

ABSTRACT

Background: Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is still a public health problem in Indonesia, especially in endemic areas such as Simpang III Sipin Village with 44 cases of sufferers. This disease is transmitted by the *Aedes* sp mosquito, and the presence of these mosquito larvae is an indicator of the potential spread of DHF. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between environmental factors and community behavior with the presence of *Aedes* sp larvae in Simpang III Sipin Village.

Method: This study used a cross-sectional design with a quantitative approach. The population in this study were fathers/mothers in Simpang III Sipin Village with a research sample of 143 households selected using purposive sampling techniques. The variables studied included knowledge, attitudes, behavior of draining water reservoirs, number of water reservoirs, air humidity, and air temperature. Data collection used questionnaires, observations, and hygrothermometers for measurement and used visual methods to see the presence of *Aedes* sp larvae. Data analysis used the Chi-Square statistical test to determine the relationship between variables.

Results: The results of the study showed that 67.1% of respondents' houses did not find mosquito larvae, 72.7% had good knowledge, 53.1% had a positive attitude, 82.5% had a positive attitude, 56.6% had a positive attitude, 75.5% had a high level of air humidity, 51.7% had a high level of air temperature, and the bivariate results showed knowledge with ($p = 0.008$), attitude ($p = 0.008$), behavior of draining landfills ($p = 0.001$), number of landfills ($p = 0.013$), and air humidity ($p = 0.004$) and air temperature ($p = 0.675$).

Conclusion: There is a relationship between the variables of knowledge, attitude, behavior of draining water reservoirs, number of water reservoirs, air humidity with the presence of *Aedes* sp larvae, and there is no relationship between air temperature and the presence of *Aedes* sp larvae.

Keywords: Dengue Fever, *Aedes* sp, environmental factors, community behavior, Simpang III Sipin Village.

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) masih menjadi permasalahan kesehatan masyarakat di Indonesia, terutama di daerah endemis seperti Kelurahan Simpang III Sipin dengan jumlah penderita sebanyak 44 kasus. Penyakit ini ditularkan oleh nyamuk *Aedes sp*, dan keberadaan larva nyamuk ini menjadi indikator potensi penyebaran DBD. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan faktor lingkungan dan perilaku masyarakat dengan keberadaan larva *Aedes sp* di Kelurahan Simpang III Sipin.

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *cross-sectional* dengan pendekatan kuantitatif. Populasi pada penelitian ini ayah/ibu pada Kelurahan Simpang III Sipin dengan sampel penelitian berjumlah 143 rumah tangga yang dipilih dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Variabel yang diteliti meliputi pengetahuan, sikap, perilaku menguras tempat penampungan air, jumlah tempat penampungan air, kelembaban udara, dan suhu udara. Pengumpulan data menggunakan lembar kuisioner, observasi, dan *hygrhothermometer* untuk pengukuran serta menggunakan metode visual untuk melihat keberadaan larva *Aedes sp*. Analisis data menggunakan uji statistik Chi-Square untuk mengetahui hubungan antar variabel.

Hasil : Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 67,1% rumah responden tidak ditemukan larva nyamuk, pengetahuan 72,7% memiliki pengetahuan baik, sikap 53,1% memiliki sikap positif, perilaku menguras TPA 82,5% menguras TPA minimal sekali seminggu, jumlah TPA 56,6% memiliki jumlah TPA banyak, kelembaban udara 75,5% memiliki kelembaban udara berisiko, suhu udara 51,7% memiliki suhu udara tidak berisiko dan hasil bivariat didapatkan pengetahuan dengan ($p = 0,008$), sikap ($p = 0,008$), perilaku menguras TPA ($p = 0,001$), jumlah TPA ($p = 0,013$), dan kelembaban udara ($p = 0,004$) dan suhu udara ($p = 0,675$).

Kesimpulan : Terdapat hubungan antara variabel pengetahuan, sikap, perilaku menguras tempat penampungan air, jumlah tempat penampungan air, kelembaban udara dengan keberadaan larva *Aedes sp*, dan tidak ada hubungan suhu udara dengan keberadaan larva *Aedes sp*.

Kata Kunci: Demam Berdarah Dengue, *Aedes sp*, faktor lingkungan, perilaku masyarakat, Kelurahan Simpang III Sipin.