

ABSTRAK

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Judul : “*Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan, Sikap, dan Perilaku PSN 3 M Plus Terhadap Kejadian Demam Berdarah Dengue Di Wilayah Puskesmas Kecamatan Patia Kabupaten Pandeglang*”.

Latar belakang: Demam Berdarah *Dengue* (DBD) telah menjadi masalah kesehatan, dimana Demam ini disebabkan oleh *virus* demam berdarah yang ditularkan ke manusia melalui gigitan nyamuk *Aedes aegypti*.

Metode: Penelitian yang digunakan yaitu studi kasus kontrol (*Case Control*). Penelitian dimulai pada 25 Juli - 08 Agustus 2024 di Wilayah Pusekesmas Kecamatan Patia Kabupaten Pandeglang. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *non probability sampling* yakni *purposive sampling*. Adapun perbandingan antara kasus dan kontrol yaitu 1 : 1, dengan jumlah responden kontrol sebanyak 69 responden dan kasus sebanyak 69 responden. Data penelitian diperoleh dari rekam medis dan kuesioner yang dibagikan langsung.

Hasil: Penelitian ini menunjukkan sebanyak 69 dari 138 orang (50%) responden yang berkunjung ke Puskesmas Kecamatan Patia Kabupaten Pandeglang yang menderita DBD dan bukan penderita DBD dan 69 (50%) tidak menderita DBD. Kejadian DBD tertinggi paling banyak terjadi pada responden dengan tingkat pengetahuan yang baik (72,5%, *p-value* 0,036) dengan Nilai OR sebesar 2,448, Sebagian besar responden memiliki sikap negatif (71,7%, *P-Value* 0,000) dengan Nilai OR 0,104, dan Sebagian besar perilaku PSN 3 M Plus kurang baik (73,2%, *P-Value* 0,000) dengan Nilai OR sebesar 34,485. Terdapat Hubungan yang signifikan antara Tingkat Pengetahuan, Sikap, dan Perilaku PSN 3 M Plus Terhadap Kejadian DBD di Wilayah Puskesmas Kecamatan Patia Kabupaten Pandeglang

Kesimpulan: Penelitian menyatakan bahwa adanya hubungan Tingkat pengetahuan, sikap dan perilaku PSN 3 M Plus Terhadap Kejadian Demam Berdarah *Dengue*.

Kata Kunci : Demam Berdarah *Dengue*, Tingkat Pengetahuan, Sikap, Perilaku PSN 3 M Plus.

Daftar Pustaka : 61 buah (2018-2023).

ABSTRACT

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Title : *"The Relationship of the Level of Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behaviors of PSN 3 M Plus to the Incidence of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever in the Health Center Area, Patia District, Pandeglang Regency"*.

Background: Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) has become a health problem, where this fever is caused by the dengue fever virus transmitted to humans through the bite of the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito.

Methods: The research used is a case study of contra (Case Control). The research began on July 25 - August 08, 2024 in the Pusekesmas Area, Patia District, Pandeglang Regency. The sampling technique uses non-probability sampling, namely purposive sampling. The comparison between the case and the control was 1:1, with the number of control respondents as many as 69 respondents and the case as many as 69 respondents. Research data was obtained from medical records and questionnaires that were distributed directly.

Results: This study showed that as many as 69 out of 138 people (50%) respondents who visited the Health Center of Patia District, Pandeglang Regency suffered from dengue and were not dengue sufferers and 69 (50%) did not suffer from dengue fever. The highest incidence of dengue fever occurred most in respondents with a good level of knowledge (72.5%, P-Value 0.036) with an OR value of 2.448, most of the respondents had a negative attitude (71.7%, P-Value 0.000) with an OR value of 0.104, and most of the PSN 3 M Plus behavior was not good (73.2%, P-Value 0.000) with an OR value of 34.485.

Conclusion: This research shows that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge, attitudes and behavior of PSN 3 M Plus on the incidence of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever.

Keywords : Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever, Level of Knowledge, Attitudes, Behavior of PSN 3 M Plus.

Bibliography : 61 pieces (2018-2023)