

FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT

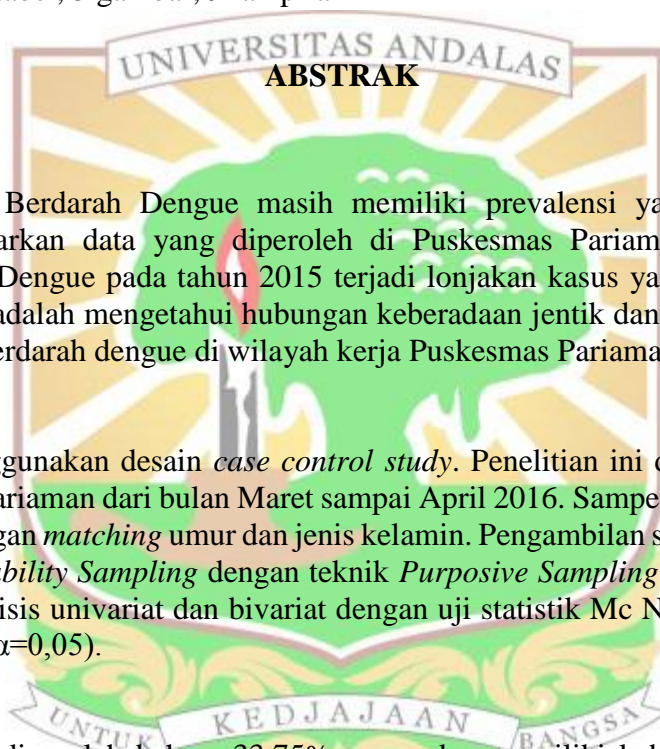
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS

Skripsi, Mei 2016

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HUBUNGAN KEBERADAAAN JENTIK DAN PERILAKU 3M DENGAN KEJADIAN DEMAM BERDARAH DENGUE DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS PARIAMAN TAHUN 2016

x+71 halaman, 15 tabel, 5 gambar, 9 lampiran



Tujuan

Penyakit Demam Berdarah Dengue masih memiliki prevalensi yang cukup tinggi di Indonesia. Berdasarkan data yang diperoleh di Puskesmas Pariaman diketahui bahwa Demam Berdarah Dengue pada tahun 2015 terjadi lonjakan kasus yaitu 48 kasus. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengetahui hubungan keberadaan jentik dan perilaku 3M dengan kejadian demam berdarah dengue di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Pariaman tahun 2016.

Metode

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *case control study*. Penelitian ini dilakukan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Pariaman dari bulan Maret sampai April 2016. Sampel terdiri dari 40 kasus dan 40 kontrol dengan *matching* umur dan jenis kelamin. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *Non Probability Sampling* dengan teknik *Purposive Sampling*. Data diolah dengan menggunakan analisis univariat dan bivariat dengan uji statistik Mc Nemar dengan derajat kepercayaan 95% ($\alpha=0,05$).

Hasil

Analisis univariat diperoleh bahwa 33,75% responden memiliki keberadaan jentik yang positif, 38,75% memiliki pengetahuan 3M rendah, 48,75% memiliki sikap 3M kurang baik, dan 51,25% memiliki tindakan 3M kurang baik. Analisis bivariat didapatkan keberadaan jentik *p value*=0,01 OR 3,75, pengetahuan 3M *p value* 0,81, sikap 3M *p value* 0,00 OR=9,5 dan tindakan 3M *p value*=0,02 OR 2,8.

Kesimpulan

Terdapat hubungan antara keberadaan jentik, sikap 3M, dan tindakan 3M dengan kejadian penyakit Demam Berdarah Dengue dan tidak ada hubungan antara pengetahuan 3M dengan kejadian Demam Berdarah Dengue. Diharapkan tenaga kesehatan dapat memfasilitasi kesediaan kader juru pemantau jentik

Daftar Pustaka : 40 (1999-2014)

Kata Kunci : Keberadaan jentik, pengetahuan 3M, sikap 3M, tindakan 3M

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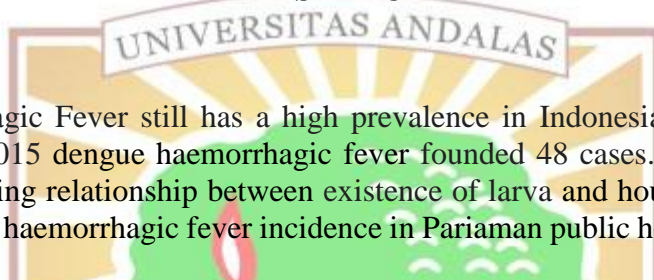
Undergraduate Thesis, May 2016

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXISTENCE OF LARVA AND 3M BEHAVIOR EVENTS WITH DENGUE HAEMORRHAGIC FEVER INCIDENCE IN PARIAMAN PUBLIC HEALTH WORK AREA YEARS 2016

x+71 pages, 15 tables, 5 pictures, 7 appendices

ABSTRACT



Objective

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever still has a high prevalence in Indonesia. Based on Pariaman Public Health in 2015 dengue haemorrhagic fever founded 48 cases. The purpose of this study was to know relationship between existence of larva and house and 3M behavior events with dengue haemorrhagic fever incidence in Pariaman public health work area years 2016

Method

The design of this research case control study. This research was conducted in Pariaman public health work area from March until April 2016. There are cases and control which is 40 cases and 40 controls with matching age and sex. The Sampling method used Non-Probability sampling and the technique is purposive sampling. The data is processed using univariate analysis, bivariate analysis with statistical test by Mc. Nemar test in 95% CI ($\alpha=0,05$).

Result

Univariate analysis showed that 33.75 % of respondents have a positive existence of larva , 38.75 % had low knowledge 3M , 3M 48.75 % had less good attitude , and 51.25 % have unfavorable 3M action . Bivariate analysis found the existence of larva p value = 0.01 OR 3.75 , p value of 0.81 3M knowledge , attitudes 3M p value 0.00 OR = 9.5 and p action 3M value = 0.02 OR 2.8 .

Conclusion

There is a relationship between the presence of larvae , 3M attitudes , and actions 3M with dengue haemorrhagic fever incidence and there is no relationship between knowledge 3M with dengue haemorrhagic fever incidence. It is hoped that health professionals can facilitate the willingness of cadres larva monitoring

Bibliography : 40 (1999-2014)

Keywords : larva existence , knowledge 3M , attitudes 3M , action