[GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM IN MAPPING DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER DISEASE IN THE WORKING AREA OF KASIHAN II HEALTH CENTER, BANTUL,YOGYAKARTA]

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AIM / OBJECTIVE

To find out the factors that affect DHF and the incidence of DHF and find out information regarding the incidence of DHF using the GIS method in the working area of the accepted Health Center II Bantul Districts.

Tabel 1. Bivariate Results

Variable	YES	NO	OR	P-value
1. Water reservoirs	48	10	0,153	0,487
2. Secondhand	42	16	30.000	0,000
3. Watery Potted Plants	52	6	1.000	1.000

From the bivariate results, table 4 is obtained from the significance value (p-sign) = 0.487 at α = 0.05, the chi square value produced is 0.487> 0.05 so that Ho is accepted or undeniably not related to the dangers of dengue disease.

The results of statistical tests of Secondhand Goods are obtained from the significance value (p-sign) = 0,000 at α = 0.05, the chi square value generated is 0,000 <0,05 so that H0 is rejected or can be denied because it has something to do with DHF.

The statistical test results showed that there were aqueous Pot Plants obtained from the significance value (p-sign) = 1,000 at α = 0.05, the resulting chi-square value was 1,000> 0.05 so that H0 was accepted or not related to the incidence of dengue in the work area Kasihan II health center.

METHODS

This type of research is quantitative descriptive with a Case Control study with 58 samples, namely 29 cases and 29 controls for dengue cases in the work area of Kasihan II Health Center, Bantul Districts, Yogyakarta in October 2018. Analysis of the data used is quantitative analysis using Chi Square.

Distribution of case points
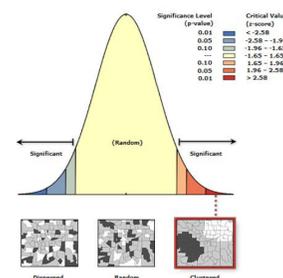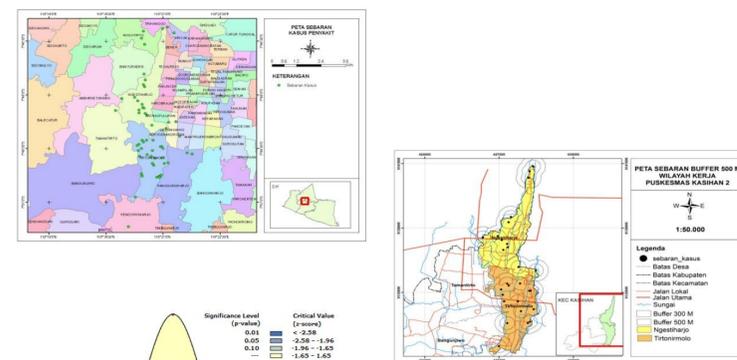
RESULTS

In general, Aedes aegypti mosquitoes each spawn can reach 100 grains, after the mosquitoes hatch usually stop in the bush, ornamental plants in the yard, garden plants, which are close to human settlements (maximum distance of 500 meters), also stop in dirty clothes that depend. Mosquitoes can fly up to 2 kilometers, but generally fly a short distance of 50 meters. Based on the results of the study showed that DHF patients in the work area of Kasihan II Health Center with 29 patients. Events appear or tend to cluster at a 500 meter radius.

A case will occur in a cluster if the results of the moran index analysis get a P-value of less than 0.1. The results of cluster analysis in this case have a p-value of 0.00 resulting in a cluster. Based on the results of the cluster, it can be interpreted that the occurrence of dengue cases in this region are interrelated or one case with another case is closely related because of the adjacent position

Graphic/Image

CONCLUSIONS

Factors that can increase DHF containing used goods, house fences that can accommodate air, ventilation or sunlight that enter the house, respondents who have experienced DHF, transmission of DHF through neighbors or schoolmates, the habit of opening an air shelter.

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