



Analysis Determinant Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) Incidents in the Work Area Sako Health Center Palembang City in 2024

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Abstract. Incident fever bloody globally increasing sharp. Death consequence fever bleeding in Indonesia from 725 cases in 2020 increased to 1,227 cases in 2022. Study aiming analyze factor affecting DHF incidents in the work area Sako Health Center Palembang in 2024. Research conducted in March 2024. Research design quantitative with cross sectional approach. Population that is all KK in the work area Sako Health Center has 9,584 people. A sample of 99 people was taken use cluster random sampling technique with Single-Stage Cluster Sampling. Research results influence knowledge (p value 0.011), influence attitude (p value 0.351), influence behavior clean bathtub (p value 0.603), influence condition container (p value 1.000), influence existence larvae mosquitoes (p value 0.035), influence use wire gauze (p value 0.054) and influence role government (p value 0.095) against DHF incidents in the work area Sako Health Center, Palembang. Multiple logistic regression test results obtained knowledge (p value 0.001), existence larvae mosquitoes (p value 0.022), use wire gauze (p value 0.014) and role government (p value 0.028). There is influence knowledge and existence larvae mosquito to DHF incidents. The most dominant factor to the incidence of dengue fever is knowledge. Recommended For increase effort prevention of dengue fever with do action prevention in a way real and sustainable.

Keywords: Aedes Aegypti, Dengue Fever, Health.

1. BACKGROUND

Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is one of the problem health public main disease in Indonesia. This caused by a viral infection that is transmitted through bite *Aedes aegypti* or *Aedes albopictus* mosquitoes, with symptom start from fever light until fever high (Rulen et al., 2017). According to World Health Organization (WHO) reports that dengue fever incidents are increasing globally sharp in two decades Lastly, create challenge big for health society. Between 2000 and 2019, WHO recorded improvement case as much as tenfold, from 500,000 to 5.2 million cases. The year 2019 recorded amount case the highest yet Once happen previously, with report from 129 countries (WHO, 2023).

In Indonesia, the number of DHF cases reached 103,509 in 2020 with 725 deaths, 73,518 cases in 2021 with 705 deaths, and 142,294 cases in 2022 with 1,227 deaths. A total of 13 provinces with case highest covering parts of Sumatra, all Java Island, parts of Sulawesi, Bali, and Nusa Tenggara (Ministry of Health, 2022).

Amount DHF cases in South Sumatra Province in 2020 were 2,359 with amount case death as many as 3 people. In 2021 the number of case as many as 2,289 with case death increased to 17 people, and in 2022 the number DHF cases totaling 2,214 with case death

increased again to 23 people. Although amount Dengue fever cases decrease every years, but number death the more increased (Ministry of Health, 2022).

Public health Office Palembang City noted amount DHF cases in 2022 were 908 cases, with details of 14 children under age One years, 86 children aged 1 to 4 years, 466 people aged 5 to 14 years, 319 people aged 15 to 44 years, and 23 people aged over 44 years. The number of deceased patient as many as 15 people, 6 men and 9 women. In 2023 the number of There were 650 cases of DHF, of which amount 10 DHF sufferers died (Palembang City Health Office, 2024).

Research conducted by Nurkhasanah et al. (2021) shows that a number of related factors with DHF incidents include level knowledge, attitude, role power health, behavior life clean and healthy (PHBS), education, motivation, and condition environment. Knowledge about method prevention of dengue fever has role important in effort control disease this (Ghani et al., 2019; Kaushik et al., 2019). Therefore that, increase understanding public about prevention of dengue fever becomes step important in press number dengue cases (Hossain et al., 2021). Attitude positive to prevention and control of dengue fever also helps protect health individual at a time limit distribution disease this in the future (Basra et al., 2019).

In addition, research by Zulfa et al. (2021) found that that other contributing factors to DHF incidents include role active Jumantik ($p=0.038$), use of wire gauze ($p=0.035$; $OR=7.105$), as well as management place disposal end (TPA) ($p=0.042$; $OR=2.648$). Research Lumingas (2017) also revealed that availability cover on container water reservoir at home ladder be one of factor risk dengue fever incident. While that, research Novrita et al. (2017) showed that installation wire gauze and distance between House resident participate relate with improvement number dengue fever cases.

