

## ABSTRAK

**Nama** : Ismie Alisa  
**Program** : Kesehatan Masyarakat  
**Judul** : Hubungan antara Lingkungan Fisik Rumah dengan Kejadian Demam Berdarah *Dengue* di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Kelurahan Tegal Alur II Tahun 2019

Demam Berdarah *Dengue* (DBD) adalah penyakit demam akut yang dapat menyebabkan kematian dan disebabkan oleh empat serotipe virus dari genus flavivirus, virus RNA dari keluarga flaviviridae. Infeksi oleh satu serotipe virus *dengue* menyebabkan terjadinya kekebalan yang lama terhadap serotipe virus tersebut, dan kekebalan sementara dalam waktu pendek terhadap serotipe virus *dengue* lainnya. *Dengue* ditularkan oleh genus *aedes*, nyamuk yang tersebar luas di daerah tropis dan subtropis di seluruh dunia. Berdasarkan data Puskesmas Kelurahan Tegal Alur II RT 03 dan 08 RW 05 tahun 2019 ditemukan sebanyak 30 orang (35,7%). Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui hubungan antara lingkungan fisik rumah dengan kejadian demam berdarah *dengue* di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Kelurahan Tegal Alur II tahun 2019. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain *cross sectional* dengan sampel 84 rumah. Data diperoleh melalui hasil observasi langsung. Variabel meliputi kawat nyamuk, pakaian tergantung, pencahayaan, dan tempat penampungan air. Analisis univariat dan bivariat menggunakan *Chi square*. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada bulan Juni-Juli 2019. Hasil penelitian diperoleh berhubungan dengan kejadian DBD yaitu kawat kassa/nyamuk ( $p=0,003$ ), pakaian tergantung ( $p=0,004$ ), pencahayaan ( $p=0,001$ ) dan TPA ( $p=0,024$ ). Berdasarkan studi disarankan puskesmas memberikan edukasi dan penyuluhan dan untuk masyarakat agar merubah prilaku hidup sehat.

Kata kunci : kawat kassa/nyamuk, pakaian tergantung, pencahayaan, tempat penampungan air  
64 Halaman, 14 Tabel, 12 Gambar  
Pustaka : 59 (2000-2018)

## ABSTRACT

**Name** : Ismie Alisa  
**Program** : Public Health  
**Title** : **Relationship between the Physical Environment of the House and the incidence of dengue fever in the Puskesmas Working Area of Tegal Alur II Village in 2019**

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is an acute fever that can cause death and is caused by four viral serotypes of the genus *Flavivirus*, RNA virus from the family of *Flaviviridae*. Infection by one serotype of the dengue virus causes prolonged immunity to the viral serotype, and temporary short-term immunity to other dengue virus serotypes. Dengue is transmitted by the genus *Aedes*, a mosquito that is widespread in tropical and subtropical regions throughout the world. Based on data from the Health Center of Tegal Alur II Village RT 03 and 08 RW 05 in 2019, 30 people were found (35.7%). This study aims to determine the relationship between the physical environment of the house and the incidence of dengue hemorrhagic fever in the Community Health Center Working Area of Tegal Alur II Village in 2019. This study used quantitative research with a cross sectional design with a sample of 84 houses. Data is obtained through direct observation. Variables include mosquito wire, clothes depending, lighting, and water reservoirs. Univariate and bivariate analysis using Chi square. This research was conducted in June-July 2019. The results of the study were found to be related to the incidence of DHF namely gauze / mosquito wire ( $p = 0.003$ ), dependent clothing ( $p = 0,004$ ), lighting ( $p = 0,001$ ) and TPA ( $p = 0,024$ ). Based on the study, it is suggested that the puskesmas provide education and counseling and for the community to change healthy lifestyle.

Keywords: wire mesh / mosquito, clothes hanging, lighting, water reservoir

64 Pages, 14 Tables, 12 Pictures

Library: 59 (2000-2018)