

ABSTRAK

Kejadian Demam berdarah *dengue* tertinggi di Kota Bandung adalah di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Cipamokolan berada pada urutan ke-2 dengan jumlah 48 kasus DBD. Faktor resiko DBD disebabkan oleh lingkungan fisik, lingkungan biologi, perilaku dan pelayanan kesehatan. Pelayanan kesehatan mencakup penyuluhan kesehatan, pemeriksaan jentik, pemberian larvasida, dan pelaksanaan *fogging*. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui pengaruh program pelayanan kesehatan terhadap kejadian DBD di Puskesmas Cipamokolan Kota Bandung tahun 2021. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian *Case Control*. Populasi kasus sebanyak 96 responden, dengan Teknik purposive sampling diambil sampel penelitian yaitu 48 kasus dan 48 kontrol. Teknik analisis yang digunakan *Chi-Square*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat pengaruh pada variabel penyuluhan kesehatan ($p\text{ value} = 0,000$, OR= 0,152) dan *fogging* ($p\text{ value} = 0,000$, OR=0,105), serta tidak terdapat pengaruh pada variabel pemeriksaan jentik ($p\text{ value} = 0,740$ OR=0,636) dan pemberian larvasida ($p\text{ value} = 0,383$, OR=0,619). Diharapkan kepada Puskesmas Cipamokolan dapat meningkatkan upaya pencegahan kejadian DBD.

Kata Kunci : Demam Berdarah *Dengue*, Penyuluhan Kesehatan, Pemeriksaan Jentik, Larvasida, *Fogging*

ABSTRACT

The highest incidence of dengue hemorrhagic fever in the city of Bandung is in the working area of the Cipamokolan Health Center which is in the 2nd place with a total of 48 cases of DHF. DHF risk factors are caused by the physical environment, biological environment, behavior and health services. Health services include health education, larval examination, administration of larvicides, and *fogging*. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of the health care program on the incidence of dengue fever at the Cipamokolan Public Health Center, Bandung City in 2021. The research method used was quantitative with a Case Control research design. The case population was 96 respondents, with purposive sampling technique, the research samples were 48 cases and 48 controls. The analysis technique used is Chi-Square. The results showed that there was an effect on the variables of health education (p value = 0.000, OR = 0.152) and *fogging* (p value = 0.000, OR = 0.105), and there was no effect on the larval examination variable (p value = 0.740 OR = 0.636) and administration of larvicides (p value = 0.383, OR = 0.619). It is hoped that the Cipamokolan Health Center can increase efforts to prevent the incidence of DHF.

Keywords: Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever, Health Counseling, Larvate Check, Larvacide, *Fogging*