

ABSTRACT

Background: *The public knowledge about DHF is something that known by community including symptoms, signs, causes, vector, eradication and prevention of DHF. The public knowledge about DHF was proved to influence the case of DHF. With the adequate knowledge about DHF, the community will be able to reduce the case of DHF through vector control and reduce the mortality caused by DHF through awareness the signs that appear in their family even themselves. This study is needed to evaluate the stage of public knowledge about DHF between high endemic area and low endemic area in Sleman District of Yogyakarta.*

Method: *The research design of this study is Cross Sectional Study. It is conducted on 696 people that enter to inclusion characteristic. The Sample including 338 people in high endemic area (Gamping Subdistrict) and 358 people in low endemic area (Moyudan Subdistrict). Respondent was given a questioner which contain self data, occupation, education, history of DHF, and several question around the knowledge about DHF.*

Result: *The result from the average score of knowledge in high endemic area (Gamping Subdistrict)=65,62 and the average score of knowledge in low endemic area (Moyudan Subdistrict)=64,36. The analyzes by using Mann-Whitney Test shows that the average scores in both endemic areas are not significant different ($p=0,274$).*

Conclusion: *There is no differences from the stages of public knowledge about DHF between high endemic area and low endemic area in Sleman District of Yogyakarta.*

Key Word: *Stage of Knowledge, Public Knowledge, DHF, Endemic Area, Sleman District of Yogyakarta*

INTISARI

Latar belakang: Pengetahuan masyarakat terhadap DBD adalah sesuatu yang diketahui masyarakat meliputi gejala, tanda, penyebab, vektor, cara pemberantasan dan pencegahan DBD. Pengetahuan masyarakat tentang DBD terbukti berpengaruh terhadap angka kejadian DBD. Dengan pengetahuan yang adekuat mengenai penyakit DBD, masyarakat mampu menurunkan angka kejadian DBD melalui vektrol kontrol serta mampu menurunkan angka kematian akibat DBD melalui sikap sadar diri terhadap tanda penyakit yang muncul pada anggota keluarganya bahkan pada dirinya sendiri. Penelitian ini diperlukan untuk mengevaluasi tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat tentang DBD antara daerah endemik tinggi dan endemik rendah di Kabupaten Sleman, Yogyakarta.

Metode: Desain penelitian ini adalah *Cross Sectional Study* yang dilakukan terhadap 696 sampel masyarakat yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Sampel tersebut terdiri dari 338 sampel di wilayah endemik tinggi (Kecamatan Gamping) dan 358 sampel di wilayah endemik rendah (Kecamatan Moyudan). Responden diberi kuesioner yang berisi data diri beserta pekerjaan, pendidikan, riwayat penyakit DBD dan pertanyaan seputar pengetahuan tentang DBD.

Hasil: Hasil rata-rata skor pengetahuan di wilayah endemik tinggi (Gamping)= 65,62 dan rata-rata skor pengetahuan di wilayah endemic rendah (Moyudan)= 64,36. Analisis Mann-Whitney tes menunjukkan skor pengetahuan di kedua wilayah endemik tersebut tidak signifikan berbeda ($p=0,274$).

Kesimpulan: Tidak adanya perbedaan tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat tentang DBD antara daerah endemic tinggi dan daerah endemic rendah di Kabupaten Sleman, Yogyakarta.

Kata Kunci: Tingkat Pengetahuan, Pengetahuan Masyarakat, DBD, Daerah Endemik, Kabupaten Sleman Yogyakarta