

**Relationship Between Intervention of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF)
Prevention towards Knowledge, Attitude, Practice, and Continuity Level
at Godean and Mlati District, Sleman Regency**

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ABSTRACT

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is an endemic disease caused by infection dengue virus that is spread by Aedes. Godean and Mlati included in the five districts in Sleman with the highest number of dengue cases. This is supported by the results of the measurement indicators of dengue disease control in the community, namely Figures Free Flick is still below 95%. DHF preventive health counseling is one of the ways used to increase knowledge about dengue in order to change or influence the attitudes and actions of the community in the prevention of dengue. This study aims to determine the relation intervention of dengue prevention toward the level of knowledge, attitudes, practice and continuity of society in Sleman. The study using quasi-experimental pre-test post-test with control group design, where there are two groups: the control group and the experimental group were given intervention. The instrument that used is a questionnaire and Formulir of Larva Monitoring Periodic to determine the presence of larvae in each house. The analyze using Spearman-rho, Chi-square, and Wilcoxon with alpha 5%. There is a significant relationship between education and the level of knowledge ($p=0.035$) in Mlati as a control group. There is a significant relationship between income with knowledge ($p=0,003$) in Godean as intervention group. There is a significant difference between the average pre-test to post-test knowledge ($p=0,000$) and attitude ($p=0,028$) indicating that the interventions for the prevention of dengue-related knowledge and attitudes.

Keyword : DHF, counseling, knowledge, existence of larvae, Sleman