

Hubungan Faktor Kesehatan Lingkungan dengan Tinggi Rendahnya House Index (HI) di Desa Endemis dan Desa Bebas Demam Berdarah Dengue di Kota Semarang

(The Relationships between Environmental Health Factor and House Index at the Endemic and Non-endemic Village of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever in Semarang City)

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ABSTRACT

Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever was still one of the serious health problem, especially in urban area. Semarang is one of the endemic district area in central of Java with the highest incidence rate. In 1994, It had 15,24 per 10.000 population in incidence rate and 27,5 % of the house index. Three years after (1997), 124 among 177 villages (70,1 %) in Semarang to be endemic. These situations may be correlated to environmental factors i.e. water supply system and the housing condition.

The objectives of this study was to know the relationship between the environmental health factor with the house index in free and endemic village of dengue haemorrhagic fever (DHF). Cross-sectional design was used in this study. Samples were taken with stratified random sampling from two villages (75 from free area of DHF and 75 from endemic area. The study took place in Bendan Duwur (as endemic area) and Ngijjo (as free area) of DHF. The collected data would be analyzed using Chi-Square techniques at 0,05 level of significance.

The results of this study, there was no relationship between environmental health factor and the house index. On the other hand, there was relationship between the cleaning of breeding places of mosquitoes and the house index ($p = 0,013$).

Keywords: Environmental Health Factor, House Index, Semarang, 1999