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HUBUNGAN SANITASI LINGKUNGAN DENGAN ANGKA KEJADIAN PENYAKIT DEMAM BERDARAH *DENGUE* (DBD) DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS MARGADADI KABUPATEN INDRAMAYU

XIV+52 hal+2 bagan+5 tabel+16 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Demam berdarah *dengue* (DBD) adalah satu diantara jenis penyakit menular yang disebabkan akibat virus dan ditularkan melalui vektor, virus *dengue* merupakan dari penyakit ini. Salah satu penyebab dari kejadian DBD ini adalah buruknya sanitasi lingkungan disekitar tempat tinggal warga. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui hubungan sanitasi lingkungan dengan angka kejadian demam berdarah *dengue* di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Margadadi kabupaten Indramayu Tahun 2025.

Jenis penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian analitik observasi penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Dilakukan di Wilayah kerja Puskesmas Margadadi Kabupaten Indramayu pada tanggal 15-30 Juni 2025. Populasi adalah seluruh masyarakat yang tinggal di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Margadadi Kabupaten Indramayu sebanyak 11.946 jiwa. Teknik sampel yang digunakan teknik *proporsional sampling* dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 100 orang.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan signifikan antara variabel independent yaitu ada kondisi tempat penampungan air dengan angka kejadian DBD (p-value=0.000), ada hubungan sistem pengelolaan sampah dengan angka kejadian DBD (p-value=0.007), dan ada hubungan kondisi lingkungan rumah dengan angka kejadian DBD (p-value=0.000) di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Margadadi Kabupaten Indramayu. Kesimpulan dalam penelitian ini yaitu ada hubungan yang signifikan antara kondisi tempat penampungan air, sistem pengelolaan sampah, dan kondisi lingkungan rumah terhadap angka kejadian DBD di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Margadadi Kabupaten Indramayu. Saran bagi Puskesmas yaitu perlu adanya sosialisasi mengenai cara mencegah penyakit DBD kepada masyarakat sekitar.

Kata kunci : *Aedes aegypti*, angka kejadian DBD, sanitasi lingkungan

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**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION AND THE
INCIDENCE RATE OF DENGUE FEVER (DF) IN THE WORK AREA
OF THE MARGADADI COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER, INDRAMAYU
REGENCY**

XIV+52 page+2 charts+5 tables+16 attachments

ABSTRAC

Dengue dengue fever (DBD) is one of the types of infectious diseases caused by viruses and transmitted through vectors, the dengue virus is part of this disease. One of the causes of this dengue fever is the poor environmental sanitation around the residents' residences. The purpose of the research is to determine the relationship between environmental sanitation and the incidence of dengue hemorrhagic fever in the Work Area of the Margadadi Health Center, Indramayu Regency, 2025.

A type of quantitative research with the design of analytical observational research, this research uses a cross-sectional approach. Conducted in the work area of the Margadadi Health Center, Indramayu Regency on June 15-30, 2025. The population is the entire community living in the Working Area of the Margadadi Health Center of Indramayu Regency as many as 11,946 people. The sample technique used is the proportional sampling technique with a sample of 100 people.

The research results show that there is a significant relationship between the independent variables, namely the condition of the water reservoir with the incidence of dengue fever (p -value=0.000), there is a relationship between the waste management system and the incidence of dengue fever (p -value=0.007), and there is a relationship between the condition of the home environment with the incidence of dengue fever (p -value=0.000) in the Work Area of the Margadadi Health Center, Indramayu Regency. The conclusion in this study is that there is a significant relationship between the condition of the water reservoir, the waste management system, and the condition of the home environment to the incidence of dengue fever in the Work Area of the Margadadi Health Center, Indramayu Regency. The suggestion for Puskesmas is that there needs to be socialization about how to prevent dengue disease to the surrounding community.

Keywords : *Aedes aegypti, DBD incidence rate, environmental sanitation*