

## ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang:** Malaria merupakan penyakit yang di sebabkan *plasmodium*. Masih tingginya kasus malaria salah satunya disebabkan oleh pengetahuan yang kurang diterapkan. Kasus malaria terjadi pada 19 Daerah/kota di Sumatera Utara terutama di Kabupaten Serdang Bedagai menjadi salah satu daerah endemis malaria. Masyarakat yang memiliki pengetahuan yang kurang terkait pencegahan dan pemberantasan jentik nyamuk yang nantinya akan memberikan alasan kategori tinggi akan tersebarnya kasus dari malaria sebagai penyakit dengan risikonya cukup tinggi.

**Tujuan:** Mengetahui demografi responden berdasarkan usia, jenis kelamin, pendidikan, pekerjaan, tingkat pengetahuan, perilaku pencegahan kejadian malaria, dan hubungan tingkat pengetahuan dengan perilaku pencegahan kejadian malaria.

**Metode:** Observasional Analitik untuk mengamati dan mengkaji hubungan antara dua variabel, menggunakan teknik pengambilan sampel jenis *non probability purposive sampling*, analisis pada penelitian ini menggunakan analisis univariat dan bivariate, dengan uji spearman's.

**Hasil:** Hasil penelitian responden usia terbanyak 41-50 tahun sebanyak 38 responden (39,2%). Berdasarkan jenis kelamin didapatkan perempuan lebih banyak 60 responden (61,9%) dengan tingkat pendidikan SMA paling banyak didapatkan sebesar (32.0%) atau 32 responden. Demografi berdasarkan pekerjaan paling banyak adalah wiraswasta yaitu sebanyak 38 responden (39,2%). Tingkat pengetahuan didapatkan baik, 43 responden (44.3%). Perilaku pencegahan didapatkan kategori buruk, 52 responden (53,6%) Hasil analisis bivariat antara tingkat tingkat pengetahuan tentang malaria dengan perilaku pencegahan penyakit malaria, didapatkan nilai p value 0.461 ( $p>0.05$ ).

**Kesimpulan :** Tidak terdapat hubungan tingkat pengetahuan dengan perilaku pencegahan kejadian malaria.

**Kata Kunci:** Malaria, Pengetahuan, Perilaku Pencegahan.

## **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Malaria is a disease caused by plasmodium. One of the reasons for the still high number of malaria cases is lack of applied knowledge. Malaria cases occurred in 19 regions/cities in North Sumatra, especially in Serdang Bedagai Regency, which is one of the malaria endemic areas. People who have insufficient knowledge regarding the prevention and eradication of mosquito larvae will later give reasons for the high category of the spread of cases of malaria as a disease with quite high risk.

**Objective:** To determine the demographics of respondents based on age, gender, education, occupation, level of knowledge, behavior to prevent malaria incidents, and the relationship between level of knowledge and behavior to prevent malaria incidents.

**Method:** Observational Analytical to observe and study the relationship between two variables, using a non-probability purposive sampling technique, the analysis in this study uses univariate and bivariate analysis, with spearsman's test.

**Results:** The research results showed that the majority of respondents aged 41-50 years were 38 respondents (39.2%). Based on female gender, there were more than 60 respondents (61.9%) with the highest level of high school education being (32.0%) or 32 respondents. The demographic based on occupation is mostly self-employed, namely 38 respondents (39.2%). The level of knowledge obtained was good for 43 respondents (44.3%). Prevention behavior was categorized as poor, 52 respondents (53.6%) The results of bivariate analysis between the level of knowledge about malaria and malaria prevention behavior, obtained a p value of 0.461 ( $p > 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** There is no relationship between the level of knowledge and behavior to prevent malaria incidents.

**Keywords:** Malaria, Knowledge, Preventive Behavior.