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**GAMBARAN PENGETAHUAN DAN PERILAKU IBU TENTANG
PENCEGAHAN DEMAM BERDARAH DENGUE (DBD) DI KELURAHAN
SURUH KECAMATAN TASIKMADU**

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Penyakit DBD merupakan penyakit tular vektor yang dapat menyebabkan kematian. Data terbaru bulan Januari-April 2023 terdapat 32 Kasus DBD dan 2 balita meninggal di Kelurahan Suruh. Berdasarkan data tersebut peneliti ingin mengetahui gambaran pengetahuan dan perilaku ibu tentang pencegahan Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) di Kelurahan Suruh Kecamatan Tasikmadu

Metode : Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif dengan menggunakan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 329 KK(Kepala Keluarga). Responden di tetapkan dengan menggunakan teknik *accidental sampling* dengan jumlah sampel yang digunakan sebesar 77 responden yaitu ibu rumah tangga. Analisis data yang digunakan adalah distribusi frekuensi dan narasi.

Hasil : Hasil penelitian menunjukkan gambaran pengetahuan ibu tentang pencegahan Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) pada karakteristik responden terbanyak pada usia 45-59 tahun sebesar 75,3%, karakteristik pendidikan responden terbanyak yaitu kategori pendidikan rendah (SD/SMP) sebesar 68,8% dan karakteristik pekerjaan terbanyak yaitu pegawai swasta umur 45-59 tahun sebanyak 50,6%. Gambaran pengetahuan ibu tentang pencegahan DBD pada kategori kurang sejumlah 59,7% dan gambaran perilaku ibu tentang pencegahan DBD sebagian besar pada kategori kurang sejumlah 70,1%

Simpulan : Dari hasil penelitian gambaran pengetahuan dan perilaku ibu tentang pencegahan DBD di Kelurahan Suruh Kecamatan Tasikmadu sebagian besar pada kategori kurang.

Kata Kunci : Pengetahuan, Perilaku, Pencegahan DBD

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**DESCRIPTION OF MOTHERS'S KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR
ABOUT THE PREVENTATION OF DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER
(DHF) IN SURUH VILLAGE TASIKMADU DISTRICT**

ABSTRACT

Background: DHF is a vector-borne disease that can cause mortality. The latest data from January-April 2023 showed 32 cases of DHF and 2 toddlers died in Suruh Village. Based on this data, the researcher wants to know the description of knowledge and behavior of mothers about the prevention of dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) in Suruh Village Tasikmadu District.

Methods: This type of research is quantitative descriptive research using a cross sectional approach. The population in this study being 329 families (Head of Family). Respondents were selected using accidental sampling technique with a sample of 77 respondents, namely mothers's. Data analysis used is a frequency distribution and narration.

Results: The results showed that the description of mothers' knowledge about the prevention of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) in the characteristics of the most respondents at the age of 45-59 years by 75.3%, the characteristics of the most respondents' education were low education categories (elementary / junior high school) by 68.8% and the characteristics of activity are staff 45-59 years as many as 50,6%. The description of mothers's knowledge about dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) in the category of low is 59,7% and the description of mothers's behavior about dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) is mostly in the category of low is 70,1%.

Conclusion: From the results of the study, the knowledge and behavior of mothers about dengue hemorrhagic fever in Suruh Village Tasikmadu District were mostly in the low category.

Keywords: Knowledge, Behavior, Prevention of DHF