Analisis Tingkat Pengetahuan, Sikap, Tindakan, Dan Kontinuitas TerhadapAngka Bebas Jentik (ABJ) Dalam Rangka Pencegahan Demam Berdarah *Dengue* (DBD) Masyarakat Kecamatan Mlati, Yogyakarta

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INTISARI

Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) adalah salah satu penyakit yang menjadi masalah kesehatanmasyarakat internasional dan merupakan salah satu penyakit mematikan, Berdasarkan data WHO, Indonesia merupakan negara dengan jumlah kasus DBD terbesar kedua di dunia setelah Brasil. Program yang melibatkan masyarakat adalah mengajak masyarakat agar mau dan mampu melakukan 3M plus atau PSN dilingkungan mereka, Pencegahan DBD tergantung pada pengendalian vektor yaitu nyamuk *Aedes aegepti* Penelitian ini dilakukan di Kecamatan Mlati, Kabupaten Sleman tujuan penelitian ini adalah untukmemperoleh gambaran tingkat pengetahuan, sikap, perilaku, tindakan dan kontinuitas masyarakat Kecamatan Mlati dalam upaya pencegahan Demam Berdarah *Dengue* (DBD) dan nilai Angka Bebas Jentik (ABJ) di Kecamatan Mlati.Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian *cross-sectional*. Instrumen yang digunakan dalam pengumpulan data berupa kuesioner serta formulir ABJ. Kuesioner yang akan digunakan telah diuji validitas menggunakan *content validity*dan diuji reliabilitas menggunakan *Cronbach's alpha.* Data kemudian dianalisis secara univariat dan analisis bivariat. Hasil analisis yang dilakukan menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan antara sosiodemografi dan tindakan. Hasil analisis antara variabel independen dan independen menunjukkantidak terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan dan sikap terhadap tindakan. Berdasarkan nilai ABJ (80,2%, HI (19,8%), CI (7,3%) dan BI (19,8%) yang didapatkan, Kecamatan Mlati termasuk daerah yang berpotensial terhadap penyebaran DBD tetapi masih dalam kategori aman terhadap KLB DBD.

Kata kunci : Demam Berdarah dengue (DBD), Angka Bebas Jentik, Mlati

Analysis of knowledge level, Attitude, Activity, and Continuity With Larva Free Index (LFI) In The Framework Prevention Of Dengue Hemorrahagic Fever (DHF) for Subdistrict Mlati, Yogyakara

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ABSTRACT

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is a disease that became an international public health problem and one of the deadly disease. Based on WHO, Indonesia is a country with second largest number of Dengue cases in the world, after Brazil. Program which involving community is invite people to be willing and able to do 3M plus or PSN in their environment. Prevention of DHF depend on vector control which isAedes Aegepty. This research was held in District Mlati, Sleman. The purpose of this study was to obtain a level of knowledge, attitudes, behaviours, actions, and continuity of the District Mlati community in prevention of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) and Larva Free Index (LFI) in District Mlati. This research was a cross-sectional. Instruments which used for collected data isquestionnaires and forms Larva Free Index. The questionnaire to be used have been tested for validity using content validity and reliability were tested using Cronbach's alpha. Data were analyzed univariate and bivariate analysis. Analysis result showed there was no correlation between sociodemographic and actions, Analysis result between independent variables and independent shows there is no correlation between knowledge and attitudes towards action. Based on the values obtained, District Mlati include areas with potential againts the spread of DHF but in the safe category of the extraordinary occurence of DHF

Keywords : Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF), Larva Free Index, Mlati