

**Analisis Tingkat Pengetahuan, Sikap, Tindakan dan Rutinitas Masyarakat
dalam Rangka Pencegahan Demam Berdarah *Dengue* (DBD) Terhadap
Keberadaan Jentik di Kecamatan Godean, Yogyakarta
Periode Mei – Juni 2015**

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INTISARI

WHO (*World Health Organization*) mencatat negara Indonesia sebagai negara dengan kasus DBD tertinggi di Asia Tenggara. Kasus DBD yang tinggi tidak terlepas dari keberadaan jentik yang tinggi. Keberadaan jentik dapat dipengaruhi berbagai faktor seperti pengetahuan, sikap, tindakan dan rutinitas mengenai DBD. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan, sikap, tindakan dan rutinitas terhadap keberadaan jentik di Kecamatan Godean. Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah *deskriptif analitik cross sectional* yang dilakukan bulan Mei – Juni 2015 di Kecamatan Godean. Sampel yang digunakan sebanyak 115 responden. Pengolahan data menggunakan analisis statistik secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan test kemaknaan 5%. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa 18,3% rumah terdapat jentik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan antara pekerjaan dengan tindakan pemberantasan sarang nyamuk (PSN)-DBD ($p=0,005$), dan tidak terdapat hubungan antara usia ($p=0,305$), pendidikan ($p=0,539$), pendapatan ($p=0,163$) terhadap tindakan PSN – DBD. Hasil penelitian juga menunjukkan terdapat hubungan antara tindakan terhadap keberadaan jentik ($p=0,000$) dan tidak terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan ($p=0,977$), sikap ($p=0,219$), rutinitas ($p=0,550$) dengan keberadaan jentik.

Kata kunci : Demam Berdarah *Dengue*(DBD), Pengetahuan, Sikap, Tindakan, Rutinitas, Keberadaan Jentik , *Cross Sectional*,

**Analysis of Knowledge, Attitude, Action and Routines Framework
Prevention of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever(DHF) with Existence Larvae
Society in Subdistrict Godean, Yogyakarta The period from May to June
2015**

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Abstract

WHO (*World Health Organization*) noted of Indonesia as the country with the highest dengue cases in Southeast Asia. High dengue cases is inseparable from the existence of the *Aedes aegypti* larva. The existence of larva can be influenced by many factors such as knowledge, attitudes, actions and routines regarding dengue. The purpose of the research was to determine the relationship of knowledge, attitudes, actions and routines of the existence of larva in Godean. The study design used is *cross sectional descriptive analytic* conducted in May – June 2015 in Godean. Samples are 115 respondents. The processing data use a statistical analysis of univariate and bivariate with a test of significance of 5%. If the P value < 0,05 there is a relationship between the sociodemographic for the actions and there is a relationship between knowledge, attitudes, actions and routines to the existence larvae. The Results showed that 18,3% of the houses there are larvae. Research show that there is a relationship between job actions for the action PSN-DBD (p=0,005), and there is no relationship between age (p=0,305), education (p=0,539), income (p=0,163) againts action PSN-DBD. The results also suggest there is a relationship between the actions againts the existence of larva (p=0,000) and there was no correlation between knowledge (p=0,977), attitude (p=0,219), routine (p=0,550) with the existence of larvae.

Keywords: Dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF), Knowledge, Attitude, Action, Routines, Existence Larva, *Cross Sectional* .