

ABSTRACT

FACTORS RELATED TO *DENGUE* HEMORRAGIC FEVER PREVENTION AMONG STUDENTS AT THE MADARIJUL ULUM ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOL IN BANDAR LAMPUNG CITY IN 2025

By

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Background: *Dengue* Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) remains a public health problem in Indonesia and is at risk of increasing in communal environments such as Islamic boarding schools. This study aims to determine the relationship between knowledge, attitudes, facilities and infrastructure, accessibility of information sources, and administrator support with *dengue* fever prevention behavior among students.

Methods: This is an analytical study with a cross-sectional design conducted in November-December 2025 at the Madarijul Ulum Islamic Boarding School, involving 142 students in grades 2-3 Wustha (junior high school) and 1-3 Ulya (high school). Data were collected through a questionnaire, and bivariate analyses were conducted using the Chi-Square test. Multivariate analysis was performed using multiple binary logistic regressions with a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$.

Results: A significant relationship was found between *dengue* prevention behavior and knowledge ($p = 0.031$), attitude ($p = 0.019$), facilities and infrastructure ($p = 0.006$), and support from administrators ($p = 0.028$). Accessibility of information sources was not significantly related to *dengue* prevention behavior ($p = 0.429$). The factors most independently associated with *dengue* prevention behavior were facilities and infrastructure ($p = 0.003$) and attitude (0.010).

Conclusion: Knowledge, attitude, facilities, and infrastructure, and support from administrators showed significant associations. Accessibility of information sources was not associated with *dengue* prevention behavior. Facilities and infrastructure showed the strongest association.

Keywords: behavior, *dengue* hemorrhagic fever, Islamic boarding school.

ABSTRAK

FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN PERILAKU PENCEGAHAN DEMAM BERDARAH *DENGUE* PADA SANTRI DI PONDOK PESANTREN MADARIJUL ULUM KOTA BANDAR LAMPUNG TAHUN 2025

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Latar Belakang: Demam Berdarah *Dengue* (DBD) masih menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat di Indonesia dan berisiko meningkat pada lingkungan komunal seperti pondok pesantren. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara pengetahuan, sikap, sarana dan prasarana, aksesibilitas sumber informasi, dukungan pengurus dengan perilaku pencegahan DBD pada santri.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan studi analitik dengan desain cross-sectional yang dilakukan pada bulan November-Desember 2025 di Pondok Pesantren Madarijul Ulum, melibatkan 142 santri kelas 2-3 Wustha (SMP) dan 1-3 Ulya (SMA). Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner, dan analisis bivariat menggunakan uji *Chi-Square*. Analisis multivariat dilakukan menggunakan regresi logistik biner berganda dengan tingkat signifikansi $\alpha = 0.05$.

Hasil: Terdapat hubungan bermakna antara pengetahuan ($p = 0,031$), sikap ($p = 0,019$), sarana dan prasarana ($p = 0,006$), serta dukungan pengurus ($p = 0,028$) dengan perilaku pencegahan DBD. Aksesibilitas sumber informasi tidak berhubungan bermakna dengan perilaku pencegahan DBD ($p = 0,429$). Faktor yang paling berhubungan secara independen dengan perilaku pencegahan adalah sarana dan prasarana ($p = 0,003$) dan sikap ($0,010$).

Kesimpulan: Pengetahuan, sikap, sarana dan prasarana, dukungan pengurus menunjukkan hubungan yang signifikan. Aksesibilitas sumber informasi tidak berhubungan dengan perilaku pencegahan demam berdarah *dengue*. Sarana dan prasarana menunjukkan hubungan yang paling kuat.

Kata kunci: demam berdarah *dengue*, perilaku, pondok pesantren.