

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE ABOUT DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER AND LARVAE DENSITY BASED ON DENSITY FIGURE IN RAJABASA DISTRICT, BANDAR LAMPUNG, 2022

By

KHAIRUNNISA SALSABILA

Background: Dengue hemorrhagic fever is transmitted through mosquito bites and can attack all ages. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between knowledge about dengue hemorrhagic fever and larval density based on the density figure indicator in Rajabasa, Bandar Lampung.

Methods: This research is a quantitative study with an observational research method and a cross-sectional analytic research design. The number of samples was 88 residents in Rajabasa Jaya and Gedong Meneng Baru Villages, Rajabasa District who were taken using proportional random sampling technique. Data collection was carried out using a questionnaire and observing larvae at TPA and non-TPA, then analyzed, and presented in univariate and bivariate analysis, using the Spearman rank test.

Results: The highest prevalence of knowledge level in Rajabasa District is good knowledge with 74 respondents (84%). There were 29 houses (33%) found larvae and 59 houses (67%) found no larvae. As many as 59 houses (67%) were not at risk of DHF transmission. There is a significant relationship between DHF knowledge and larva density in Rajabasa District ($p=0,001$, $r=0,337$).

Conclusion: There is a relationship between knowledge about DHF and the density of larvae in Rajabasa District.

Keyword: DHF, knowledge, larva density

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN TENTANG DEMAM BERDARAH DENGUE DENGAN KEPADATAN LARVA BERDASARKAN INDIKATOR DENSITY *FIGURE DI KECAMATAN RAJABASA KOTA BANDAR LAMPUNG* TAHUN 2022

Oleh

KHAIRUNNISA SALSABILA

Latar belakang: Penyakit demam berdarah dengue ditularkan melalui gigitan nyamuk dan dapat menyerang segala usia. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menganalisis hubungan antara pengetahuan tentang demam berdarah dengue dengan kepadatan larva berdasarkan indikator *density figure* di Kecamatan Rajabasa, Kota Bandar Lampung.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan metode penelitian observasional dan desain penelitian analitik *cross sectional*. Jumlah sampel adalah 88 penduduk di Kelurahan Rajabasa Jaya dan Gedong Meneng Baru, Kecamatan Rajabasa yang diambil dengan teknik *proportional random sampling*. Pengambilan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan kuesioner dan observasi larva pada TPA dan non-TPA, kemudian dianalisis, dan disajikan dalam analisis univariat dan bivariat, menggunakan uji *rank spearman*.

Hasil: Prevalensi tingkat pengetahuan paling banyak di Kecamatan Rajabasa adalah pengetahuan baik sebesar 74 responden (84%). Ditemukan sebanyak 29 rumah (33%) ditemukan larva dan 59 rumah (67%) tidak ditemukan larva. Sebanyak 59 rumah (67%) tidak beresiko terjadi penularan DBD. Terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara pengetahuan DBD dengan kepadatan larva di Kecamatan Rajabasa ($p=0,001$, $r=0,337$).

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan tentang DBD dengan kepadatan larva di Kecamatan Rajabasa.

Kata kunci: DBD, kepadatan larva, pengetahuan