

RINGKASAN

S U BEKHI, Program Studi Ilmu Lingkungan, Program Pascasarjana, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman: Hubungan antara kepadatan rumah dan perilaku Pemberantasan Sarang Nyamuk Masyarakat dan kejadian penyakit DEMAM BERDARAH *DENGUE* di Kota Tegal; Komisi Pembimbing, Ketua Dr. Edy Suyanto, M.Si., Anggota: Dr.sc.hum. Budi Aji, SKM, M.Sc.

Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) merupakan salah satu penyakit yang menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat utama dan endemis di hampir seluruh kabupaten dan kota di Indonesia. Kota Tegal merupakan salah satu Kabupaten/Kota endemis penyakit DBD di Provinsi Jawa Tengah. Pencegahan dan penanggulangan DBD sampai saat ini masih menjadi program prioritas di Kota Tegal.

Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara kepadatan rumah, perilaku PSN 3M masyarakat, keberadaan tempat perindukan nyamuk dan keberadaan jentik *A. aegypti* dengan kejadian penyakit DBD di Kota Tegal. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain *Cross Sectional*. Sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah Kepala Keluarga (KK) yang tinggal di permukiman dengan kepadatan rumah tinggi dan sedang sebanyak 370 KK. Teknik pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan menggunakan *simple random sampling* untuk masing-masing RW/RT.

Analisis yang digunakan adalah analisis *univariat* yang bertujuan untuk mendiskripsikan karakteristik variabel penelitian melalui tabel distribusi frekuensi pada kepadatan rumah, perilaku PSN 3M, keberadaan tempat perindukan, keberadaan jentik *A. Aegypti*, dan kejadian penyakit DBD. Analisis dilanjutkan dengan *bivariat* dengan menggunakan analisis *Teu Kendall* yang meliputi analisis hubungan antara kepadatan rumah dan kejadian DBD, analisis hubungan antara perilaku PSN 3M dengan kejadian penyakit DBD,

analisis hubungan antara keberadaan tempat perindukan dan kejadian penyakit DBD, analisis hubungan antara keberadaan jentik *Aedes aegypti* dan kejadian penyakit DBD. Analisis multivariat dilaksanakan untuk mengetahui hubungan bersama-sama antara variabel dependent (kepadatan rumah, perilaku PSN 3M, keberadaan tempat perindukan nyamuk dan keberadaan jentik) dengan kejadian penyakit DBD.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan Peningkatan kepadatan rumah tidak berkaitan dengan kejadian penyakit DBD. 2. Peningkatan perilaku Pemberantasan Sarang Nyamuk Masyarakat berkaitan dengan penurunan kejadian penyakit DBD. 3. Peningkatan keberadaan tempat perindukan nyamuk tidak berkaitan dengan peningkatan kejadian penyakit DBD. 4. Peningkatan keberadaan jentik DBD berhubungan peningkatan kejadian penyakit DBD. 5. Peningkatan perilaku Pemberantasan Sarang Nyamuk Masyarakat berkaitan dengan penurunan kejadian penyakit DBD sedangkan, peningkatan keberadaan tempat perindukan dan jentik nyamuk berkaitan dengan peningkatan kejadian penyakit DBD ketika kepadatan rumah tidak diimbangi dengan perilaku PSN di masyarakat..

SUMMARY

SUBEKHI, Environmental Sciences Study Program, Graduate Program, JenderalSoedirman University: The Relationship of House Density and People's attitudes on PSN 3M with the prevalence of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) Disease in South Tegal Sub-district, Tegal City; Board of Advisors: Dr. EdySuyanto, M.Si as the chairperson and Dr, sc.hum. Budi Aji, SKM, M.Sc as the member.

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is one major endemic disease experienced by most people throughout the regencies and cities in Indonesia. Tegal is one regency/city with DHF endemic disease in Central Java. The Prevention and fight against DHF disease recently still becomes one priority program in Tegal City.

This research aims at examining the relationship of house density, people's attitudes on PSN 3M, the existence of mosquito breeding sites and *Aedesaegypti* larvae with the prevalence of DHF disease in South Tegal sub-district.

This descriptive-qualitative research is conducted using Cross Sectional Design with the samples of Family Heads (*KepalaKeluarga/KK*) living at a high and medium residential house density level with a total of 370 family heads. The samples are collected using a simple random sampling in determining the sample units (Family Heads) in each *RT/RW* (the lowest level of village administrative governance).

Univariate analysis is conducted to describe the characteristics of each research variable through frequency distribution tables of house density, people's attitudes on PSN 3M, the existence of mosquito breeding sites, the existence of *Aedesaegypti* larvae, and the prevalence of DHF disease. Bivariate analysis is further conducted using *Teukendall* which consists of relationship analysis between house density and the prevalence of DHF disease, people's attitudes on PSN 3M and the prevalence of DHF disease,

the existence of mosquito breeding sites and the prevalence of DHF disease as well as the existence of *Aedesaegypti* larvae and the prevalence of DHF disease. Multivariate analysis is simultaneously conducted to examine the relationship of dependent variables (house density, people's attitudes on PSN 3M, the existence of mosquito breeding sites and *Aedesaegypti* larvae) with the prevalence of DHF disease.

The research results show that the prevalence of DHF disease in South Tegal sub-district is still considered high with a total of 40 cases; the house density level is also considered high by 78.9%; people's attitudes on PSN 3M is already categorized into good and fair by 82.4%; while houses with larva breeding sites and those with *Aedesaegypti* larvae have respectively reached 52.4% and 13.8%.

Based on the results of bivariate analysis, it shows that there is no significant relationship between house density level and the prevalence of DHF disease in Tegal proven by the value of $r = 0.091$; there is a significant relationship between people's attitudes on PSN 3M and the prevalence of DHF disease in Tegal city proven by the value of $r = 0.371$; there is no significant relationship between larva breeding sites and the prevalence of DHF disease in Tegal city proven by the value of $r = 0.096$; and there is a significant relationship between the existence of *Aedesaegypti* larvae and the prevalence of DHF disease in Tegal city proven by the value of $r = 0.290$. Meanwhile, the results of multivariate analysis simultaneously show that there is a significant relationship of the entire variables of house density, people's attitudes on PSN 3M, the existence of mosquito breeding sites and *aedesaegypti* larvae with the prevalence of DHF disease proven by the value of F-count at 30.592 which is greater than that of F-table at only 2.396 with the research confidence value of 95%.