

**LEPTOSPIROSIS BEHAVIOR AND PREVENTION EFFORTS TARUDAN
HAMLET, SEWON, BANTUL REGENCY**

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ABSTRACT

Background: *Leptospirosis is a zoonotic disease that remains a public health problem in Indonesia, including the Special Region of Yogyakarta. Environmental factors, the presence of rodents, poor sanitation conditions, and limited public knowledge may increase the risk of disease transmission. Tarudan Hamlet is one of the areas with leptospirosis risk factors; therefore, an assessment of community knowledge, attitudes, and practices regarding leptospirosis prevention is needed.*

Objective: *To determine the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of Tarudan Hamlet residents regarding leptospirosis prevention and to describe the prevention efforts that have been implemented by the community.*

Methods: *This study used a descriptive design with quantitative and qualitative approaches. Quantitative data were collected using questionnaires and checklists administered to residents of Tarudan Hamlet. Qualitative data were obtained through interviews with community leaders, health cadres, public health center sanitarians, and community representatives. Quantitative data were analyzed descriptively and presented as frequency distributions, while qualitative data were analyzed using thematic analysis.*

Results: *Most residents of Tarudan Hamlet had good knowledge regarding leptospirosis prevention, with 98 respondents (90.7%) categorized as having good knowledge, 6 respondents (5.6%) moderate knowledge, and 4 respondents (3.7%) poor knowledge. Attitudes toward leptospirosis prevention were predominantly good, with 106 respondents (98.1%) categorized as having good attitudes and 2 respondents (1.9%) as having moderate attitudes. All respondents demonstrated good preventive practices (100%). Community prevention efforts included environmental clean-up activities, provision of facilities and support for leptospirosis prevention (45.37%), the role of government and health facilities (31.48%), dissemination of leptospirosis-related information (31.48%), and health education programs (15.74%). Environmental clean-up activities were the most commonly implemented prevention measure (77.77%).*

Conclusion: *Knowledge, attitudes, and practices play an important role in preventing leptospirosis. Continuous health education, community empowerment, and cross-sector collaboration are needed to improve preventive behaviors against leptospirosis in Tarudan Hamlet.*

Keywords: *Leptospirosis, Knowledge, Attitude, Practice, Community Empowerment*

PERILAKU LEPTOSPIROSIS DAN UPAYA PENCEGAHAN DUSUN TARUDAN, SEWON, KABUPATEN BANTUL

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Leptospirosis merupakan penyakit zoonosis yang masih menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat di Indonesia, termasuk di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Faktor lingkungan, keberadaan tikus, kondisi sanitasi yang kurang baik, serta rendahnya pengetahuan masyarakat dapat meningkatkan risiko penularan penyakit ini. Dusun Tarudan merupakan salah satu wilayah yang memiliki faktor risiko leptospirosis sehingga diperlukan kajian mengenai pengetahuan, sikap, dan tindakan masyarakat dalam upaya pencegahannya.

Tujuan: Mengetahui pengetahuan, sikap, dan tindakan warga Dusun Tarudan dalam pencegahan leptospirosis serta menggambarkan upaya pencegahan yang telah dilakukan masyarakat.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain deskriptif dengan pendekatan kuantitatif dan kualitatif. Pengumpulan data kuantitatif dilakukan menggunakan kuesioner dan checklist kepada warga Dusun Tarudan. Data kualitatif diperoleh melalui wawancara dengan informan yang terdiri dari perangkat dusun, kader kesehatan, sanitarian puskesmas, dan perwakilan masyarakat. Data kuantitatif dianalisis secara univariat dan disajikan dalam bentuk distribusi frekuensi, sedangkan data kualitatif dianalisis menggunakan analisis tematik.

Hasil: Tingkat pengetahuan warga Dusun Tarudan dalam pencegahan leptospirosis sebagian besar berada pada kategori baik yaitu sebanyak 98 responden (90,7%), kategori sedang 6 responden (5,6%), dan kategori kurang 4 responden (3,7%). Sikap warga didominasi kategori baik sebanyak 106 responden (98,1%) dan kategori cukup sebanyak 2 responden (1,9%). Seluruh responden memiliki tindakan yang baik dalam pencegahan leptospirosis yaitu sebanyak 108 responden (100%). Upaya pencegahan yang telah dilakukan masyarakat meliputi kerja bakti lingkungan (77,77%), fasilitas dan dukungan pencegahan leptospirosis (45,37%), peran pemerintah dan fasilitas kesehatan (31,48%), penyebaran informasi terkait leptospirosis (31,48%), serta penyuluhan dan edukasi (15,74%).

Kesimpulan: Pengetahuan, sikap, dan tindakan masyarakat berperan penting dalam pencegahan leptospirosis. Peningkatan edukasi kesehatan, pemberdayaan masyarakat, dan dukungan lintas sektor perlu terus dilakukan untuk meningkatkan perilaku pencegahan leptospirosis di Dusun Tarudan.

Kata Kunci: Leptospirosis, Pengetahuan, Sikap, Tindakan, Pemberdayaan Masyarakat