ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) merupakan masalah kesehatan masyarakat yang signifikan di Indonesia, termasuk Kabupaten Gunung Kidul, Yogyakarta. Wilayah pegunungan kapur dan pesisir pantai memiliki karakteristik geografis dan lingkungan yang berbeda, yang memengaruhi persebaran dan risiko kejadian DBD. Penelitian sebelumnya masih terbatas, terutama dalam menganalisis pengaruh mobilitas penduduk, kebiasaan menggantung pakaian, penggunaan obat anti nyamuk, keberadaan kawat kasa, bahan dan jumlah kontainer sebagai tempat berkembang biak nyamuk *Aedes aegypti*.

Tujuan: Mengetahui faktor risiko kejadian DBD di kawasan pegunungan kapur dan kawasan pesisir pantai di Kabupaten Gunung Kidul, Yogyakarta.

Metode: Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain *case control* di dua lokasi yaitu di kawasan pegunungan kapur dan kawasan pesisir pantai. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *total sampling*. Jumlah sampel di kawasan pegunungan kapur kelompok kasus 73 responden dan kelompok kontrol 73 responden, sedangkan di kawasan pesisir pantai kelompok kasus 73 responden dan kelompok kontrol 73 responden. Variabel *independen* yaitu kejadian DBD dan variabel *dependen* yaitu kebiasaan menggantung pakaian, penggunaan obat anti nyamuk, praktek PSN 3M, mobilitas, keberadaan jentik nyamuk, keberadaan genangan air dan kondisi tempat penampung air, keberadaan kawat kasa dan jumlah kontainer. Instrumen dalam penelitian ini menggunakan kuesioner, dokumentasi dan lembar observasi. Analisis data menggunakan *software* SPSS untuk analisis univariat, bivariat, multivariat.

Hasil: Hasil analisis multivariat, variabel yang paling berpengaruh di kawasan pegunungan kapur adalah keberadaan jentik nyamuk, hasil analisis menggunakan stata variabel yang paling berpengaruh di kawasan pesisir pantai adalah kondisi tempat penampungan air. Perbedaan karakteristik lingkungan antara pegunungan kapur dan pesisir pantai mempengaruhi tingkat risiko DBD.

Kesimpulan: Faktor Risiko Kejadian DBD di kawasan pegunungan kapur dan pesisir pantai terdapat sejumlah faktor risiko yang sama pada kedua lokasi yaitu keberadaan jentik nyamuk, kebiasaan penggunaan obat anti nyamuk, kebiasaan menggantung pakaian, kondisi tempat penampungan air, praktik PSN 3M dan keberadaan genangan air yang menunjukkan bahwa faktor perilaku dan lingkungan rumah tangga berperan penting terhadap kejadian DBD tanpa dipengaruhi oleh perbedaan karakteristik wilayah. Sementara itu, faktor risiko yang berbeda antara kedua lokasi meliputi mobilitas penduduk yang hanya berisiko di kawasan pegunungan kapur, keberadaan kawat kasa yang menjadi faktor risiko di kawasan pesisir pantai dan jumlah kontainer yang tidak menunjukkan risiko pada kedua wilayah, sehingga perbedaan kondisi sosial dan fisik lingkungan turut mempengaruhi variasi risiko kejadian DBD di masing-masing kawasan.

Kata Kunci: DBD, Faktor Risiko DBD, Pegunungan Kapur, Pesisir Pantai.

ABSTRACT

Background: Dengue haemorrhagic fever (DHF) is a significant public health problem in Indonesia, including Gunung Kidul Regency, Yogyakarta. Mountainous limestone and coastal areas have different geographical and environmental characteristics, which affect the distribution and risk of DHF. Previous research has been limited, particularly in analysing the influence of population mobility, the habit of hanging clothes, the use of mosquito repellents, the presence of wire mesh, and the type and number of containers as breeding sites for Aedes aegypti mosquitoes.

Objective: To identify risk factors for dengue haemorrhagic fever in limestone mountainous areas and coastal areas in Gunung Kidul Regency, Yogyakarta.

Method: This study is a quantitative study with a case control design in two locations, namely in the limestone mountainous area and the coastal area. Sampling was conducted using total sampling. The number of samples in the limestone mountainous area was 73 respondents in the case group and 73 respondents in the control group, while in the coastal area there were 73 respondents in the case group and 73 respondents in the control group. The independent variable was the incidence of dengue haemorrhagic fever, and the dependent variables were the habit of hanging clothes, the use of mosquito repellents, the practice of 3M PSN, mobility, the presence of mosquito larvae, the presence of standing water and the condition of water containers, the presence of wire mesh, and the number of containers. The instruments used in this study were questionnaires, documentation, and observation sheets. Data analysis was performed using SPSS software for univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analysis.

Results: The results of multivariate analysis show that the most influential variable in limestone mountain areas is the presence of mosquito larvae, while the results of analysis using Stata show that the most influential variable in coastal areas is the condition of water reservoirs. Differences in environmental characteristics between limestone mountains and coastal areas affect the level of risk of dengue haemorrhagic fever.

Conclusion: Risk Factors for Dengue Fever Incidence in limestone mountainous and coastal areas, there are a number of risk factors that are common to both locations, namely the presence of mosquito larvae, the habit of using mosquito repellents, the habit of hanging clothes, the condition of water storage facilities, the practice of 3M PSN, and the presence of standing water, indicating that behavioural and household environmental factors play a significant role in DHF incidence, regardless of regional characteristics. Meanwhile, risk factors that differ between the two locations include population mobility, which is only a risk in limestone mountainous areas; the presence of wire mesh, which is a risk factor in coastal areas; and the number of containers, which does not pose a risk in either area. Thus, differences in social and physical environmental conditions also influence variations in the risk of dengue fever occurrence in each area.

Keywords: DBD, DBD risk factors, limestone mountains, coastal areas.