

ABSTRACT

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is still one of the major public health problems in Indonesia. As mobility and population density increase, the number of sufferers and the area of its spread is increasing. DHF cannot be seen easy because the consequences cannot be underestimated which results in a death. Tawanganom Urban Village is one of the dengue endemic places, where in five consecutive years there has been a dengue event. The incidence of DHF can be influenced by several aspects such as vector, climate change, environment, urbanization, transportation, population mobilization, and community behavior. This is inseparable from the role of health workers and community leaders in suppressing the number of DHF events in the community. The participation includes motivation, coordination, policy implementation, and healthy behavior. The purpose of this study was to determine the role and healthy behavior of health workers and community leaders in the prevention of DHF in Tawanganom village.

This research using methods descriptive with a qualitative approach and performed with indepth interview and there are the supporting data. Informants research were thirteen consisting of health workers, the officers promkes, the holder of the program dengue fever and community leaders that is a village, RW chairman, and cadre of health.

The results showed that the motivation of health workers and community leaders originated from a sense of concern which then gave impetus to the handling of DHF to the community, coordination has been implemented between cross-sectors in the handling of DHF in Tawanganom village and coordination at the time there were cases of, the implementation of DHF policies in the Kelurahan Tawanganom includes PSN activities, the establishment of one jumantik house, community service, giving abate, and fogging. The healthy behaviors shown were awareness of dengue symptoms due to personal experiences, as well as dengue prevention activities including 3M Plus, sowing abate powder in the bathtub, and maintaining the cleanliness of the home environment.

The conclusion of this study is that the participation of health workers and community leaders in the prevention of DHF in Tawanganom has been good, including motivation, coordination, implementation of DHF policies, and healthy behavior. And the other side there needs to be increased discipline related to inspection, recording, and reporting by jumantik (juru pemantau jentik) to the relevant agencies. In addition, it also needs to be considered in the implementation of dengue prevention activities not only done when there are events, but they are carried out even though there are no dengue events in the home environment

Keywords : DHF, participation, health worker, public figure

ABSTRAK

Demam Berdarah *Dengue* (DBD) masih merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan masyarakat utama di Indonesia. Seiring dengan meningkatnya mobilitas dan kepadatan penduduk, jumlah penderita dan luas daerah penyebarannya semakin bertambah. DBD tidak bisa dipandang mudah begitu saja karena akibatnya tidak dapat diremehkan yang berujung kepada sebuah kematian. Kelurahan Tawanganom merupakan salah satu tempat endemis DBD, karena dalam lima tahun berturut-turut terdapat kejadian DBD. Kejadian DBD dapat dipengaruhi oleh beberapa aspek, diantaranya vektor, perubahan iklim, lingkungan, urbanisasi, transportasi, mobilisasi penduduk, perilaku masyarakat. Hal tersebut tidak terlepas dari peran serta tenaga kesehatan dan tokoh masyarakat dalam menekan angka kejadian DBD di masyarakat. Peran serta tersebut meliputi motivasi, koordinasi, implementasi kebijakan, serta perilaku sehat. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui peran dan perilaku sehat tenaga kesehatan dan tokoh masyarakat dalam penanggulangan DBD di Kelurahan Tawanganom.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif dengan pendekatan kualitatif dan dilakukan dengan *indepth interview* serta ada data pendukung. Informan penelitian berjumlah tiga belas orang terdiri dari tenaga kesehatan yaitu petugas promkes, pemegang program DBD dan tokoh masyarakat yaitu kepala Kelurahan, ketua RW, dan kader kesehatan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa motivasi dari tenaga kesehatan dan tokoh masyarakat berawal dari rasa prihatin yang kemudian memberikan dorongan untuk melakukan penanggulangan DBD kepada masyarakat, koordinasi telah dilaksanakan antar lintas sektor dalam penanggulangan DBD di Kelurahan Tawanganom dan koordinasi pada saat terdapat kasus, implementasi kebijakan DBD di Kelurahan Tawanganom meliputi kegiatan Pemberantasan Sarang Nyamuk (PSN), pembentukan satu rumah satu jumantik, kerja bakti warga, pemberian abate, serta *fogging*. Perilaku sehat yang ditunjukkan adalah kesadaran terhadap gejala DBD karena pengalaman pribadi, serta kegiatan penanggulangan DBD meliputi 3M Plus, menabur bubuk abate di bak mandi, serta menjaga kebersihan lingkungan rumah.

Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah peran serta yang dilakukan tenaga kesehatan dan tokoh masyarakat dalam penanggulangan DBD di Kelurahan Tawanganom meliputi motivasi, koordinasi, implementasi kebijakan DBD, serta perilaku sehat. Perlu ada peningkatan kedisiplinan terkait pemeriksaan, pencatatan, serta pelaporan oleh jumantik kepada Puskesmas Candirejo lalu ke Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Magetan. Selain itu, juga perlu diperhatikan dalam pelaksanaan kegiatan penanggulangan DBD tidak hanya dilakukan ketika ada kejadian saja, namun dilaksanakan walaupun tidak ada kejadian DBD di lingkungan rumah.

Kata kunci : DBD, peran serta, tenaga kesehatan, tokoh masyarakat