

ABSTRAK

Angka kejadian DHF di Indonesia semakin bertambah seiring dengan meningkatnya mobilitas dan kepadatan penduduk. Penyakit DHF dapat menimbulkan kejadian luar biasa dan bahkan menyebabkan kematian. Salah satu penyebab kejadian DHF yaitu pengetahuan dan upaya pencegahan DHF yang kurang dimiliki oleh masyarakat. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan menguras, menutup, dan mengubur (3M) dengan upaya pencegahan resiko kejadian DHF di RW 21 Desa Baleendah Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Baleendah.

Metode penelitian menggunakan deskriptif korelasional dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Populasi penelitian seluruh jumlah keluarga yang ada di RW 21 desa Baleendah sebanyak 376 KK, sampel sebanyak 79 orang, dengan teknik *stratified random sampling*. Pengumpulan data dengan data primer menggunakan kuesioner. Analisa data menggunakan analisis univariat dan bivariate *chisquare*.

Hasil penelitian diperoleh sebagian besar responden (65.8%) pengetahuan tetang 3M kategori baik, sebagian besar responden (60.8%) upaya pencegahan resiko DHF kategori tidak baik. Hasil uji statistik diperoleh nilai $p\text{-value } 0.034 < \alpha 0.05$ artinya ada hubungan pengetahuan menguras, menutup, mengubur (3M) dengan upaya pencegahan resiko kejadian DHF di Rw 21 Desa Baleendah Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Baleendah.

Simpulan hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya hubungan pengetahuan 3M dengan perilaku pencegahan resiko DHF, sehingga disarankan perlunya upaya peningkatan penyuluhan tentang pencegahan resiko DHF yang dapat bekerja sama dengan kepengurusan masyarakat baik itu dengan kepala RW/RT, serta kader setempat sehingga timbulnya rasa kesadaran masyarakat untuk melakukan perilaku pencegahan resiko DHF.

Kata Kunci : DHF, Pengetahuan, Upaya Pencegahan
Kepustakaan : 13 buku (2014-2019)
12 jurnal (2017-2020)

ABSTRACT

The incidence of DHF in Indonesia is increasing along with increasing mobility and population density. DHF disease can cause extraordinary events and even cause death. One of the causes of DHF events is the knowledge and prevention efforts of DHF that are lacking in the community. The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between knowledge of draining, closing, and burying (3M) with efforts to prevent the risk of DHF events in RW 21 Baleendah Village, Baleendah Health Center Working Area.

The research method uses a correlational descriptive with a cross-sectional approach. The study population of all the number of families in RW 21 Baleendah village was 376 households, a sample of 79 people, with stratified sampling techniques. Data collection with primary data using questionnaires. Data analysis using univariate and bivariate chisquare analysis.

The results of the study obtained by most respondents (65.8%) knowledge of 3M good category, most respondents (60.8%) efforts to prevent the risk of DHF category are not good. The results of the statistical test obtained a value (-value of $0.034 < \alpha 0.05$ meaning that there is a relationship between knowledge of draining, closing, burying (3M) with the behavior of efforts to prevent the risk of DHF events in Rw 21 Baleendah Village, Baleendah Health Center Working Area.

The conclusion of the study results shows the relationship between 3M knowledge and DHF risk prevention behavior, so it is suggested that efforts are needed to increase counseling on DHF risk prevention that can cooperate with community management, both with the head of RW / RT, as well as local cadres so that a sense of public awareness arises to carry out DHF risk prevention behaviors.

Keywords : DHF, Knowledge, Prevention Efforts
Libraries : 13 books (2014-2019)
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