DHF data obtained in the work area Sako Health Center, Palembang City in 2021 there were 14 cases, in 2022 it increased to 30 cases and in 2023 it will decrease to 27 cases. The decrease case from 2022 to 2023 due to has implementation of the mitigation program case with control vector mosquito through inspection larvae at home steps carried out by cadres jumantik and in supervision power health at the Community Health Center. However, the number decline the Not yet achieve the target, namely under 10 cases per year.

Study This have implications for prevention and control programs dengue fever disease, with know influencing factors to dengue fever incident, then can planned strategies and interventions to public use achievement action prevention and control dengue fever disease.

2. THEORETICAL STUDY

Dengue Fever *Dengue* (DF) is infection caused by the *dengue* virus which is transmitted through *Aedes* spp. mosquitoes Every Every year, around 390 million people in the world are infected with this virus, which is influenced by the rapid growth of the virus development population mosquito *Aedes* (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2021).

Disease fever *dengue* caused by the *dengue virus* (DEN) which includes in the genus *Flavivirus*. This virus is a positive -strand RNA from family *Flaviviridae* and has four different serotypes in a way antigenic, namely dengue-1 (DEN-1), dengue-2 (DEN-2), dengue-3 (DEN-3), and dengue-4 (DEN-4). Research by Albert Sabin in 1994 showed that every serotype own unique genotype (Soedarto, 2015). *Dengue* virus infection can produce various manifestation clinical, start from fever normal fever *dengue* classic, fever bloody *dengue* (hemorrhagic), up to syndrome shock *dengue*.

In dengue fever, the agent the cause is the dengue virus that is transmitted through *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* mosquitoes, which play a role as vector infection. In addition to the agent, other factors that contribute to the occurrence of DHF is the host, namely vulnerable human to dengue virus infection. Mobility population also influences, where individuals with mobility tall can become source dengue fever transmission at the location new or conversely, infected disease. This moment be in the place.

Research by Azrida & Nelvia (2018) shows that children under 12 years old more often affected by dengue fever with 17.3 times greater risk tall compared to with those who are 12 years old to above. This is because of Power stand body children who are still weak as well as lack of awareness to bite mosquitoes, so that often not get enough attention.

Education factors are very influential to knowledge someone. The more tall education someone, then the insight he has will the more wide so that knowledge will also be increase, on the contrary low education a will narrow down his insight , so that will lower level knowledge to problem health and how method respond to a existing problems (Khariati and Fakhriadi, 2019).

Drain Place Regular water storage (TPA) is one of the effort prevent DBD disease. Rare TPA drained usually will seen dirty and sometimes mossy. Condition it is very supportive need food for larvae mosquitoes. With draining landfill, food For larvae mosquito No will available Again so that the growth process No can walk with good (Azrida and Nelvia, 2018).

WHO said that DBD vector is mosquito *Aedes aegypti* more like place dark, damp, resting place hidden inside House or in building, one of them is clothing (WHO, 2011). The Indonesian Ministry of Health recommends public. For utilise return or recycling repeat goods

potential former become place breeding mosquito fever bleeding (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020).

Flick *Aedes aegypti* has a breeding habitat in places water reservoirs like jars, drums, or buckets that are nearby House with calm / stagnant water and relatively clear and not in puddles of water directly on the ground. With thus place water reservoir must be always closed meeting and not left alone open to mosquitoes No can come in and lay eggs until become mosquitoes (Oktaviani, *et.al*, 2021).

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3. RESEARCH METHODS

The research design used that is quantitative with approach *cross sectional*. Study carried out in the work area Sako Palembang Health Center which is located at Sematang Sangkuriang Street Complex Block A Rt.58 Rw.23 Sako Village, Sako District. Population study that is all KK in the work area The Sako Health Center in Palembang City has 9,584 people. A sample of 96 people was taken use technique calculated random *sampling cluster* with method *Single -Stage Cluster Sampling*. Research instruments used is sheet observation and questionnaire. Univariate, bivariate and multivariate data analysis. Statistical tests *chi square test* and regression logistics multiple.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis results univariate can seen in table 1.

