

FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN PERILAKU PENCEGAHAN DEMAM BERDARAH DENGUE PADA SISWA SMA NEGERI 30 JAKARTA TAHUN 2026

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ABSTRAK

Demam berdarah dengue masih menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat di Indonesia. Kecamatan Cempaka Putih merupakan salah satu wilayah di DKI Jakarta dengan *incidence rate* demam berdarah dengue yang relatif tinggi. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan perilaku pencegahan demam berdarah dengue pada siswa SMA Negeri 30 Jakarta berdasarkan model PRECEDE. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Sebanyak 372 siswa dipilih menggunakan teknik *consecutive sampling*. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner berbasis *Google Form* dan dianalisis menggunakan uji *Chi-Square* serta *Fisher's Exact Test*. Sebanyak 56,2% siswa memiliki perilaku pencegahan yang baik. Hasil analisis menunjukkan sikap ($p=0,001$; POR=0,48; 95% CI: 0,31-0,73), paparan media informasi atau sosialisasi ($p<0,001$; POR=2,46; 95% CI: 1,60-3,77), ketersediaan sarana di sekolah ($p=0,007$; POR=1,79; 95% CI: 1,17-2,74), peran guru atau sekolah ($p<0,001$; POR=2,97; 95% CI: 1,94-4,55), peran teman sebaya ($p<0,001$; POR=2,43; 95% CI: 1,51-3,93), dan keberadaan Jumantik sekolah ($p<0,001$; POR=0,29; 95% CI: 0,19-0,45) berhubungan dengan perilaku pencegahan. Sebaliknya, umur, jenis kelamin, peminatan, pengetahuan, persepsi risiko, motivasi, dan riwayat demam berdarah dengue tidak berhubungan secara statistik ($p>0,05$).

Kata Kunci: Demam Berdarah Dengue, Perilaku Pencegahan, Sekolah, Siswa SMA

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER PREVENTION BEHAVIOR AMONG STUDENTS AT STATE HIGH SCHOOL 30 IN JAKARTA IN 2026

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ABSTRACT

Dengue hemorrhagic fever remains a major public health problem in Indonesia. Cempaka Putih Subdistrict is one of the areas in Jakarta with a relatively high dengue hemorrhagic fever incidence rate. This study aimed to analyze factors associated with dengue hemorrhagic fever prevention behavior among students at SMA Negeri 30 Jakarta based on the PRECEDE model. This study employed a quantitative cross-sectional design. A total of 372 students were selected using consecutive sampling. Data were collected through a Google Form-based questionnaire and analyzed using the Chi-Square test and Fisher's Exact Test. The results showed that 56.2% of students had good dengue hemorrhagic fever prevention behavior. Bivariate analysis revealed that attitude ($p=0.001$; POR=0.48; 95% CI: 0.31-0.73), exposure to information media or health education ($p<0.001$; POR=2.46; 95% CI: 1.60-3.77), availability of school facilities ($p=0.007$; POR=1.79; 95% CI: 1.17-2.74), teachers' or school's role ($p<0.001$; POR=2.97; 95% CI: 1.94-4.55), peer support ($p<0.001$; POR=2.43; 95% CI: 1.51-3.93), and the presence of the school Larvae Monitoring Cadres ($p<0.001$; POR=0.29; 95% CI: 0.19-0.45) were significantly associated with prevention behavior. In contrast, age, sex, academic major, knowledge, risk perception, motivation, and history of dengue hemorrhagic fever were not significantly associated ($p>0.05$).

Keyword: Adolescent, Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever, Health Behavior, Schools