ABSTRACT

DHF is a disease caused by the dengue virus is transmitted by the mosquito Aedes aegypti. Probolinggo district is one of the districts in East Java which includes dengue endemic areas, particularly in Sub Dringu. The purpose of this study was to analyze the behavioral factors, environmental, and health services with the incidence of dengue in the district Dringu Probolinggo.

This study was an observational study with cross sectional study design. Population is families (KK) with a large sample of 100 households. Sampling using cluster random sampling with multistage cluster random sampling method. Primary data collection methods, namely distributing a questionnaire respondents resident and observation. Respondents health center with interviews and observations. Secondary data collection from Probolinggo District Health Office and District Office Dringu.

The results showed there were six variables associated with the incidence of dengue in the district Dringu Probolinggo. These variables are knowledge (p = 0.004), action (p = 0.025), the distance between the home, the use of gauze (p = 0.035), the presence of larvae (p = 0.044) and the presence of larva monitoring (p = 0.000). Knowledge of respondents still missing. The actions of the respondents still being. The distance between the houses adjacent to each other respondents. Lack of use of gauze because of ignorance of respondents with benefits gauze. The existence of larva is still high because not using abate. The existence of larva monitoring is still lacking due to the ineffectiveness of the program and a few are active.

Based on these results, it is suggested should the government through the health centers and the Health Department order to increase outreach activities to increase public knowledge about the incidence of dengue. In the extension materials are also taught the importance of gauze put on ventilation to prevent the transmission of dengue disease. In addition to counseling also reactivate larva monitoring to suppress the incidence of dengue.

Keywords: behavioral factors, environmental factors, health service factors, the incidence of dengue