Table 1. Univariate Analysis Results

No	Variables	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
1	Dengue Fever Incident		
	Never	71	74.0
	Once	25	26.0
2	Knowledge		
	Good	64	7
	Not enough	32	3
3	Attitude		
	Good	63	5
	Not enough	33	4
4	Bathtub cleaning behavior		
	Good		
	Not enough	91	3

No	Variables	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
		5	9
5	Container condition		
	Closed	2	9
	Open	94	97.9
6	Use of wire mesh		
	Yes	56	58.3
	No	40	41.7
7	The presence of mosquito larvae		
	There isn't any		
	There is	71	74.0
8	Role of government		
	Good	54	56.3
	Not enough	42	43.8
Amount		96	100

Source: Primary Data, 2024

Table 1 shows part big Respondent No Once experiencing DHF (74%), some Respondent own knowledge good (66.7%), some big Respondent own attitude good (65.6%), some Respondent own behavior clean category bathtub good 91 (94.8%), most big condition container open (97.9%), partly big use wire gauze (58.3%), partly big No found larvae mosquito as much as (74.0%) and some big role government category Good as much as (56.3%).

Table 2. Bivariate Analysis Results

Variables	Dengue Fever Incident						P value	RR
	Never		Once		Amount			
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Knowledge								
Good	53	55.2	11	11.5	64	66.7	0.011	1,697
Not enough	18	18.8	14	14.6	32	33.3		
Attitude								
Good	49	51.0	14	14.6	63	65.6	0.351	-
Not enough	22	22.9	11	11.5	33	34.4		
Bathtub cleaning behavior								
Good	68	70.8	23	24.0	91	94.8	0.603	-
Not enough	3	3.10	2	2.10	5	5.20		
Condition container								
Closed	2	2.10	0	0	2	2.10	1,000	-
Open	69	71.9	25	26.0	94	97.9		
Use wire gauze								
Yes								
No	46	47.9	10	10.4	56	58.3	0.054	-
	25	26.0	15	15.7	40	41.7		
Existence mosquito larvae								
n't any	57	54.9	14	14.6	71	74.0	0.035	1,434
There is	14	14.6	11	11.5	25	26.0		
Role of government								
Good	44	45.8	10	10.4	54	56.3	0.095	-
Not enough	27	28.1	15	15.6	42	43.8		

Source: Primary Data, 2024

Table 3. Multivariate Analysis Results

Variables	B	P value	OR	95% CI
Knowledge	1,914	0.001	6,782	2,121-21,684
Use wire gauze	1,401	0.014	4,061	1,321-12,486
Existence larvae mosquito	1,312	0.022	3,713	1,210-11,395
Role of government	1.227	0.028	3.411	1.138-10.219
Constants	-9,392			

Source: Primary Data, 2024

Dengue Fever Incident *Dengue* (DF)

Research result show that part big Respondent No Once experience dengue fever. Research results This in line with study Harsinal (2018) who showed part big Respondent No experience DBD incident. Theory explains that DHF is a disease characterized by sudden high fever that lasts for 2-7 days continuously without a clear cause, the presence of bleeding manifestations, positive *tourniquet test results (Rumple Leede)*, thrombocytopenia (platelet count $\leq 100,000/l$), increased hematocrit $\geq 20\%$ with or without liver enlargement (hepatomegaly) caused by viruses from the *Arbovirus group* (Siswanto and Usnawati, 2019). Research results this is also supported study Trisnawati et al (2023) showed that of 55 respondents 19 of them Once experience dengue fever disease, meaning part big Respondent No Once experiencing dengue fever.

Based on results data collection through interview, the respondent answers Once suffer dengue fever disease is good himself or member family One home, is respondents who are far away his house is \pm about 100 meters. Mosquitoes *Aedes Aegypti* can fly an average of 400 meters, so that spread of *dengue* virus can happen until long distance from place mosquito nesting.

Influence Knowledge To Dengue Fever Incident

Research result show that part big Respondent own good knowledge, and there is influence knowledge to dengue fever incident. Knowledge is factor risk for the occurrence of DHF, and is also a factor the most influential dominant with DHF incident. Research results This in line with findings Harsinal (2018), who revealed that majority Respondent own level good knowledge. Knowledge, or aspect cognitive, is one of the important domains that plays a role significant in to form behavior a person (Notoatmodjo, 2018).

