

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) Prevention Efforts in Tanjunghurip Village 2024

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ABSTRACT

Fever Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DBD) is one of the many infectious diseases caused by the bite of the *aedes aegypti* mosquito which is commonly found in tropical and subtropical climates throughout the world. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between public knowledge about dengue fever (DBD) and efforts to prevent DBD in Tanjunghurip Village. This study is a quantitative study with a cross-sectional design. The population of the study was the Tanjunghurip Village community totaling 1,461 people. The sample used was 100 respondents using the proportionate stratified random sampling technique. The data collection technique used a questionnaire. Overview of prevention efforts regarding dengue fever in Tanjunghurip Village in the category of adequate prevention efforts is to achieve 70.0%. It is expected that the community has efforts to prevent DHF in order to avoid DHF which causes death. And special counseling is needed regarding DHF prevention efforts by the nearest health workers, namely the health center.



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1. INTRODUCTION

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is one of the many infectious diseases caused by the bite of the *aedes aegypti* mosquito which is often found in areas with a temperate climate, tropical and subtropical areas worldwide. This disease can occur throughout the year and affects individuals regardless of age. This disease appears in relation to environmental conditions and community behavior. Fever Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is a health problem not only in Indonesia but also throughout the world. The incidence of DHF worldwide has increased in a number of years. According to World Health Organization (WHO) number DHF sufferers have increased 30-fold over the last five decades along with increasing mobility and population density (Pantouw, 2020).

Knowledge is one problem in society in eradication efforts mosquito nests that should go hand in hand. Public knowledge greatly determines the quality of public environmental health (Kasenda et al, 2020). Public participation in prevention greatly influences the reduction of the spread of dengue fever. Knowledge and actions in implement the program PSN, such as by covering, draining, and burying objects that can become puddles of water for mosquito larvae to breed, is very necessary (Lesar et al, 2020).

Lack of knowledge about dengue fever can affect action prevention Which carried out by the community where knowledge is a very important domain for the formation of a person's actions. Community knowledge

in Tanjunghurip Village is still considered low for the prevention of dengue fever itself because the community does not maintain environmental cleanliness personally, most people still do not care about their environment like to litter so that mosquitoes grow.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested in conducting research to identify "The Relationship between Public Knowledge about Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) and Efforts to Prevent DHF in Tanjunghurip Village in 2024".

2. METHOD

This research is included in the type of quantitative research which is descriptive in nature with a cross-sectional approach which aims to determine the relationship between public knowledge about... Disease Fever Bloody Dengue dengue fever With Effort Prevention Disease dengue fever in Tanjunghurip Village in 2024. This study was conducted on July 27, 2024 with a total sample of 100 respondents. The research objects were selected using the proportionate stratified random sampling technique. This research was conducted by filling out a questionnaire on the variables of knowledge about efforts to prevent dengue fever.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Results

1. Univariate Analysis

Tabel 1 Distribution Frequency on Effort Prevention Dengue Fever Disease in Tanjunghurip Village in 2024.

<i>Effort Prevention Dengue Fever Disease</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent (%)</i>
Not enough	11	11.0
Enough	70	70.0
Good	19	19.0
Total	100	100.0

Based on the research results in table 4.2, it shows that the results of Dengue Fever Prevention Efforts in Tanjunghurip Village in 2024, the largest number of prevention efforts were in the sufficient category, namely 70 people (70.0%).

3.2. Discussion

The results of the study showed that the frequency distribution of efforts to prevent dengue fever in the community of 100 respondents in Tanjunghurip Village was mostly in the prevention effort category. Enough that is as much as 70 person (70.0%) And most A little on category effort prevention less than 11 people (11.0%). This research is in line with research (Ni Kadek Dian Rustika Dewi, 2022) who entitled Relationship of Knowledge and Attitudes Towards Dengue Fever Prevention Behavior in the Community in Buleleng Regency shows that the community has sufficient dengue fever prevention behavior, amounting to 54 respondents with a percentage (56.8%) from a sample of 95 respondents. So almost all respondents have sufficient dengue fever prevention behavior. This can happen because some people have not fully practiced good health.

The researchers concluded, in efforts to prevent dengue fever several roles that can affect the effort, one of which is environmental conditions. Environmental conditions greatly influence the emergence of a disease. Environmental conditions greatly influence the emergence of a disease. disease. Condition environment Which its population very congested, processing rubbish Which No carried out properly and the presence of puddles of water around the house can cause dengue fever.

4. CONCLUSION

The researchers concluded, in efforts to prevent dengue fever several roles that can affect the effort, one of which is environmental conditions. This shows that changes behavior society in carry out PSN 3M Plus must through process stimulus knowledge accompanied by existence motivation public For do effort prevention incident dengue fever.

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