

**The role factors of demography characteristic, nutrition state, environment, knowledge, attitude, and community practices toward Dengue Hemoragic Fever incidences at Rangkah Health Centre territory, Surabaya city**

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**Abstract**

Incident rate of Dengue Hemoragic Fever (DHF) is still tendensious to increase every year in Indonesia, specially in Rangkah Health Centre, Surabaya, East Java. The goal of this research was to study the risk factor of demography, nutrition state, environment, knowledge, attitude, and community practices.

The research is analitic observational research with case control study approach. The population of this study was people with DHF diagnosed in territory of Rangkah Health Centre both children and adults. Group cases was patient who have had letter of DHF diagnosis from doctor where the patient is treaded and laboratory test result showed amount of trombosit  $\leq 100.000$ . The sample cases were taken from entire 61 cases. Group control was people around more than 200 m distance from the patient house with ratio 1: 3 and perform randomly. The total control group were 183 cases.

The variable observed were age, sex, nutrition state, income, occupation, education, ventilation, population density, vector density, house lighting condition, the number of possible mosquito breeding container, knowledge, attitude, and community practices. The entire variable were analysed by logistic regression test.

The study result showed that the risk factor of DHF cases are as follow: income factor ( $p= 0,01$ , CI 95%, OR= 4,04), ocupation ( $p = 0,03$ , CI 95%, OR= 1,8), population density ( $p = 0,001$ , CI 95%, OR= 1,58), house of lighting condition ( $p = 0,02$ , CI 95%, OR= 2,75), ventilation ( $P= 0,02$ , CI 95%, OR= 3,2), the number of possible breeding container ( $= 0,001$ , Ci 95%, OR= 1,2), and community practices ( $P=0,001$ , CI 95%, OR= 2,21).

The study conclude that income factor, occupation, population density, ventilation, house of lighting condition, the number of possible breeding container, and community practices had significant role toward DHF incidences.

**Keyword:** *Dengue Hemoragic Fever, Risk Factor*