

## ABSTRAK

Perilaku Pemberantasan Sarang Nyamuk (PSN), yaitu kegiatan memberantas telur, jentik dan kepompong nyamuk penular demam berdarah *dengue* di tempat-tempat perkembangbiakannya. Berdasarkan studi pendahuluan yang telah dilakukan di Perumahan Pondok Maharta RT 06 RW 10 terdapat 14 dari 20 KK (70%) yang memiliki perilaku Pemberantasan Sarang Nyamuk (PSN) yang buruk. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan perilaku masyarakat dalam Pemberantasan Sarang Nyamuk (PSN) di Perumahan Pondok Maharta RT 06 RW 10. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *cross sectional* dengan sampel sebanyak 66 KK. Teknik pengambilan sampel ialah *simple random sampling* dengan analisis data univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji *chi-square*. Hasil univariat menunjukkan proporsi tertinggi yaitu perilaku PSN baik (60.6%), pengetahuan baik (68.2%), sikap positif (54.5%), ketersediaan informasi tersedia (74.2%), dukung petugas kesehatan mendukung (62.1%), dan dukungan kader mendukung (72.7%). Terdapat hubungan antara sikap ( $PR = 2.267$ ; 95% CI = 1.187-4.327) dengan perilaku masyarakat dalam PSN. Sedangkan tidak terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan, ketersediaan informasi, dukungan petugas kesehatan, dan dukungan kader dengan perilaku masyarakat dalam PSN. Seharusnya masyarakat sadar akan pentingnya perilaku PSN sebagai bentuk pencegahan dari penyakit DBD sehingga masyarakat mulai meningkatkan perilaku PSN dalam kehidupan sehari-hari.

Kata Kunci: Masyarakat, Perilaku PSN, Pengetahuan, Sikap

6 BAB, 109 halaman, 3 gambar, 22 tabel, 6 lampiran

Pustaka: 46

## **ABSTRACT**

*Mosquito Nest Eradication Behavior (PSN), namely activities to eradicate eggs, larvae and cocoons of mosquitoes that transmit dengue fever in their breeding places. Based on a preliminary study conducted at Pondok Maharta Housing RT 06 RW 10, there were 14 out of 20 families (70%) who had bad Mosquito Nest Eradication (PSN) behavior. This study aims to determine the factors associated with community behavior in the eradication of mosquito nests (PSN) in Pondok Maharta Housing RT 06 RW 10. This study used a cross sectional design with a sample of 66 families. The sampling technique was simple random sampling with univariate and bivariate data analysis using chi-square test. Univariate results showed the highest proportion of good PSN behavior (60.6%), good knowledge (68.2%), positive attitude (54.5%), availability of available information (74.2%), support health workers who support ( 62.1%), and cadre support (72.7%). The bivariate results stated that there was a significant relationship between attitudes ( $PR = 2.267$ ;  $95\% CI = 1.187-4.327$ ) and community behavior in PSN. Meanwhile, there is no relationship between knowledge, availability of information, support from health workers, and support from cadres with community behavior in PSN. The public should be aware of the importance of PSN behavior as a form of prevention of dengue disease so that people begin to improve PSN behavior in everyday life.*

*Keywords: Society, PSN Behavior, Knowledge, Attitude*

*6 chapters, 109 pages, 3 pictures, 22 tables, 6 appendices*

*References: 46*