

ABSTRAK

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“HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN DAN PERILAKU ORANG TUA MENGENAI DEMAM BERDARAH *DENGUE* DENGAN KEJADIAN DBD PADA BALITA DI PUSKESMAS CIKUPA”

(XIII + 92 Halaman; 1 Bagan; 7 Tabel; 12 Lampiran)

Demam Berdarah *Dengue* (DBD) merupakan penyakit infeksi virus yang ditularkan melalui gigitan nyamuk *Aedes Aegypti*. Kejadian DBD di Puskesmas Cikupa pada tahun 2024 tercatat 345 kasus terlapor, 68 kasus terkonfirmasi DBD, dan tiga kasus kematian yang mengalami peningkatan dibandingkan tahun 2023 yaitu 69 kasus. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk menganalisis hubungan antara pengetahuan dan perilaku orang tua mengenai pencegahan DBD dengan kejadian DBD pada balita di Puskesmas Cikupa. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kuantitatif korelasional dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional* yang dilaksanakan pada bulan April 2025 di Puskesmas Cikupa. Populasi dalam penelitian adalah orang tua balita. Penelitian ini menggunakan *non-probability sampling*, yaitu *accidental sampling* dan diperoleh sebanyak 93 sampel berdasarkan perhitungan *G – Power*, dengan kriteria inklusi yaitu orang tua dari balita yang bersedia menjadi responden, orang tua harus tinggal bersama anak, orang tua dan anak terdaftar di Puskesmas Cikupa. Kriteria eksklusi penelitian ini yaitu responden yang tidak lagi berdomisili di daerah Kabupaten Tangerang, dan orang tua memiliki anak dengan penyakit *immunocompromised*. Analisis bivariat menggunakan uji *chi-square* menunjukkan adanya hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan (nilai *p-value*= 0.001(<0.05)) dan perilaku (nilai *p-value*= 0.001 <0.05) dengan kejadian DBD. Temuan ini menyarankan pentingnya kewaspadaan orang tua terhadap risiko terkena DBD dan pengawasan terhadap program pencegahan DBD oleh Puskesmas.

Kata Kunci: DBD, Pengetahuan, Perilaku.
Referensi: 63 (2016-2024)

ABSTRACT

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"THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTS' KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR REGARDING THE PREVENTION OF DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER WITH THE INCIDENCE OF DHF IN TODDLERS AT THE CIKUPA HEALTH CENTER"

(XIII + 92 Pages; 1 Chart; 7 Tables; 12 Attachments)

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is a viral infectious disease transmitted through the bite of the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito. The incidence of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) in 2024 at Cikupa Community Health Center, there were 345 reported cases, 68 confirmed DHF cases, and three deaths. DHF cases increased compared to 2023, which recorded 69 cases. The study aims to analyze the relationship between parents' knowledge and behavior regarding the prevention of DHF and the incidence of DHF among children under five at Cikupa Community Health Center. This research employed a quantitative correlational research method with a cross-sectional approach. The study was conducted in April 2025 at Cikupa Community Health Center. The population of the study were parents of children under five. This research used non-probability sampling, specifically accidental sampling, and obtained a total of 93 samples based on G-Power calculation, with inclusion criteria being parents of children under five who were willing to become respondents, parents who live with their children, and both parents and children registered at Cikupa Community Health Center. The exclusion criteria were respondents who no longer reside in Tangerang Regency, and parents with children who have immunocompromised diseases. Bivariate analysis using the chi-square test showed a significant relationship between knowledge ($p\text{-value} = 0.001 < 0.05$) and behavior ($p\text{-value} = 0.001 < 0.05$) with the incidence of DHF. These findings suggest the importance of parental vigilance regarding the risk of DHF and the need for monitoring DHF prevention programs by the Community Health Center.

Keywords: DHF, Knowledge, Behavior.

References: 63 (2016 - 2024)