

ABSTRAK

Alifia Putri Apriliana¹, Mokhammad Arifin²

GAMBARAN KARAKTERISTIK DAN PERILAKU ORANG TUA DALAM PENCEGAHAN *DENGUE HAEMORRHAGIC FEVER* PADA ANAK DI RUANG MINA RS SITI KHODIJAH PEKALONGAN

Latar Belakang: Data yang didapatkan kasus penyakit *Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever* (DHF) selama periode bulan Januari hingga Mei tahun 2024 tercatat 6.421 kasus dengan 158 angka kematian. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan gambaran perilaku orang tua dalam pencegahan *Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever* (DHF) pada anak.

Metode: Pada penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian kuantitatif deskriptif dengan jumlah responden sebanyak 90 orang. Penelitian dilakukan di ruang mina RS Siti Khodijah Pekalongan. Teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah *accidental sampling*. Instrumen penelitian yang digunakan berupa kuesioner perilaku orang tua berupa 13 pertanyaan. Analisa data karakteristik menggunakan univariat yang dianalisis dengan distribusi frekuensi dan persentase.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar responden berada pada rentang usia 25–31 tahun (46,7%), dengan jumlah responden laki-laki dan perempuan yang sama (masing-masing 50%). Mayoritas responden memiliki tingkat pendidikan terakhir SMA/ sederajat (47,8%) dan sebagian besar bekerja sebagai ibu rumah tangga (32,2%). Berdasarkan perilaku pencegahan DHF, sebagian besar orang tua memiliki kategori perilaku baik, yaitu sebanyak 53 responden (58,9%), sedangkan 37 responden (41,1%) memiliki perilaku kurang. Hasil ini menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar orang tua telah menerapkan perilaku pencegahan DHF dengan cukup baik.

Simpulan: Sebagian besar orang tua pasien anak di Ruang Mina RS Siti Khodijah Pekalongan memiliki perilaku yang baik dalam pencegahan *Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever*. Namun, masih ditemukan proporsi orang tua dengan perilaku kurang, sehingga diperlukan upaya peningkatan edukasi kesehatan secara berkelanjutan mengenai pencegahan DHF, khususnya melalui peran tenaga kesehatan dan fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan, guna menurunkan risiko kejadian DHF pada anak.

Kata Kunci: *Karakteristik Demografi, Perilaku, Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever*

Daftar Pustaka: 33 (2017-2025)

ABSTRACT

Alifia Putri Apriliana¹, Mokhamad Arifin²

CHARACTERISTICS AND BEHAVIOR OF PARENTS IN PREVENTING DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER IN CHILDREN AT MINA WARD, SITI KHODIJAH HOSPITAL, PEKALONGAN

Background: Data collected revealed 6,421 cases of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) and 158 fatalities from January to May 2024. This study aims to assess parental behavior in preventing Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) in children.

Method: This study utilized a descriptive quantitative design and included 90 respondents. It was conducted in the intensive care unit of Siti Khodijah Hospital in Pekalongan. The sampling method employed was accidental sampling. The research instrument consisted of a questionnaire with 13 questions focusing on parental behavior. Data characteristics were analyzed using univariate analysis, which included frequency distribution and percentages.

Results: The results indicated that the majority of respondents were aged between 25 and 31 years, comprising 46.7% of the total. The gender distribution was equal, with 50% male and 50% female respondents. Most participants had a high school education or its equivalent, making up 47.8% of the group, and the largest segment, 32.2%, identified as housewives.

In terms of Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever (DHF) prevention behavior, the results showed that most parents demonstrated good practices, with 53 respondents (58.9%) falling into this category, while 37 respondents (41.1%) exhibited poor behavior. These findings suggest that a significant number of parents are implementing effective DHF prevention measures.

Conclusion: Most parents of pediatric patients in the Mina Ward at Siti Khodijah Hospital in Pekalongan exhibit good practices in preventing dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF). However, a significant number still demonstrate poor behaviors. This highlights the need for continued health education efforts focused on DHF prevention, especially through the involvement of healthcare workers and facilities, in order to reduce the risk of DHF in children.

Keywords: *Demographic characteristics, behaviour, Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever*

References: 33 (2017-2025)