

GAMBARAN PERILAKU MASYARAKAT DALAM PENCEGAHAN DEMAM BERDARAH DENGAN PSN 3M PLUS DI DENGUE DESA MONGGANG WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS PIYUNGAN

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Demam Berdarah Dengue merupakan penyakit yang ditularkan melalui gigitan nyamuk *Aedes aegypti* dan masih menjadi masalah kesehatan serius di Indonesia, termasuk di Kabupaten Bantul. Desa Monggang yang termasuk wilayah kerja Puskesmas Piyungan, mencatat 10 kasus DBD positif selama Oktober-Desember 2025. Upaya pencegahan melalui PSN 3M Plus sangat bergantung pada perilaku masyarakat yang meliputi pengetahuan, sikap, dan tindakan.

Tujuan: Mengetahui gambaran pengetahuan, sikap, dan tindakan masyarakat dalam upaya pencegahan DBD dengan PSN 3M Plus di Desa Monggang Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Piyungan.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain deskriptif kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan menggunakan teknik *Proportional Random Sampling* terhadap KK di RT 1, RT 2, RT 3, dan RT 4 Desa Monggang dengan jumlah sampel 87 responden. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara menggunakan kuesioner yang telah diuji validitas dan reliabilitas. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat dengan tabulasi frekuensi, persentase, dan tabulasi silang.

Hasil: Sebagian besar responden memiliki pengetahuan baik (90,8%), sikap positif (50,6%), dan tindakan baik (57,5%) dalam upaya pencegahan DBD. Tabulasi silang menunjukkan bahwa responden dengan pengetahuan baik kecenderungan sikap positif (55,7%), responden dengan sikap positif kecenderungan tindakan baik (75%), dan responden dengan pengetahuan baik kecenderungan tindakan baik (62%). Tindakan yang masih perlu ditingkatkan adalah kebiasaan menggantung pakaian dan mengurus bak mandi secara optimal seminggu sekali.

Kesimpulan: Pengetahuan dan sikap masyarakat Desa Monggang dalam pencegahan DBD sudah tergolong baik dan positif, namun masih ada sebagian masyarakat yang mempunyai sikap dan tindakan yang belum optimal. Peningkatan frekuensi kegiatan Tim GERTAK PSN serta penyuluhan kesehatan yang berkelanjutan diperlukan untuk memperkuat tindakan pencegahan DBD di wilayah tersebut.

Kata Kunci: DBD, PSN 3M Plus, Pengetahuan, Sikap, Tindakan, Puskesmas Piyungan.

***Description of Community Behavior in Preventing Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever
Through the PSN 3M PLUS in Monggang Village the Working Area of
Piyungan Community Health Center***

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ABSTRACT

Background: Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is a disease transmitted through the bite of the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito and remains a serious public health problem in Indonesia, including in Bantul Regency. Monggang Village, located within the working area of Piyungan Community Health Center, recorded 10 confirmed DHF cases between October and December 2025. Prevention efforts through the Mosquito Nest Eradication program (PSN) 3M Plus are highly dependent on community behavior, encompassing knowledge, attitudes, and practices.

Objective: To describe the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of the community in preventing DHF through the PSN 3M Plus program in Monggang Village, Piyungan Community Health Center working area.

Methods: This study employed a quantitative descriptive design with a cross-sectional approach. Samples were drawn using Proportional Random Sampling from heads of household in RT 1, RT 2, RT 3, and RT 4 of Monggang Village, yielding 87 respondents. Data were collected through structured interviews using a questionnaire that had been tested for validity and reliability. Data analysis was conducted using univariate analysis comprising frequency distribution and cross-tabulation.

Results: The majority of respondents demonstrated good knowledge (90.8%), positive attitudes (50.6%), and good practices (57.5%) regarding DHF prevention. Cross-tabulation revealed that respondents with good knowledge tended to hold positive attitudes (55.7%), those with positive attitudes tended to exhibit good practices (75.0%), and those with good knowledge also tended to perform good preventive practices (62.0%). Areas requiring further improvement included the habit of hanging clothes indoors, rearing larva-eating fish, and planting mosquito-repellent plants.

Conclusion: The knowledge and attitudes of Monggang Village residents regarding DHF prevention were generally good and positive; however, a proportion of the community still demonstrated negative attitudes and suboptimal preventive practices. Increasing the frequency of the Mosquito Nest Eradication Task Force (Gertak PSN) activities and sustaining health education programs are recommended to strengthen DHF prevention practices in the area.

Keywords: DHF, PSN 3M Plus, Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices, Piyungan Community Health Center.