

## **ABSTRACT**

### **INFLUENCE OF LIVING ENVIRONMENT SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND BLOOD GROUP TO DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER (DHF) PATIENTS SURVIVAL**

**By**

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Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is a disease that is still a public health problem in Indonesia. This infectious disease caused by dengue virus and transmitted by *Aedes aegypti*. Various studies have been conducted to examine the relationship between factors - environmental factors with the incidence of the disease, but not many people associate with the level of survival. The goal of this study was to determine the survival rate of DHF and determine the influence of environmental variables shelter and social demographics of the survival of patients with DHF. This study was conducted in March 2015 through a search of secondary data including survival data, place of residence and social demographics. Model chances binary is applied with a variable response in the form of a binary variable ( $Y = 1$ , if survival), while the dependent variable dependent in three categories (slum area, middle area and elite area), demographics (age, gender, education, occupation), class blood (A, AB, B and O) with the amount of data 135 through the optimization parameters using Minitab 16 concluded that the rate of survival is influenced by (1) gender (women only 0.06 times the chance of men); (2) age (age one year increased by 1.13 times); and (3) blood group (blood type O are most vulnerable is 0.08 times that of B, AB and A). From these results recommended in handling crisis situations in the ICU for patients with blood type O, children and women to handled first.

**Keywords:** Dengue, social demography, blood group, living environment.