

INTISARI

Latar belakang: Kasus DBD Kabupaten Boyolali mengalami peningkatan kasus dalam kurun waktu tahun 2020-2023. Tiga tahun terakhir capaian indikator ABJ sebesar 89% dan belum memenuhi indikator keberhasilan program pengendalian vektor >95%. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi pelaksanaan program pemberantasan sarang nyamuk (PSN), mengevaluasi sistem surveilans vektor serta mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi partisipasi masyarakat dalam melakukan PSN.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kombinasi deskriptif kualitatif-kuantitatif serta potong lintang. Sub-studi evaluasi surveilans dan evaluasi program dengan desain studi deskriptif menggunakan kuesioner pada pengelola program DBD sebanyak 26 orang. Pada sub-studi analitik data dikumpulkan dari 331 responden dalam 30 kluster dengan desain *cross sectional study*, analisis yang digunakan yaitu univariat, bivariat, dan multivariat menggunakan *logistic regression*.

Hasil: Sub-studi evaluasi program PSN memiliki kekuatan sumber daya manusia, sarana dan logistik serta jejaring kerjasama. hambatan dari pelaksanaan ini adalah analisis data, pelaksanaan pemantauan jentik berkala, monev dan indeks ABJ<95%. Sub-studi evaluasi sistem surveilans vektor (Silantor) memiliki kekuatan pada sistem surveilans ini adalah jejaring kerjasama linsek, sumber daya dan logistik dan fleksibilitas. Kelemahan yaitu pencatatan pelaporan, analisis dan interpretasi, serta kelengkapan laporan. Hasil sub-studi analitik faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi perilaku PSN pada masyarakat secara statistik ada hubungan tingkat pendidikan, wilayah tempat tinggal, pengetahuan dan sikap dengan perilaku PSN pada masyarakat.

Kesimpulan: Kecenderungan angka kasus DBD yang meningkat dari tahun 2020 sampai 2023 di Kabupaten Boyolali dipengaruhi oleh kelemahan pada sistem surveilans vektor dan pelaksanaan program PSN. Pada akhirnya kategori tingkat pendidikan, wilayah tempat tinggal, pengetahuan dan sikap mempengaruhi perilaku PSN di masyarakat. Perlu menganalisa dan interpretasi data epidemiologi yang baik agar dapat memprediksi KLB dan partisipasi masyarakat yang berkesinambungan untuk melakukan PSN di Kabupaten Boyolali.

Kata kunci: DBD, surveilans, program, PSN, Boyolali

ABSTRACT

Background: The cases of dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) in Boyolali District have increased over the 2020 to 2023. In the last three years, the Breeding Place Index (BPI) achievement, has not reached the target of >95%, which is one of the indicators of the success of the vector control program. This research aimed to evaluate the implementation of the PSN program, evaluate the vector surveillance system, and identify factors influencing PSN behavior in the community. and identifying factors that influence community participation in mosquito nest eradication.

Method: This study used a combination of qualitative-quantitative, descriptive, and cross-sectional methods. The surveillance evaluation and program evaluation sub-study employs a descriptive study design using questionnaires administered to 26 DBD employed program managers. In the analytic sub-study, data were collected from 331 respondents in 30 clusters using a cross-sectional study design. The analysis involved univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analyses using logistic regression.

Results: The program evaluation sub-study of PSN revealed strengths in human resource capacity, activity planning, infrastructure and logistics, as well as collaborative networks. Obstacles to implementation included data analysis, regular larval monitoring implementation, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), and achieving a BPI index of less than 95%. The vector surveillance system evaluation sub-study (*Silantor*) identified the strengths of this surveillance system included collaborative networks with local health authorities, resources and logistics, and flexibility. Weaknesses in recording reporting, analysis and interpretation, and the completeness of reports. Conversely, In the analytical sub-study, factors influencing PSN behavior in the community statistically included education level, residential area, knowledge, and attitude towards PSN behavior in the community.

Conclusion: The increasing trend in dengue fever cases from 2020 to 2023 in Boyolali District is influenced by weaknesses in the vector surveillance system and the implementation of the PSN program. Ultimately, factors such as education level, residential area, knowledge, and attitude influence PSN behavior in the community. Therefore, its needed to predict outbreak and ensure continuous community participation in PSN efforts by analyzing epidemiological data in Boyolali District.

Keyword : Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever, Surveillance, Program, Eradication of Mosquito Nests, Boyolali