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**HUBUNGAN PERILAKU MASYARAKAT TENTANG
PEMBERANTASAN SARANG NYAMUK (PSN) DENGAN UPAYA
PENCEGAHAN DEMAM BERDARAH DENGUE (DBD) DI DESA
TENJOMAYA KECAMATAN CILEDUG KABUPATEN CIREBON**

xvi+ 45 halaman+ 6 tabel+ 13 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Pendahuluan : Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) merupakan salah satu penyakit menular yang masih menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat di Indonesia dan hampir terjadi di seluruh wilayah, baik perkotaan maupun pedesaan. Penyakit ini disebabkan oleh virus dengue yang ditularkan melalui gigitan nyamuk *Aedes aegypti*. Kabupaten Cirebon termasuk daerah yang sering mengalami kasus DBD cukup tinggi, salah satunya di Desa Tenjomaya Kecamatan Ciledug. Peningkatan kasus DBD tidak hanya dipengaruhi oleh faktor lingkungan dan iklim, tetapi juga erat kaitannya dengan perilaku masyarakat dalam melaksanakan Pemberantasan Sarang Nyamuk (PSN).

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan desain deskriptif korelasional dan metode *cross sectional*. Populasi penelitian berjumlah 2.492 orang dengan sampel sebanyak 100 responden yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Instrumen penelitian berupa kuesioner tertutup, dan data dianalisis menggunakan uji Chi-Square.

Hasil Penelitian : Sebagian besar responden memiliki perilaku PSN yang kurang (57,0%) serta upaya pencegahan DBD yang juga tergolong kurang (51,0%). Uji statistik menghasilkan nilai $p = 0,004 (< 0,05)$, yang menunjukkan adanya hubungan signifikan antara perilaku PSN dengan upaya pencegahan DBD.

Simpulan : Terdapat hubungan bermakna antara perilaku PSN dengan upaya pencegahan DBD di Desa Tenjomaya Kecamatan Ciledug Kabupaten Cirebon.

Saran : Disarankan agar pihak terkait memperkuat edukasi kesehatan, meningkatkan keterlibatan masyarakat dalam program 3M Plus, serta melaksanakan kegiatan pemantauan berkesinambungan untuk menekan angka kejadian DBD.

Kata kunci: Perilaku masyarakat, PSN, DBD

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**RELATIONSHIP OF COMMUNITY BEHAVIOR REGARDING
ERADICATION MOSQUITO NEST (PSN) WITH FEVER PREVENTION
EFFORTS DENGUE HEMORRHAGE (DHF) IN TENJOMAYA VILLAGE
CILEDUG CIREBON REGENCY**

xvi+ 45 pages+ 6 tables+ 13 attachments

ABSTRACT

Introduction : *Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is one of the communicable diseases that continues to be a major public health problem in Indonesia and occurs in almost all regions, both urban and rural. This disease is caused by the dengue virus, which is transmitted through the bite of Aedes aegypti mosquitoes. Cirebon Regency is among the areas that frequently report high numbers of DHF cases, including in Tenjomaya Village, Ciledug District. The increase in DHF cases is not only influenced by environmental and climatic factors but is also closely related to community behavior in implementing Mosquito Nest Eradication (PSN).*

Methods : *This study employed a quantitative approach with a descriptive correlational design and a cross-sectional method. The population consisted of 2,492 people, with a sample of 100 respondents selected through purposive sampling. The research instrument was a closed questionnaire, and the data were analyzed using the Chi-Square test.*

Research Result : *The findings showed that most respondents had poor PSN behavior (57.0%) and inadequate DHF prevention efforts (51.0%). Statistical analysis revealed a p-value of 0.004 (< 0.05), indicating a significant relationship between PSN behavior and DHF prevention efforts.*

Conclusion: *There is a significant relationship between PSN behavior and DHF prevention efforts in Tenjomaya Village, Ciledug District, Cirebon Regency.*

Recommendation: *It is recommended that health authorities strengthen health education, increase community involvement in the 3M Plus program, and implement continuous monitoring activities to reduce the incidence of DHF.*

Keywords: *ommunity behavior, Mosquito Nest Eradication (PSN), DHF prevention*