

ABSTRACT

Background : Dengue infection can cause various clinical manifestations, ranging from mild fever to serious conditions such as Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) and Dengue Shock Syndrome (SSD), which are potentially fatal if not treated appropriately. One of the areas with a high incidence of DHF is Mayang Mangurai Village in Jambi City. In 2022, there were 12 cases of DHF, which increased to 18 cases in 2023. This study aims to determine the relationship between knowledge, attitudes, and behavior of the community towards the incidence of DHF in Mayang Mangurai Village.

Methods : This study uses a quantitative method with a cross-sectional design. The sampling technique was carried out by probability sampling with the Systematic Random Sampling method, namely selecting samples based on interval data. The number of research samples was 96 respondents.

Result : The chi-square statistical test showed a relationship between community knowledge level and DHF prevention with a p-value = 0.000 and a prevalence ratio (PR) of 3.253 (95% CI = 2.034-5.203). In addition, there was a relationship between community attitude and DHF prevention with a p-value = 0.014 and a PR of 1.867 (95% CI = 1.152-3.026).

Conclusion : The results showed that 61 respondents (63.5%) had a good level of knowledge, while 48 respondents (50%) had a negative attitude towards dengue prevention. In addition, 43 respondents (44.8%) had poor dengue prevention behavior. Statistical analysis showed a significant relationship between knowledge level and DHF prevention behavior, as well as between attitude and DHF prevention behavior in Mayang Mangurai Village, Jambi City.

Keyword : Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever, Knowledge, Attitude, Practice

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Infeksi Dengue dapat menyebabkan berbagai manifestasi klinis, mulai dari demam ringan hingga kondisi serius seperti Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) dan Sindrom Syok Dengue (SSD), yang berpotensi fatal jika tidak ditangani dengan tepat. Salah satu wilayah dengan angka kejadian DBD yang tinggi adalah Kelurahan Mayang Mangurai di Kota Jambi. Pada tahun 2022, terdapat 12 kasus DBD, yang meningkat menjadi 18 kasus pada tahun 2023. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku masyarakat terhadap kejadian DBD di Kelurahan Mayang Mangurai.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan desain cross-sectional. Teknik pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara probability sampling dengan metode Systematic Random Sampling, yaitu memilih sampel berdasarkan data interval. Jumlah sampel penelitian sebanyak 96 responden.

Hasil: Uji statistik chi-square menunjukkan hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat dan pencegahan DBD dengan nilai $p\text{-value} = 0.000$ serta prevalence ratio (PR) sebesar 3.253 (95% CI = 2.034-5.203). Selain itu, terdapat hubungan antara sikap masyarakat dan pencegahan DBD dengan nilai $p\text{-value} = 0.014$ serta PR sebesar 1.867 (95% CI = 1.152-3.026).

Kesimpulan: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebanyak 61 responden (63,5%) memiliki tingkat pengetahuan yang baik, sedangkan 48 responden (50%) memiliki sikap negatif terhadap pencegahan DBD. Selain itu, 43 responden (44,8%) memiliki perilaku pencegahan DBD yang tidak baik. Analisis statistik menunjukkan adanya hubungan yang signifikan antara tingkat pengetahuan dengan perilaku pencegahan DBD, serta antara sikap dengan perilaku pencegahan DBD di Kelurahan Mayang Mangurai, Kota Jambi.

Kata Kunci : Demam Berdarah Dengue, Pengetahuan, Sikap, Praktik