ANALISIS SPASIAL WABAH DEMAM BERDARAH *DENGUE* (DBD) TERHADAP KONDISI KESEHATAN LINGKUNGAN PERMUKIMAN DAN PERILAKU MASYARAKAT

(Kasus Kecamatan Pakualaman Kota Yogyakarta dan Sekitarnya)

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INTISARI

Sistem informasi geografis memiliki peran di bidang kesehatan, baik secara deskriptif dan analisis secara visual. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kemampuan citra Worldview 2 dalam mengidentifikasi parameter kualitas permukiman, memetakan kondisi kesehatan lingkungan permukiman, memetakan sebaran penyakit DBD, dan mengetahui hubungan antara kesehatan lingkungan permukiman dan perilaku masyarakat terhadap kejadian penyakit DBD.

Citra Worldview 2 tahun 2014 digunakan untuk menyadap informasi kesehatan lingkungan permukiman yaitu kepadatan permukiman dan kondisi halaman serta kondisi saluran air hujan dan faktor perilaku berdasarkan hasil lapangan. Perhitungan uji parameter kesehatan lingkungan permukiman dilakukan dengan membandingkan hasil interpretasi dengan kondisi di lapangan. Penentuan pola sebaran penyakit DBD berdasarkan metode *analisis nearest neighbor* sedangkan hubungan kondisi kesehatan lingkungan permukiman dan perilaku masyarakat dianalisis menggunakan metode spearman rank.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Citra Worldview 2 menghasilkan ketelitian sebesar 88%. Pola sebaran penyakit DBD menghasilkan pola yang mengelompok serta terdapat hubungan antara kondisi kesehatan lingkungan permukiman dan perilaku masyarakat dengan keberadaan jentik dimana kondisi saluran air hujan memiliki pengaruh yang besar.

Kata Kunci: Worldview, kesehatan lingkungan, Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD), perilaku sehat.

SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF HISTORY DENGUE FEVER (HDF) ON ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CONDITION AND BEHAVIOR

(Case of Pakualaman Subdistrict Yogyakarta City and Surroundings)

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ABSTRACT

Geographic information systems have a role in health, both descriptively and visually analyzed. This study aims to determine the capabilities of Worldview 2 imagery in identifying the quality parameters of settlements, mapping the health condition of the settlement environment, mapping the distribution of dengue disease, and knowing the relationship between environmental health of settlements and human behavior toward the incidence of DHF.

Worldview 2 imagery recorded in 2014 is used to tap environmental health information of settlement that is density of settlement and condition of page and condition of rain water channel and behavior factor based on field result. Calculation of environmental health parameters test of settlement done by comparing result of interpretation with condition in field. Determination pattern of disease distribution of DHF based on nearest neighbor analysis method while the relationship of environmental health conditions of settlements and community behavior were analyzed using spearman rank method.

The results show that Worldview 2 imagery produces accuracy of 88%. The pattern of DHF distribution resulted in a clustering pattern and there was a relationship between environmental health conditions of settlements and human behavior with the presence of larva free index where the condition of the rain water channel has a great influence.

Keywords: Worldview, environmental health, Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF), healthy behavior.