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.

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.

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.

BIBLIOGRAPHY