

HUBUNGAN BEBERAPA FAKTOR LINGKUNGAN DAN PRAKTIK PENCEGAHAN  
DENGAN KEJADIAN *SUSPECT DEMAM CHIKUNGUNYA* DI KELURAHAN  
*BANDARHARJO KECAMATAN SEMARANG UTARA KOTA SEMARANG*

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Demam chikungunya merupakan salah satu penyakit menular yang disebabkan oleh virus chikungunya. Gejala utama demam chikungunya adalah demam mendadak, nyeri persendian terutama di sendi lutut, jari kaki dan tangan serta tulang belakang yang disertai ruam pada kulit. Jumlah penderita demam chikungunya dari bulan April 2006 sampai Agustus 2007 68 orang tanpa kematian. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui beberapa faktor lingkungan dan praktik pencegahan dengan kejadian *suspect* demam chikungunya. Jenis penelitian *observasional* dengan rancangan *case control*. Sampel dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 128 responden. Data di *Chi-Square* dengan taraf signifikan 95% ( $\alpha=0,05$ ). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ada hubungan antara keberadaan jentik dalam kontainer (OR=7,85 ;  $p=0,0001$ ), menguras kontainer (OR=2,9 ;  $p=0,005$ ), menutup kontainer (OR=3,9 ;  $p=0,0001$ ) dan membuang atau mengubur sampah atau barang bekas dengan kejadian *suspect* demam chikungunya (OR=0,1 ;  $p=0,0001$ ). Tidak ada hubungan kebiasaan menggantung pakaian, praktik memakai *repellent*, tidur siang menggunakan kelambu. Disarankan untuk meningkatkan kegiatan pemberantasan sarang nyamuk seperti membersihkan atau menutup kontainer untuk mengurangi faktor risiko kejadian *suspect* demam chikungunya.

**Kata Kunci:** Faktor lingkungan, *Suspect* demam chikungunya, Praktik PSN

*THE RELATIONSHIP OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS AND PREVENTION PRACTICE WITH SUSPECT CHIKUNGUYA FEVER IN BANDARHARJO VILLAGE, NORTH SEMARANG SUBDISTRICT, SEMARANG CITY*

*Chikunguya fever is one of contaminated disease which caused by chikunguya virus. The prominent symptom of chikunguya fever are suddenly fever, painful at pivot especially in joint of knee, foot finger and also in backbone along with rash at skin. People that suffered of chikunguya case in April 2006 to August 2007 were 68, without any death case. This research aim to identify the environmental factors and prevention practices due to chikunguya fever suspect event. It is an observational research with acse control design. The samples were 128 respondents. Chi-square test data has significance level 95% ( $\alpha=0,05$ ). The result show that there are relation between mosquito larva in container ( $OR=7,85$  ;  $p=0,0001$ ), cleans the container ( $OR=2,9$  ;  $p,0,005$ ), close the container ( $OR=3,9$  ;  $P=0,0001$ ) and throws and buries garbage or ex stuff with suspect chikunguya fever ( $OR=0,1$  ;  $p=0,0001$ ). There as no significant relationship between clothes hanging, repellent practice and habit of day-sleef using mosquito net. It is suggested that people should increase eradication activities to mosquito's den such as clean or close container minimize risk factor of chikunguya fever suspect event.*

*Keyword : Environmental factor, Suspect of Chikunguya fever, Mosquito breeding places and resting places eradication practice.*