

## ABSTRAK

### **PENGARUH EDUKASI KESEHATAN TERHADAP SIKAP DAN PERILAKU MASYARAKAT DALAM PENCEGAHAN DEMAM BERDARAH DENGUE (DBD) DI KELURAHAN WARUJAYENG TANJUNGANOM NGANJUK**

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Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) merupakan salah satu penyakit menular yang menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat di Indonesia. Penyakit ini disebabkan oleh virus dengue yang ditularkan melalui gigitan nyamuk *Aedes aegypti*. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menganalisis pengaruh edukasi kesehatan terhadap sikap dan perilaku masyarakat dalam pencegahan demam berdarah dengue (DBD) di Kelurahan Warujayeng Kecamatan Tanjunganom Nganjuk. Desain penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan rancangan *pre and post test design* dengan fokus penelitiannya diarahkan untuk akan menganalisis pengaruh edukasi kesehatan terhadap sikap dan perilaku masyarakat dalam pencegahan demam berdarah dengue (DBD) di Kelurahan Warujayeng Kecamatan Tanjunganom Nganjuk. Jumlah populasi sejumlah 1.577 responden dan sampel sebanyak 165 responden yang diambil dengan teknik *Simple Random Sampling*. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian didapatkan bahwa hampir separuh responden yang sebelum diberikan intervensi memiliki sikap kategori cukup, sesudah diberikan intervensi memiliki sikap kategori baik sebanyak 38 responden (23,0%). Selain itu sebagian besar responden yang sebelum diberikan intervensi memiliki perilaku kategori cukup, sesudah diberikan intervensi memiliki perilaku kategori baik sebanyak 80 responden (48,5%). Berdasarkan hasil analisis *Paired t test* pada variabel sikap menunjukkan bahwa nilai *p-value* 0,000 maka disimpulkan ada pengaruh edukasi kesehatan terhadap sikap masyarakat dalam pencegahan demam berdarah dengue (DBD) di Kelurahan Warujayeng Kecamatan Tanjunganom Nganjuk. Sedangkan pada variabel perilaku menunjukkan bahwa nilai *p-value* 0,000 maka disimpulkan ada pengaruh edukasi kesehatan terhadap perilaku masyarakat dalam pencegahan demam berdarah dengue (DBD) di Kelurahan Warujayeng Kecamatan Tanjunganom Nganjuk. Intervensi edukasi kesehatan memiliki pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap perubahan sikap dan perilaku masyarakat. Hasil penelitian eksperimental menunjukkan peningkatan bermakna setelah diberikan edukasi kesehatan.

**Kata Kunci : Demam Berdarah, Perilaku & Sikap**

**ABSTRACT****THE EFFECT OF HEALTH EDUCATION ON COMMUNITY  
ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS IN THE PREVENTION OF DENGUE  
HEMORRHAGIC FEVER (DENGUE) IN WARUJAYENG  
TANJUNGANOM NGANJUK VILLAGE****By:****Dewi Eska Puspita**

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is one of the infectious diseases that is a public health problem in Indonesia. This disease is caused by the dengue virus which is transmitted through the bite of the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito. The purpose of this study is to analyze the influence of health education on community attitudes and behaviors in the prevention of dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) in Warujayeng Village, Tanjunganom Nganjuk District. The design of this study is a quantitative research with *a pre and post test design* with the focus of the research directed to analyze the influence of health education on the attitude and behavior of the community in the prevention of dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) in Warujayeng Village, Tanjunganom Nganjuk District. The total population was 1,577 respondents and a sample of 165 respondents was taken using *the Simple Random Sampling technique*. Based on the results of the study, it was found that almost half of the respondents who were given an adequate category attitude before being given the intervention, after being given the intervention had a good category attitude as many as 38 respondents (23.0%). In addition, most of the respondents who before being given the intervention had adequate category behavior, after the intervention had good category behavior as many as 80 respondents (48.5%). Based on the results of the *Paired t test* analysis on the attitude variable, it was concluded that the *p-value* was 0.000, it was concluded that there was an influence of health education on the attitude of the community in the prevention of dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) in Warujayeng Village, Tanjunganom Nganjuk District. Meanwhile, the behavior variable showed that the *p-value* was 0.000, so it was concluded that there was an influence of health education on community behavior in the prevention of dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) in Warujayeng Village, Tanjunganom Nganjuk District. Health education interventions have a significant influence on changes in people's attitudes and behaviors. The results of experimental research showed a significant improvement after being given health education.

**Keywords : Dengue Fever, Behaviour & Attitude**