

INTISARI

Ruicosta, Brian. 2025. Hubungan Pengetahuan Dan Perilaku Masyarakat Dengan Angka Bebas Jentik *Aedes Aegypti* Di Kelurahan Semanggi Kota Surakarta. Program Studi D4 Analis Kesehatan Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas Setia Budi.

Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) merupakan penyakit endemis di Indonesia, termasuk di Kelurahan Semanggi, Kota Surakarta. Angka bebas jentik (ABJ) di Kelurahan Semanggi belum mencapai target nasional $\geq 95\%$. Pengetahuan masyarakat tentang DBD dan perilaku pencegahan merupakan faktor penting dalam pengendalian nyamuk *Aedes aegypti*. Pengetahuan yang baik diharapkan mendorong perilaku positif, seperti rutin melakukan pemberantasan sarang nyamuk, namun penerapannya belum selalu konsisten di masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan dan perilaku masyarakat terhadap angka bebas jentik (ABJ) *Aedes aegypti*.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain observasional dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Sampel sebanyak 100 rumah di RW 05 Kelurahan Semanggi diambil secara purposive. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner tentang pengetahuan dan perilaku masyarakat serta pemeriksaan langsung keberadaan larva dengan identifikasi mikroskopis. Analisis dilakukan menggunakan uji Chi-Square untuk mengetahui hubungan antar variabel.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 84% responden memiliki pengetahuan baik dan 85% berperilaku baik dalam pencegahan DBD, namun ABJ hanya mencapai 85%, masih di bawah standar nasional $\geq 95\%$. Uji statistik menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan signifikan antara pengetahuan maupun perilaku dengan keberadaan larva nyamuk (dengan nilai $p=0,113$ dan $p=0,500$). Kesimpulannya, masyarakat dengan angka bebas jentik *Aedes aegypti* di Kelurahan Semanggi Kota Surakarta

Kata kunci: *Aedes aegypti*, pengetahuan masyarakat, perilaku, larva nyamuk, DBD

ABSTRACT

Ruicosta, Brian. 2025. *The Relationship Between Community Knowledge and Behavior and the Larva-Free Rate of Aedes aegypti in Semanggi Sub-District, Surakarta City*. D4 Health Analyst Study Program, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas Setia Budi.

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is an endemic disease in Indonesia, including in Semanggi Village, Surakarta City. The Larvae Free Index (ABJ) in Semanggi Village has not yet reached the national target of $\geq 95\%$. Public knowledge about DHF and preventive behavior are important factors in controlling *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes. Good knowledge is expected to encourage positive behaviors, such as regularly eliminating mosquito breeding sites; however, implementation within the community is not always consistent. This study aimed to determine the relationship between community knowledge and behavior with the Larvae Free Index (*Aedes aegypti*) in Semanggi Village.

This research employed an observational design with a cross-sectional approach. A total of 100 households in RW 05 of Semanggi Village were selected using purposive sampling. Data were collected through questionnaires on community knowledge and preventive behaviors, as well as direct inspection of larval presence through microscopic identification. Data analysis was performed using the Chi-Square test to determine the relationship between variables.

The results showed that 84% of respondents had good knowledge and 85% demonstrated good preventive behavior, yet the ABJ was only 85%, still below the national standard of $\geq 95\%$. Statistical analysis revealed no significant relationship between knowledge or behavior and the presence of mosquito larvae ($p = 0.113$ and $p = 0.500$, respectively). In conclusion, the Larvae Free Index for *Aedes aegypti* in Semanggi Village, Surakarta City, remains below the national target despite the community's generally good knowledge and behavior.

Keywords: *Aedes aegypti*, community knowledge, behavior, mosquito larvae, DHF