

ABSTRACT

The Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever (DHF) was one of the dangerous infectious disease because it could cause fatality for its sufferer. Kediri City was the DHF endemic area. The Incident Rate in 2013 was about 99,28 per 100.000 population and CFR 0,73%. One of the efforts to overcome DHF in Kediri City was implementing the better epidemiology surveillance system that able to monitor the disease regularly and continuously. The purpose of this research was to evaluate the implementation of DHF surveillance in Health Department of Kediri City.

This research used the descriptive method with cross sectional design. Respondent was the functionary of DHF surveillance programme in Health Department. Data resources consist of primer data that gotten from interview result and secondary data from document study.

The result of the research shown that data collection of DHF surveillance were routine and non-routine data, manpower and tools were sufficient, data collection method were active and passive, the frequency of data collection were monthly, quarterly, and incidentally. Punctuality was uncountable, the completeness of data were 47,9%, and the DHF form were sufficient. Data compilation based on people, time, place, and endemic area. Data analysis based on morbidity, mortality, and area stratification. Data interpretation consist of comparative analysis, coverage analysis, and trend analysis. The epidemiology information were the general information of DHF. Information dissemination were reporting of the DHF data to Health Department of East Java province and feedback to the public health center.

The DHF surveillance in Health Department of Kediri city is not carried out better. Solutions to solve surveillance problem are training for health employees, transferred the DHF programme based on existing procedure, discussion and sharing, incentive, supply computer in the public health center and make printing media.

Keywords : DHF, evaluation, surveillance, Kediri City