Knowledge dengue fever prevention is useful for effort prevention in the community and suppress transmission dengue fever disease in the future. According to Notoatmodjo (2018), knowledge is results from know what happened after individual do sensing to a object

certain. DBD is one of the problem health known to the public wide. Good through advertisement promotion health and also personal experience with witness DHF incidents in the environment around place stay. This is give information to society that can add knowledge. Bloom's theory says that knowledge is the basic domain. For to form attitudes and actions. Good knowledge about prevention of dengue fever will push somebody for respond to prevention of dengue fever with to realize in form actions and behavior .

Dawe et al (2020) research states that that knowledge relate with behavior prevention of dengue fever. Respondents who have knowledge Good tend do action prevention of dengue fever such as do 3 M efforts. Respondents who have knowledge low about dengue fever disease tends to not enough aware For look for information related effort prevention. They are also rare participate active in activity DHF prevention carried out by agencies health as well as not enough show not quite enough answer to health personal, family, community and environment around.

According to Aryati (2017), minimal knowledge can influence behavior individual in guard health himself, who can increase risk distribution diseases, especially DHF which is risky more high. Efforts to maintain cleanliness self, children, environment, and add knowledge around DHF prevention is very important. One of them is is through recommended 3M Plus practices government, including close meeting place water storage, draining a number of water place, and do recycle repeat possible waste become place breeding *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes. In addition, the action such as fogging, giving abate, using drug mosquitoes, planting various plants repellent mosquitoes, as well as maintenance of fish eaters larvae can also done.

Invention This in line with results research conducted by Yuliandari et al (2022) which shows that knowledge own influence to practice prevention of dengue fever (*p value* 0.000; PR 1.886; CI 1.385-2.568). Research results this is also supported study Trisnawato et al (2023) who stated that There is connection knowledge with DHF incidence (*p value* 0.018).

The results of Shafie et al's research (2023) entitled " *Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices toward Dengue Fever, Vector Control, and Vaccine Acceptance Among the General Population in Countries from Latin America and Asia Pacific: A Cross-Sectional Study* ", found that knowledge about prevention of dengue fever correlates positive with attitudes and perceptions. Good knowledge about DHF prevention affects action in to practice prevention of dengue fever. While high perception about risk fever bleeding and history caught fever bloody own positive relationship with effort dengue fever prevention.

Researcher assume that knowledge is the most basic components for build concern to DHF prevention. Good knowledge about prevention of dengue fever will push public for behave

and do practice action prevention of dengue fever. The community can each other exchange information so that can increase knowledge about dengue fever prevention.

Influence Attitude To Dengue Fever Incident

Research result show that part big Respondent own attitude positive to DBD incident. There is no influence attitude to DHF incident. Attitude is feeling or view someone who is accompanied trend for act to a object or stimulus. Attitude formed through observations on behavior. Azwar (2016) stated that attitude can interpreted as form evaluation or reaction to feelings. Attitude somebody to a object reflect supportive feelings or favorable and feelings that are not support or no biased (*unfavorable*).

Research result This supported by research Anggani et al (2023) show No There is connection between attitude with behavior prevention of dengue fever (p value 1,000). Research Ruminem et al (2018) show same result No There is connection attitude in prevention Dengue fever disease (p value 0.95).

However results study This No in line with research by Dewi et al (2022) where *Spearman Rho* test results found there is connection between attitude (r 0.601, p -value 0.000) with behavior prevention of dengue fever in the community in the Regency Buleleng and research Nurkhasanah et al (2021) obtained mark p -value 0.009, meaning There is meaningful relationship between attitude with dengue fever prevention.

Attitude it is said as element important in to form behavior and actions someone. Attitude also formed through interaction between personal, social and environmental factors. However, there are other factors that can also influence attitude somebody that is existing beliefs and social norms. According to expert psychology, formation attitude happen through evaluation rational to benefits and consequences.

Porter (2020) in book psychology say that attitude different with behavior. Attitude is readiness for react to object certain, while behavior is action or real activity from someone. Based on theory the so researcher assume that attitude No can influence dengue fever incident if no realized in form real behavior.

Influence Behavior Cleaning the Bathtub Against Dengue Fever Incident

Variable data collection behavior clean the bath is done through interview direct with One question, namely how many times to clean deep bath one week. Research results show part big Respondent own behavior clean category bathtub good. no influence behavior clean bathtub against dengue fever incident.

