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HUBUNGAN ANTARA BREEDING PLACES DAN RESTING PLACES DENGAN KEJADIAN DEMAM BERDARAH DENGUE (DBD) DI KECAMATAN AMBARAWA KABUPATEN SEMARANG

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Demam Berdarah Dengue disebabkan karena vektor nyamuk *Aedes Aegypti* dan *Aedes Albopictus*. Kasus DBD di Indonesia tercatat pada tahun 2021 terdapat 73.518 kasus dengan jumlah kematian sebanyak 705 kasus dengan CFR 0.96%. Pada tahun 2021 Jawa Tengah tercatat sebagai provinsi dengan angka kematian tertinggi nomor satu akibat DBD dengan CFR sebesar 2.71%. Kejadian DBD dipengaruhi oleh kepadatan jentik yang berdampak terhadap padatnya populasi nyamuk. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan antara Breeding Places dan Resting Places dengan kejadian DBD di Kecamatan Ambarawa Kabupaten Semarang.

Metode : Jenis penelitian yang digunakan yaitu penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain analitik observasional dengan pendekatan Case Control. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik Purposive Sampling dan diperoleh sampel sebesar 92 responden dengan 46 kasus dan 46 kontrol. Teknik pengumpulan data dengan wawancara dan observasi dengan instrumen lembar kuesioner dan observasi. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan uji fisher exact.

Hasil : frekuensi Breeding Places tidak memenuhi syarat pada kelompok kasus sebesar 4,3% dan yang tidak memenuhi syarat pada kelompok kontrol sebesar 2,2% Sedangkan frekuensi Breeding Places yang memenuhi syarat pada kelompok kasus sebesar 95,7% dan yang memenuhi syarat sebesar 97,8%, frekuensi Resting Places tidak memenuhi syarat pada kelompok kasus dan kelompok kontrol sebesar 95,7% Sedangkan yang memenuhi syarat sebesar 4,3%, Tidak ada hubungan antara Breeding Places dengan kejadian demam berdarah $P=1,000$, Resting Places dengan kejadian demam berdarah $P=1,000$.

Kesimpulan : Tidak ada hubungan antara Breeding Places dan Resting Places dengan kejadian DBD di Kecamatan Ambarawa Kabupaten Semarang.

Kata Kunci : Breeding Places, Resting Places, DBD

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BREEDING PLACES AND RESTING PLACES WITH THE INCIDENCE OF DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER (DHF) IN AMBARAWA DISTRICT, SEMARANG DISTRICT

ABSTRACT

Background: Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever is caused by the *Aedes Aegypti* and *Aedes Albopictus* mosquito vectors. DHF cases in Indonesia were recorded in 2021 there were 73,518 cases with a total of 705 deaths with a CFR of 0.96%. In 2021 Central Java is recorded as the province with the number one highest mortality rate due to DHF with a CFR of 2.71%. The incidence of DHF is influenced by the density of larvae which has an impact on the density of the mosquito population. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between Breeding Places and Resting Places with the incidence of DHF in Ambarawa District, Semarang Regency.

Method: The type of research used is quantitative research with an observational analytic design with a case-control approach. Sampling used a purposive sampling technique and obtained a sample of 92 respondents with 46 cases and 46 controls. Data collection techniques by interviews and observations with questionnaires and observation sheets as instruments. Data were analyzed using the fisher exact test.

Results: the frequency of Breeding Places that did not meet the requirements in the case group was 4.3% and those that did not meet the requirements in the control group were 2.2%, while the frequencies of Breeding Places that met the requirements in the case group were 95.7% and those that met the requirements were 97.8%, the frequency of Resting Places that did not meet the requirements in the case group and the control group was 95.7% While those that met the requirements were 4.3%, There was no relationship between Breeding Places and the incidence of dengue fever $P=1,000$, Resting Places and the incidence of fever bleeding $P=1,000$.

Conclusion: There is no relationship between Breeding Places and Resting Places with the incidence of DHF in Ambarawa District, Semarang Regency.

Keywords: Breeding Places, Resting Places, DHF