

## Pengetahuan dan pengalaman ibu rumah tangga atas nyamuk demam berdarah dengue / Aryani Pujiyanti, Atik Triratnawati

Aryani Pujiyanti, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20328955&lokasi=lokal>

---

### Abstrak

Program pencegahan Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) di Semarang difokuskan melalui kegiatan pemberantasan sarang nyamuk (PSN). Namun, pelaksanaannya belum menjadi kebiasaan di setiap rumah tangga. Studi ini bertujuan menggali pengetahuan serta pengalaman atas nyamuk DBD pada ibu rumah tangga di daerah endemis. Penelitian menggunakan metode kualitatif. Subjek penelitian adalah ibu rumah tangga berjumlah 17 orang yang dipilih dengan purposive sampling. Pengumpulan data dilakukan di Kelurahan Sendangmulyo, Semarang melalui observasi, diskusi kelompok terarah, dan wawancara mendalam. Teknik pemeriksaan keabsahan data adalah metode triangulasi dan member checking. Data dianalisis dengan pendekatan content analysis. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa konsep nyamuk dibedakan menurut waktu aktivitas menggigit nyamuk, sedangkan keberadaan nyamuk di lingkungan dipahami bersifat alamiah (naturalistik). Keterbatasan pengetahuan ibu akan tahapan perkembangan jentik mendasari bentuk perilaku PSN yang belum optimal. Nyamuk DBD dianggap bukan sesuatu yang mengancam karena gangguan gigitan nyamuk malam secara langsung lebih dirasakan daripada nyamuk siang. Program promosi kesehatan dilakukan untuk meningkatkan keterampilan dan pengetahuan kader dasa wisma, terutama yang berhubungan dengan siklus hidup nyamuk dan tahapan perilaku PSN yang benar. Penelitian ini tidak membedakan karakteristik demografi informan. Studi selanjutnya dapat dilakukan untuk mengeksplorasi variabel ini atau mengembangkan suatu media berdasarkan pengetahuan dan pengalaman lokal.

<br><br>

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) prevention programs in Semarang, were focused through controlling mosquito breeding sites (PSN), but the implementation of PSN was not become a habit in every household. The objective of this study was to explore knowledge and experience of dengue mosquitoes among housewives in the endemic villages. The research was using qualitative methods. Subjects of the study were 17 housewives which selected by purposive sampling. The data collection was carried in Sendangmulyo village, Semarang, through observation, focus groups discussions, and indepth interviews. The techniques used to test data validity were triangulation and member checking method. Data were analyzed using content analysis approached. The results showed that housewives classifying mosquito based on time occurrence whether the presence of mosquito in environment was perceived naturally. Unoptimized PSN behavior was based on the lack of housewives knowledge on larvae development stages. Mosquito was not considered as a threatening because night mosquito biting was directly more disturbing rather than day mosquitoes?. Health promotion program could increase dasa wisma cadres knowledge and skill, particularly on mosquito life cycle and the correct stages of PSN behavior. This study did not distinguish the demographic characteristics of informants. Further reserch could explore it or develop media based on local knowledge and experience.