

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Demam berdarah dengue (DBD) merupakan suatu kondisi infeksi virus yang disebarkan oleh nyamuk dan menjadi permasalahan kesehatan masyarakat global. Tahun 2020, *World Health Organization (WHO)* menyertakan DBD sebagai salah satu ancaman kesehatan global, DBD tersebar luas terutama daerah beriklim tropis dan hangat. Demam berdarah telah meningkat di seluruh dunia dalam beberapa dekade terakhir dipengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor seperti curah hujan, perilaku masyarakat, perubahan iklim, dan mobilitas penduduk. Pengendalian DBD bergantung pada pencegahan vektor yang melibatkan partisipasi masyarakat seperti penggunaan larvasida, fogging, 3M-plus dan penugasan kader Jumantik dan Jumanah untuk memantau dan menghilangkan tempat perkembangbiakan nyamuk.

Tujuan: Menganalisis hubungan peran Jumantik dan Jumanah terhadap perilaku masyarakat dengan kejadian DBD di lingkungan Desa Binjai, Kota Medan.

Metode: Penelitian dengan desain *cross sectional* ini melibatkan 97 orang di lingkungan 16, Desa Binjai, Kota Medan. Pengambilan sampel dengan teknik *simple random sampling*, Data diambil menggunakan Kuesioner dibagikan langsung ke masyarakat.

Hasil: Dari 97 responden di Desa Binjai, Kota Medan, 50 responden (50,1%) perempuan dan 47 responden (48,5%) laki-laki, Pendidikan responden terbanyak pada tingkat SMA berjumlah 54 responden (55,7%), Pekerjaan responden terbanyak sebagai pegawai swasta berjumlah 28 responden (28,9%). Hasil uji spearman diperoleh nilai signifikansi $p < 0,000$ ($p < 0,05$) dengan r value sebesar 0,713 menunjukkan korelasi yang kuat antara kedua variabel.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan antara efektivitas strategi pengendalian DBD melalui laskar jumantik dan jumanah dengan perilaku masyarakat terhadap kejadian DBD.

Kata kunci: Strategi pengendalian DBD, Perilaku masyarakat

ABSTRACT

Background: Dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) is a viral infection that is spread by mosquitoes and became a global public health problem. In 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) included dengue fever as a global health threat, dengue fever is widespread, especially in tropical and warm climates. Dengue fever has increased throughout the world in recent decades, influenced by various factors such as rainfall, community behavior, climate change and population mobility. Dengue fever control relies on vector prevention involving community participation such as the use of larvicide, fogging, 3M-plus and the assignment of Jumantik and Jumanah cadres to monitor and eliminate mosquito breeding sites.

Objective: To analyze the relationship between the role of Jumantik and Jumanah on community behavior and the incidence of dengue fever in the Binjai Village environment, Medan City.

Method: This cross sectional design study involved 97 people in neighborhood 16, Binjai Village, Medan City. Sampling was taken using a simple random sampling technique. Data was taken using a questionnaire distributed directly to the community.

Results: Of the 97 respondents in Binjai Village, Medan City, 50 respondents (50.1%) were female and 47 respondents (48.5%) were male. The majority of respondents' education was at the high school level, amounting to 54 respondents (55.7%), The majority of respondents' occupations were as private employees, amounting to 28 respondents (28.9%). The Spearman test results obtained a significance value of $p < 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$) with an r value of 0.713 indicating a strong correlation between the two variables.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between the effectiveness of the dengue control strategy through the jumantik and jumanah laskar and community behavior towards the incidence of dengue fever.

Key words: DHF control strategy, community behavior