Drain the bathtub is One from three effort DHF prevention 3M plus namely drain bathtub, close place water storage and recycling repeat goods used as well as utilise agent biotic or use insecticide. Mosquito *Aedes aegypti* usually lay eggs in the bathtub or place a water reservoir full of water, then mosquito larvae mosquito develop with eat microorganisms in water pools. The Indonesian Ministry of Health recommends for drain bathtub in general regularly, at least One Sunday very for prevent development mosquito larvae *Aedes aegypti* mosquito causes dengue fever.

Research result This supported by research Ruminem et al (2018) show same result No There is connection behavior clean bathtub with prevention Dengue fever disease (p value 0.95). Research by Santi et al (2023) shows same result Where attitude Respondent in clean no bathtub relate with dengue fever incident with p value 0.017.

However results study This No in line with study Fristianti et al (2022) concluded that behavior 3M plus dengue fever prevention has connection with DHF incident, obtained p value < 0.05. 3M plus prevention efforts include, among others, drainage tub place water reservoir that is not done routinely, accumulate goods used in the yard home, hang up the clothes already used in room, lack of repair channel or gutter that is not smooth, minimal to sprinkle powder larvicide and so on.

According to Setiaji (2020), ideal time to drain bath is at least 1 time in a week. This is done For prevent development mosquito larvae mosquito *Aedes Aegypti*. Larvae That need time around 8-10 days until become mosquito *Aedes aegypti* adults and them will repeat cycle the spread of dengue fever with method bite man.

In the research This behavior respondent clean the bathtub is considered very good. The average respondent clean bath 1 time in a week, even a number of Respondent drain bath every 3 times a day. Respondents who have ever suffering from dengue fever or not Once suffering from dengue fever has good behavior in drain bathtub.

Researcher assume, DBD is not can prevented with behavior drain just a bathtub. Dengue fever prevention can be done with control to vector through eradication larvae mosquito *Aedes aegypti* with a number of the right method that is in a way physical, biological and chemical. This method if combined with behavior drain, cover and utilize / recycle repeat goods used, utilize agent biotic or use insecticide (3M Plus) will become effective way in prevent Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) disease.

Influence Condition Container To Dengue Fever Incident

Variable data collection condition container done with observe in a way direct How many amount, type and condition container or place water reservoir at home Respondent whether in condition open or closed. Research results show that part big found container in condition open. There is none influence condition container to dengue fever incident.

Like as it is drain bathtub, close place water reservoir is effort For prevent dengue fever. Water is a medium for mosquito *Aedes Aegypti* For lay eggs. Close place same water reservoir with cut off the development media mosquitoes. However fact study show Of the 96 respondents studied, only found 2 respondents who closed place water reservoir in his house.

Research result This in line with results study Octaviani et al (2021) and different with study Apriliana et al (2020). Octaviani et al (2021) in his research to put forward that amount container Good in condition open or closed No influential with DHF incidence (p value 0.068). Research Apriliana et al (2020) showed results There is connection condition container / landfill with DHF incidence (r count 4.227, r table 3,841, p value 0.040).

According to Gafur (2015) mosquitoes *Aedes aegypti* develop Breed in Place Water reservoirs (TPA) containing clean water, are fixed and protected from ray sun directly. Close place water reservoir must always done after place the water reservoir used and must closed with meeting. Researchers assume, closed or openness container / place water reservoir together give risk occurrence of dengue fever, this This depends How awareness family For do effort prevention of dengue fever such as clean and drain the landfill regularly.

Influence Existence Flick Mosquito To Dengue Fever Incident

Variable data collection existence larvae mosquito done with observe in a way direct existence and quantity larvae mosquitoes in container or place water reservoir at home respondents. Research results show that part big No found larvae mosquitoes. The existence of larvae mosquito own influence to dengue fever incident.

Flick mosquito or larvae are visible resemble caterpillars small in the water, with average size 1 cm. Flick Can living in deep water period 4–14 days, depending water temperature. Mosquitoes *Aedes aegypti* easy recognized through color and shape. Characteristic mosquito This is its small size and has body colored black with striped white all over his body.

Study Anggraini (2018) stated that same result that is There is connection existence larvae mosquito with DHF incidents (p=0.000) in Kelurahan Kedurus . This result is also in line with Ashari et al (2023) research found *p-value* of 0.013. And the PR value is 1.434,

meaning that people who live in the house there is larvae mosquito 1,434 times more likely to suffer from dengue fever compared to with the people who live at home that is not there is larvae mosquito.

