

HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP KEPALA KELUARGA (KK) TERHADAP TINDAKAN
PENCEGAHAN PENYAKIT DEMAM BERDARAH *DENGUE* (DI RW 22 KELURAHAN SUNGAI BELIUNG
KOTA PONTIANAK)

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Penyakit DBD cenderung semakin meningkat insidennya terutama di Kota-kota berpenduduk padat. Di Kota Pontianak DBD masih menjadi masalah kesehatan, DBD setiap tahunnya selalu terjadi. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan tindakan pencegahan penyakit DBD di RW.22 Kelurahan Sungai Beliung Kota Pontianak. Penelitian ini termasuk penelitian penjelasan (*Explanatory Researach*), dengan metode *survey melalui pendekatan Cross sectional*. Populasi penelitian berjumlah 182 KK, dengan sampel 125 KK. Data dianalisa secara univariat dan bivariat, dengan uji statistik chi-square. Hasil penelitan yaitu: Tingkat pendidikan responden sebagian besar (64,8%) tingkat pendidikan lanjutan, sebesar (52,8%) responden mempunyai penghasilan tinggi, sebagian besar (56,8%) responden mempunyai tingkat pengetahuan tentang DBD dengan katagori baik, sebagian besar (64,8%) responden mempunyai sikap mendukung terhadap pencegahan penyakit DBD. Hubungan antara tingkat pendidikan dengan tindakan pencegahan DBD yaitu $p\text{-Value} = 0,107$, berarti tidak terdapat terdapat hubungan antara penghasilan responden dengan tindakan pencegahan DBD. Hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan tindakan pencegahan DBD yaitu $p\text{-Value} = 0,00$, berarti terdapat hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan dengan tindakan pencegahan DBD, hubungan antara sikap responden terhadap tindakan pencegahan DBD yairu $p\text{-Value} 0,00$, artimya terdapat hubungan antara sikap responden terhadap pencegahan penyakit DBD dengan tindakan pencegahan DBD.

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan, Sikap, Demam Berdarah

Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever Disease trend more and more increase its incidence excellent in cities populat compact. In Pontianak City Dengue heamorrhagic Fever still become health problem, many efforts is doing to eradicaian, but happening dengue fever every year always happened. The aim of research is to know factors relate with action Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever in member basic principle (RW)22 house of village head Sungai Beliang Ponianak City. This research included explanatory research, with approach cross sectional study. Population of research numbered 182 head family, with sample 125 head family. Data is analysed Univariately, with statistical tes Chi-Square. Result of research is: level education high scool (64,80%) respondent have level of knowledge about Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever with good category bigger (56,8%) as part as big respondent have attitude back up for action prevention Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever Disease (64,8%). Relationships between level of education with action prevention Dengue Haerragic Fever is p-Value=0,00 means there relationships between level of education with ction prevention Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever is p-Value= 0,107, means there no relationship between income with action prevention Dengue Haemorrhagic Faver. Relationships between level knowledge with action prevention Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever is p-Value=0,00 means there relationsps between level knowledge with acti action prevention Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever. Haemorrhahips between attitude of respodent with action prevention Dengue haemorrhagic Fever is p-Value=0,00, means there relationships between level of education with action prevention Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever.

Keyword: Dengue Knowledge,Attitude, Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever