

INTISARI

Suyatni Sri. 2015. Hubungan antara Pengetahuan, Sikap dan Perilaku Masyarakat Desa Endemis Demam Berdarah Dengue dengan Angka Bebas Jentik di Desa Pengkok, Sragen. Program Studi D-IV Analis Kesehatan, Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas Setia Budi

Di Indonesia penyakit demam berdarah dengue masih merupakan masalah kesehatan karena masih banyak daerah yang endemik sehingga diperlukan tindakan pencegahan dengan adanya pemberantasan sarang nyamuk agar angka bebas jentik sesuai standar nasional yaitu $> 95\%$. Untuk meningkatkan angka bebas jentik diperlukan peningkatan pengetahuan, sikap dan perilaku masyarakat tentang penyakit demam berdarah dengue di Desa Pengkok Sragen. Angka bebas jentik tahun 2012 sebesar 73,3%, tahun 2013 sebesar 80,58% dan tahun 2014 sebesar 75,91%, dengan demikian angka tersebut masih di bawah standar nasional. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan antara pengetahuan, sikap dan perilaku masyarakat di daerah endemis demam berdarah dengue terhadap angka bebas jentik.

Metode penelitian menggunakan pendekatan correlational, jumlah sampel 256 kepala keluarga di Desa Pengkok Sragen. Pengambilan sampel dengan teknik probabilitas sampling, pemilihan sampel dengan metode *random sampling*. Diolah dengan alat analisis korelasi Spearman's pada tingkat kemaknaan 95%.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa variabel independen mempunyai hubungan yang signifikan terhadap variabel dependen. Kesimpulan penelitian membuktikan bahwa ada hubungan yang kuat positif dan signifikan secara statistik terhadap angka bebas jentik di daerah endemis demam berdarah dengue yaitu: antara pengetahuan dengan sikap, antara sikap dengan perilaku, antara perilaku dengan pengetahuan. Angka bebas jentik Desa Pengkok Sragen sebesar 80,86%.

Kata kunci : pengetahuan, sikap, perilaku, demam berdarah dengue, angka bebas jentik

ABSTRACT

Suyatni Sri. 2015. Relationship between Knowledge, Attitudes and Behaviour Communities for Dengue Endemic Village with Free Number Larva in the village Pengkok, Sragen. Study D-IV Program Analyst Health, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Setia Budi

In Indonesia, dengue fever remains a health problem because there are many endemic areas so that the necessary precautions with their mosquito eradication in order to free numbers larva national standard that is > 95%. To increase the number of free larva needs to improve the knowledge, attitudes and behavior of dengue fever in the village Pengkok Sragen. Free numbers larva in 2012 amounted to 73.3%, in 2013 amounted to 80.58% and in 2014 amounted to 75.91%, thus the figure is still in under national standards. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between knowledge, attitudes and behavior of people in endemic areas of dengue fever to free numbers larva.

The research method uses correlational approach, the number of samples to 256 households in Pengkok Sragen village. Sampling with probability sampling techniques, sample selection with a random sampling method. Processed by means of Spearman's correlation analysis at 95% significance level.

The results showed that the independent variables had a significant relationship to the dependent variable. Conclusion the study proves that there is a strong relationship positive and statistically significant against free numbers larvae in endemic areas of dengue fever are: between knowledge and attitudes, between attitudes to the behavior, the behavior with knowledge. Free numbers larva Pengkok Sragen Village of 80,86%.

Keywords: knowledge, attitude, behavior, dengue hemorrhagic fever, free numbers larva