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ABSTRAK

NURDIANDINI

Hubungan Sanitasi Lingkungan Fisik Rumah Dengan Kejadian Demam Berdarah *Dengue* (Dbd) Di Wilayah Kerja Uptd Puskesmas Panglayungan Kota Tasikmalaya

Kota Tasikmalaya termasuk ke dalam kota endemis penularan Demam Berdarah *Dengue* (DBD) di Jawa Barat. Demam Berdarah diakibatkan oleh gigitan vektor nyamuk betina *Aedes aegypti* dan *albopictus*. Tujuan penelitian adalah menganalisis Hubungan Sanitasi Lingkungan Fisik Rumah Dengan Kejadian Demam Berdarah *Dengue* (DBD) Di Wilayah Kerja UPTD Puskesmas Panglayungan Kota Tasikmalaya. Jenis penelitian bersifat analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *case control*. Sampel penelitian sebanyak 56 responden kasus dan 112 responden kontrol. Pengambilan sampel untuk setiap kasus ditentukan dengan *total sampling* sedangkan *purposive sampling* digunakan untuk kontrol. Data dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan angket kuesioner dan formulir observasi. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji *Chi-Square*. Berdasarkan hasil analisis bivariat variabel frekuensi membuang sampah 2 hari sekali ($p = 0,034$ OR = 3,857), frekuensi menguras bak penampungan air minimal 1 kali seminggu ($p = 0,002$ OR = 3,016), penggunaan kawat kasa pada ventilasi rumah berhubungan terhadap kejadian DBD ($p = 0,014$ OR = 2,415), kondisi bak penampungan air selalu dalam keadaan bersih ($p = 0,008$ OR = 2,309), dan kebiasaan menggantungkan pakaian ($p = 0,001$ OR = 0,229). Berdasarkan hasil penelitian disarankan masyarakat membuang sampah secara teratur, senantiasa melakukan kegiatan 3 M Plus, memasang kawat kasa pada ventilasi rumah serta tidak menggantungkan pakaian yang sudah dipakai dalam jangka waktu yang lama.

Kata Kunci : Sanitasi, DBD, Lingkungan

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ABSTRACT

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The Relationship Between Physical Environmental Sanitation and Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) Incidence in Panglayungan Public Health Center, Tasikmalaya City

Tasikmalaya City is categorized as a Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) endemic area in West Java. The primary vectors of Dengue Fever are female *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* mosquitoes. This study aims to analyze the relationship between physical environmental sanitation and Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) incidence within the Panglayungan Community Health Center, Tasikmalaya City. This study employed an analytical observational design with a case-control approach, comprising 56 case respondents and 112 control respondents. Case selection employed total sampling, while control selection utilized purposive sampling. Data collection was conducted through questionnaire surveys and observational forms. Data analysis was performed using Chi-Square tests. Based on the results of bivariate analysis, the frequency of throwing out trash once every 2 days ($p = 0,034$ OR = 3,857), frequency of draining water reservoirs at least once a week ($p = 0,002$ OR = 3,016), the use of window screens is significantly associated with Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DBD) incidence ($p = 0,014$ OR = 2,415), the condition of the water reservoir is always clean ($p = 0,008$ OR = 2,309), and the habit of hanging clothes is significantly associated with reduced risk ($p = 0,001$ OR = 0,229). Based on the research findings, the community is advised to practice regular waste disposal, consistently implement the 3M Plus program, install window screens, and avoid hanging worn clothing for extended periods.

Keywords: Sanitation, DBf, Environment