



UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS

**FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN DEMAM
BERDARAH DENGUE (DBD) DI KOTA BUKITTINGGI TAHUN 2025**

Oleh:

DENISHA EMILDA

NIM. 2211213014

Pembimbing I : Novia Wirna Putri, SKM., MPH
Pembimbing II : Dr. Putri Nilam Sari, SKM., M.Kes

**FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
PADANG, 2026**

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Skripsi, 21 Agustus 2026

DENISHA EMILDA, NIM. 2211213014

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DEMAM BERDARAH DENGUE (DBD) DI KOTA BUKITTINGGI
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xiii + 110 halaman, 32 tabel, 8 gambar, 11 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tujuan Penelitian

Incidence Rate (IR) DBD Kota Bukittinggi tahun 2025 sebesar 54,8 per 100.000 penduduk, melebihi target nasional (≤ 10 per 100.000 penduduk). Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian DBD di Kota Bukittinggi.

Metode

Penelitian dilakukan pada Desember 2025 – Agustus 2026, kuantitatif desain *case control* melibatkan 39 kelompok kasus dan 39 kelompok kontrol, dianalisis secara univariat, bivariat (uji *Chi square*), dan multivariat (uji regresi logistik).

Hasil

Hasil menunjukkan 51,3% kelompok kasus tingkat pendidikan rendah, 33,3% bekerja, 20,5% mobilitas individu berisiko, 59% kebiasaan PSN buruk, 30,8% kondisi SPAL buruk, 28,2% kepadatan hunian tidak memenuhi syarat. Ditemukan hubungan yang signifikan antara tingkat pendidikan, mobilitas individu, kebiasaan PSN, pengelolaan sampah, keberadaan lokasi konstruksi, dan kepadatan hunian dengan kejadian DBD, dengan mobilitas individu sebagai faktor paling dominan.

Kesimpulan

Tingkat pendidikan, mobilitas individu, kebiasaan PSN, pengelolaan sampah, keberadaan lokasi konstruksi, dan kepadatan hunian berhubungan signifikan dengan kejadian DBD di Kota Bukittinggi tahun 2025. Upaya pencegahan DBD perlu melibatkan masyarakat maupun pemerintah setempat melalui tindakan preventif dan promotif.

Daftar Pustaka : 125 (2010 – 2026)

Kata Kunci : dengue, *Aedes aegypti*, DBD, faktor risiko, *case control*

**FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
ANDALAS UNIVERSITY**

Undergraduate Thesis, August 21, 2026

DENISHA EMILDA, NIM. 2211213014

**FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE INCIDENCE OF DENGUE
HEMORRHAGIC FEVER (DHF) IN BUKITTINGGI CITY, 2025**

xiii + 110 pages, 32 tables, 8 figures, 11 appendices

ABSTRACT

Objective

The Incidence Rate (IR) of DHF in Bukittinggi City in 2025 was 54.8 per 100,000 population, exceeding the national target (≤ 10 per 100,000 population). This study aimed to analyze the factors associated with the incidence of DHF in Bukittinggi City.

Method

The study was conducted from December 2025 to August 2026, using a quantitative case-control design involving 39 cases and 39 controls. Data were analyzed using univariately, bivariately (Chi-square test), and multivariately (logistic regression test) methods.

Result

The result showed that among the case group, 51.3% had a low education level, 33.3% were employed, 20.5% had risky individual mobility, 59% had poor mosquito nest eradication habits, 30.8% had poor household wastewater disposal system, and 28.2% lived in housing with substandard occupancy density. Significant associations were found between education level, individual mobility, PSN habits, waste management, presence of construction sites, and residential density with the incidence of DHF, with individual mobility as the most dominant factor.

Conclusion

Education level, individual mobility, PSN habits, waste management, the presence of construction sites, and housing density were significantly associated with the incidence of DHF in Bukittinggi City in 2025. DHF prevention efforts need to involve both the community and the local government through preventive and promotive actions.

References : 125 (2010 – 2026)

Keywords : dengue, Aedes aegypti, DHF, risk factors, case control