Flick mosquito is part from leaf life *Aedes Aegypti* mosquitoes where its shape resemble caterpillars small in the water, with average size 1 cm. Flick Can living in deep water period 4–14 days, depending water temperature. Flick mosquito get intake food from microorganisms or the remains food found in water. Flick mosquito will develop become pupae and mosquitoes mature.

In the research This larvae mosquito found as much as 25%. Based on results observation larvae mosquito found in place open water reservoir. Correlation test results between behavior clean bathtub with existence larvae mosquito obtained a p value of 0.075, meaning behavior clean no bathtub own influence to existence larvae mosquito.

Most Respondent hold clean water especially rainwater inside receptacle water reservoir or the jar outside House in condition open so that become place breeding mosquitoes and found existence larvae mosquito. Larvae mosquito can develop become mosquito adults. Researchers assume, although larvae mosquito relate with dengue fever incident, but other efforts can be done for prevent dengue fever cases for example by regularly draining place water reservoir and sprinkling abate powder.

Influence Use Wire Mesh Against Dengue Fever Incident

Variable data collection use wire gauze done with observe in a way direct condition ventilation or window home, is it use wire gauze or no. Research results show that part big respondent use wire gauze. There is none influence use wire gauze to dengue fever incident.

Use wire gauze aiming for obstruct *Aedes Aegypti* mosquito enters to in house. wire gauze can help to ward off mosquito so that reduce risk bitten mosquito moment currently sleep. mosquito net There is various kinds, there are some made from wire, magnet, even until nets a thin but tight meeting strong to ward off entry mosquito from outside.

Research result This in line with research conducted by Kurniawati and Ekawati (2019) which shows that installation wire and usage mosquito net moment sleep no own connection with DHF incident. Use wire gauze No can ensure mosquito no will bite.

Gauze is arrangement wire with hole small pores. Installation wire gauze is activity additional (Plus) from 3M PSN activities that can help prevent bite mosquito *Aedes Aegypti* dengue fever transmitter. However No there is something that can ensure mosquito No can

enter to home and bite human. mosquito Can just enter through the open door moment happen activity go out enter house.

In addition, the type wire the gauze used also determines success use wire gauze. wire magnetic gauze has weakness reduced magnetic strength so that No can come closer in a way maximum. Wire mosquito nylon which tends to easy torn and not strong open opportunity mosquito enter to in house.

Influence role government to dengue fever incident

Variable data collection role government done through interview containing question about role officer health center and cadres health in effort prevention and transmission of dengue fever. Research results show part big role government category ok. No there is influence role government to DHF incident. The role of officers health center and cadres health considered very important in prevention and control of dengue fever. The role of officers in matter This is give information, motivation and education as well as facilitate.

Research result This supported research by Hayati et al (2017) which shows No There is connection role DBD cadres against effort prevention of dengue fever with *p value* 0.505. However study This No in line with Dawe et al (2020) research shows that There is connection between role officer health with prevention of dengue fever ($p=0.004$). Research Nuryanti, et al (2015) also stated that There is connection between role officer health with behavior eradication nest Dengue fever mosquitoes in the village Karangjati.

Officers and cadres health in effort Prevention of dengue fever includes providing counseling and education about effort prevention of dengue fever, fogging, distributing mosquito net insecticide and distribute abate powder to public.

There is stimulation from outside (support officer health) will can influence change behavior community. Preparedness officer health influence the occurrence decline dengue fever cases such as existence officer the field that is periodic Keep going stage monitoring together officer Nuryanti, et al (2015) found that that the more big support officer health, increasingly good behavior too public related Mosquito Nest Eradication (PSN).

Education it is said succeed reach objective If there is change attitudes and behavior in society. Good dengue fever prevention efforts by the government No will succeed good if public no work the same with good in prevention and control of dengue fever.

5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on results study so can concluded that There is influence knowledge and existence larvae mosquito to DHF incidents. The most influential factors to the incidence of dengue fever is knowledge. Recommended For increase knowledge public as effort prevention of dengue fever with method socialization about DBD involving officers and cadres mosquito larvae in the work area Sako Health Center, Palembang and increase awareness public will importance prevent dengue fever with 3M, especially clean places potential water reservoir become reproduction larvae mosquito.

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