

DESCRIPTION OF DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER CASES BASED ON
THE RESULTS OF EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE
WORKING AREA OF THE SANDEN HEALTH CENTER BANTUL
DISTRICT

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ABSTRAK

Background: Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF), a infection transmitted by *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* mosquitoes, remains a public health issue in Indonesia, particularly in the Special Region of Yogyakarta and Bantul Regency. In 2024, there was a surge in DBD cases, including in the service area of the Sanden Health Center, which recorded 43 cases.

Objective: To describe DBD cases based on PE results in the service area of the Sanden Health Center, Bantul Regency.

Metode: This study is a quantitative descriptive study using a case series approach, employing total sampling of 43 DBD cases based on secondary data PE forms from January to December 2024. The variables analyzed included demographic data, exposure history, and ABJ. Analysis was performed using univariate descriptive analysis.

Results: The 20–44 age group dominated the cases (53.4%), Murtigading Village accounted for 74.4% of the cases. An increase in cases occurred in November–December. All cases showed local transmission without a history of travel. A total of 42.9% had a family history of DHF, and 53.5% were within a 200-meter radius of other cases. All cases had an ABJ below the 95% standard, indicating an environment conducive to vector development.

Conclusion: DHF transmission in the Sanden Community Health Center area is localized and concentrated, especially during the rainy season. Low ABJ is a major risk factor.

Keywords: Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever, ABJ, Sanden Community Health Center, Murtigading Village, Risk Factors.

GAMBARAN KASUS DEMAM BERDARAH DENGUE BERDASARKAN HASIL PENYELIDIKAN EPIDEMIOLOGI DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS SANDEN KABUPATEN BANTUL

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD), infeksi virus dengue yang ditularkan oleh nyamuk *Aedes aegypti* dan *Aedes albopictus*, masih menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat di Indonesia, terutama di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta dan Kabupaten Bantul. Kasus DBD tahun 2024, terjadi lonjakan kasus, salah satunya di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Sanden yang mencatat 43 kasus.

Tujuan: Mendeskripsikan kasus DBD berdasarkan hasil PE di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Sanden, Kabupaten Bantul.

Metode: Penelitian ini adalah studi deskriptif kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *case series*, menggunakan total sampling sebanyak 43 kasus DBD berdasarkan data sekunder dari formulir PE Januari–Desember 2024. Variabel yang dikaji meliputi data demografis, riwayat pajanan, dan angka bebas jentik (ABJ). Analisis dilakukan secara deskriptif univariat.

Hasil: Kelompok usia 20–44 tahun mendominasi kasus (53,4%), dan Desa Murtigading menyumbang 74,4% kasus. Lonjakan terjadi pada November–Desember. Semua kasus menunjukkan penularan lokal tanpa riwayat bepergian. Sebanyak 42,9% memiliki riwayat keluarga terkena DBD, dan 53,5% berada dalam radius 200 meter dari kasus lain. Seluruh kasus memiliki ABJ di bawah standar 95%, menandakan lingkungan yang mendukung berkembangnya vektor.

Kesimpulan: Penularan DHF di wilayah Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat Sanden bersifat lokal dan terkonsentrasi, terutama selama musim hujan. Rendahnya tingkat ABJ merupakan faktor risiko utama.

Kata Kunci: Demam Berdarah Dengue, Angka Bebas Jentik, Puskesmas Sanden, Desa Murtigading, Faktor Risiko.