

ABSTRAK

Kasus DBD di Kabupaten Gianyar dari tahun 2005-2007 mengalami peningkatan. ABJ sebesar 89,49 % . Tahun 2006, belum mencapai target nasional ≥ 95 % . Wilayah Puskesmas Gianyar I terdiri dari 9 desa/kelurahan, 7 (77,8%) desa/kelurahan endemis DBD. Masalah utama dalam upaya menekan angka kesakitan DBD adalah belum optimalnya upaya peran serta masyarakat dalam pemberantasan sarang nyamuk

Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mempelajari perbedaan perilaku masyarakat tentang Pemberantasan Sarang Nyamuk (PSN) *Aedes aegypti* dan keberadaan jentik pada desa endemis dan non endemis DBD.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional dengan rancangan *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian ini adalah rumah tangga yang dihuni sebagai tempat tinggal di wilayah Kelurahan Gianyar (endemis) dan Desa Serongga (non endemis) sebanyak 84 rumah tangga. Teknik pengambilan sampel dengan cara *acak stratifikasi (stratifikasi random sampling)* . Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan uji statistik *Chi Square*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan karakteristik responden yaitu : umur responden sebagian besar berumur 22-44 th. Di kelurahan endemis sebagian besar berjenis kelamin laki- laki, sedangkan di desa non endemis sebagian besar perempuan. Pekerjaan responden sebagian besar sektor swasta. Tidak ada perbedaan pengetahuan PSN kelurahan endemis dan non endemis ($p=0,154$), ada perbedaan sikap PSN kelurahan endemis dan non endemis ($p=0,002$), ada perbedaan perilaku PSN ($p=0,012$), ada perbedaan keberadaan jentik pada kelurahan endemis dan non endemis ($p = 0,030$), ada perbedaan keberadaan jentik menurut perilaku PSN di kelurahan endemis ($p=0,000$) dan tidak terdapat perbedaan keberadaan jentik menurut perilaku PSN di desa non endemis ($p=0,507$).

Saran dalam penelitian ini adalah masyarakat selalu membudayakan dan meningkatkan kegiatan PSN dengan melakukan kegiatan 3M, untuk petugas kesehatan lebih meningkatkan promosi kesehatan penyakit Demam Berdarah Dengue, memberikan reward kepada warga yang melakukan kegiatan 3M secara berkesinambungan yang bebas jentik, diadakan lomba Desa atau Banjar bebas jentik, pendekatan legislatif dengan cara pembuatan peraturan daerah maupun aturan adat yang dimiliki oleh setiap desa adat di Kabupaten Gianyar tentang wilayah bebas jentik.

Kata kunci: DBD, Perilaku PSN , Endemis,

ABSTRACT

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) cases in Gianyar regency from 2005 to 2007 had increased, with Density Free Score (ABJ) of 89, 49%. In 2006, the achievement still could not attain national target as many as $\geq 95\%$. Gianyar I Primary Health Center (PHC) territorial consists of 9 village/villages, and 7 villages (77, 8%) among them are the endemic area of DHF. The main problem in reducing morbidity caused by DHF is that the self effort of the community on Mosquito Nest Elimination activity (PSN) is still not optimum.

The aim of this study is to find out the differences of community behavior in Mosquito (*Aedes aegypti*) Nest Elimination activity and the existence of mosquito larva between DHF endemic and non endemic villages.

This is an observational study with cross sectional design. Samples are 84 households in Gianyar villages territorial (as endemic area) and Serongga village (as non endemic area). Samples are taken using stratified random sampling, and data is analyzed using Chi square test.

The result showed respondent's character as following: most of respondents are 22 - 44 year old. In the endemic villages most of respondent are males, in kontras with the non endemic villages. Most of respondents are private entrepreneurs. There is no difference of knowledge of Mosquito Nest elimination activity between endemic and non endemic villages ($p=0,154$), and also the existence of mosquito larva based on the practice of Mosquito Nest Elimination activity ($p=0,507$), but there are differences of attitude toward PSN ($p = 0,012$) and practice ($p=0,012$), and so is the existence of mosquito larva between endemic and non endemic villages ($p=0,030$).

Thus, based on the results of this study, Mosquito Nest elimination activity should be cultivated and raised by implementing 3 M. The health workers should raise health promotion, give rewards to people that implements 3M continuously, conduct the free mosquito larva contests among villages, and use legislative approaches by producing local regulation or customary laws on free mosquito larva zone which is suitable with local culture of each village in Gianyar regency.

Keyword : *DHF, behavior toward PSN (Mosquito Nest Elimination Activity), Endemic*