Kelurahan Kutisari. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa perilaku masyarakat dalam pengendalian vektor belum optimal. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan perilaku masyarakat terkait pengendalian DBD berdasarkan teori Lawrence Green yang mencakup faktor predisposisi, pendukung, dan pendorong.

Jenis penelitian termasuk penelitian deskriptif dengan desain cross-sectional, melibatkan 99 responden yang dipilih secara simple random sampling dengan metode randomisasi. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner terhadap upaya pengendalian DBD, kemudian dianalisis secara deskriptif untuk memberikan gambaran perilaku masyarakat.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa mayoritas masyarakat memiliki pengetahuan (69,7%), sikap (70,7%), keyakinan (55,6%), dan kepedulian (64,6%) dalam kategori baik. Namun, persepsi masyarakat cenderung cukup (45,5%). Sarana dan prasarana dinilai tidak memadai (54,5%), demikian juga dukungan keluarga (54,5%) dan dukungan tokoh masyarakat (47,5%). Sementara itu, dukungan petugas kesehatan dikategorikan mendukung (76,8%).

Dari hasil tersebut disimpulkan bahwa perilaku masyarakat dalam pengendalian DBD sudah baik dari segi pengetahuan dan sikap, namun masih perlu penguatan dalam hal dukungan sosial dan ketersediaan fasilitas pendukung. Disarankan untuk melakukan edukasi secara berkelanjutan, memperkuat peran tokoh masyarakat, serta menyediakan sarana dan prasarana yang memadai guna mendukung pelaksanaan program PSN 3M Plus secara konsisten. Temuan ini juga dapat dijadikan sebagai dasar bagi penelitian lebih lanjut dalam konteks yang serupa.

Kata kunci : DBD, Perilaku, Masyarakat

Daftar bacaan : 2 buku (2010-2014), Jurnal 23 (2017-2024)

ABSTRACT

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COMMUNITY BEHAVIOR RELATED TO DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER CONTROL IN THE WORKING AREA OF PUSKESMAS TENGGILIS SURABAYA IN 2025

xv + 101 Pages + 22 Tables + 4 Appendices

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) remains an endemic disease and a public health challenge in Indonesia, including in the city of Surabaya. Although the Larvae-Free Index (ABJ) in the Tenggilis sub-district has reached 96.64%, DHF cases continue to rise, particularly in the Kutisari sub-area. This indicates that community behavior regarding vector control remains suboptimal. This study aimed to describe community behavior related to DHF prevention efforts based on Lawrence Green's theory, which includes predisposing, enabling, and reinforcing factors.

This study used a descriptive method with a cross-sectional approach, involving 99 respondents who were selected using simple random sampling with a randomization method. Data were collected using questionnaires on dengue fever (DBD) control efforts and then analyzed descriptively to provide an overview of community behavior.

The results showed that the majority of the community demonstrated good levels of knowledge (69.7%), attitude (70.7%), belief (55.6%), and concern (64.6%) toward DHF prevention. However, perceptions were generally moderate (45.5%). Facilities and infrastructure were deemed inadequate (54.5%), as were family support (54.5%) and community leader involvement (47.5%). On the other hand, support from health workers was categorized as strong (76.8%).

Based on the results, it was concluded that community behavior in dengue fever (DBD) control was already good in terms of knowledge and attitude, but still required strengthening in terms of social support and the availability of supporting facilities. This study recommended to conduct continuous education, strengthen the role of community leaders, and provide adequate infrastructure to consistently support the implementation of the 3M Plus mosquito nest eradication (PSN) program. These findings could also serve as a basis for further research in similar contexts.

Keywords : Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever, Behavior, Community.

References : 2 books (2010-2014), 23 journals (2017-2024)