

ABSTRACT

Background: *Dengue* Hemorrhagis Fever (DHF) is an infectious disease caused by the *Dengue* virus through the bite of the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito as the main vector of transmission. West Tanjung Jabung Regency is the second highest area of DHF cases with a prevalence of 12,637 per 10.000 population. In 2018 there were 221 cases of DHF, then increased in 2019 to 422 cases spread across 13 districts. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the behavior of housewives and the characteristics of container with the presence of *Aedes aegypti* mosquito larvae in RT 7 Tungkal II subdistrict, 2022.

Methods: This research is quantitative with a *Cross-Sectional research* design. Sampling using *Total Sampling* technique with a total sample of 80 families. Data was collected by distributing questionnaires and observation sheets. Analysis used *Chi-Square* test.

Results: The results of the study showed that 78,8% of respondents in their homes had *Aedes aegypti* mosquito larvae. From the results of the bivariate test, it was found that knowledge (p-value = 0.004), attitude (p-value = 0.283), action (p-value = 0.029), container location (p-value = 0.031) and availability of container lid (p-value = 0.000).

Conclusion: There is a relationship between knowledge, action, container location, and availability of container lid with the presence of *Aedes aegypti* mosquito larvae. There is no relationship between attitude with the presence of *Aedes aegypti* mosquito larvae.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Action, Container Characteristics, Presence of *Aedes aegypti* Mosquito Larvae

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Demam Berdarah *Dengue* (DBD) merupakan salah satu penyakit menular yang disebabkan oleh virus *Dengue* melalui gigitan nyamuk *Aedes aegypti* sebagai vektor utama dalam penularannya. Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Barat merupakan daerah ke-2 tertinggi kasus DBD dengan prevalensi 12,637 per 10.000 penduduk. Pada tahun 2018 terdapat 221 kasus DBD, kemudian meningkat di tahun 2019 sebanyak 422 kasus yang tersebar di 13 kecamatan. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan perilaku ibu rumah tangga dan karakteristik kontainer dengan keberadaan jentik nyamuk *Aedes aegypti* di RT 7 Kelurahan Tungkal II tahun 2022

Metode penelitian: Penelitian ini bersifat kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian *Cross Sectional*. Pengambilan sampel dengan menggunakan teknik *Total Sampling* dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 80 kk. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menyebarkan kuesioner dan lembar observasi. Analisis menggunakan uji *Chi-Square*.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 78,8% responden rumahnya terdapat jentik nyamuk *Aedes aegypti*. Dari hasil uji bivariat didapatkan hasil pengetahuan (p-value = 0,004), sikap (p-value = 0,283), tindakan (p-value = 0,029), letak kontainer (p-value = 0,031), dan ketersediaan tutup kontainer (p-value = 0,000).

Kesimpulan: adanya hubungan antara pengetahuan, tindakan, letak kontainer dan ketersediaan tutup kontainer dengan keberadaan jentik nyamuk *Aedes aegypti*. Tidak adanya hubungan antara sikap dengan keberadaan jentik nyamuk *Aedes aegypti*.

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan, Sikap, Tindakan, Karakteristik Kontainer, Keberadaan Jentik Nyamuk *Aedes aegypti*