

**POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN KEMENKES TANJUNG KARANG**  
**JURUSAN KESEHATAN LINGKUNGAN**

Laporan Tugas Akhir , 2025

Novrian Dinata/2213451075

Kondisi Fisik Rumah Penderita Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) Di UPT Puskesmas Rajabasa Indah Kota Bandar Lampung Tahun 2025

**RINGKASAN**

Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan masyarakat yang masih menjadi endemi di berbagai wilayah Indonesia, termasuk di wilayah kerja UPT Puskesmas Rajabasa Indah. Kondisi fisik rumah diduga memiliki peran penting dalam mendukung atau menghambat perkembangbiakan nyamuk *Aedes aegypti*, vektor utama penyebab DBD. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara kondisi fisik rumah dengan kejadian DBD pada warga di wilayah kerja UPT Puskesmas Rajabasa Indah.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kuantitatif dengan metode survei observasional. Data dikumpulkan melalui observasi langsung terhadap karakteristik fisik rumah, seperti ventilasi, pencahayaan, kepadatan hunian, keberadaan tempat penampungan air, serta kebersihan lingkungan sekitar rumah.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar rumah penderita DBD memiliki kondisi fisik yang tidak memenuhi syarat kesehatan, terutama dalam aspek sanitasi dan kebersihan lingkungan. Ditemukan pula bahwa tempat penampungan air yang tidak tertutup serta banyaknya barang bekas di pekarangan rumah menjadi faktor utama pendukung perkembangbiakan nyamuk. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa kondisi fisik rumah yang kurang memenuhi standar kesehatan berkontribusi signifikan terhadap peningkatan risiko DBD. Oleh karena itu, upaya pemberantasan sarang nyamuk dan perbaikan kondisi lingkungan fisik rumah sangat penting untuk mengurangi kejadian DBD di wilayah ini.

Kata kunci: Demam Berdarah Dengue, kondisi fisik rumah, lingkungan, Puskesmas Rajabasa Indah

**HEALTH POLYTERNIC MINISTRY OF HEALTH TANJUNG KARANG  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH**

Final Project Report,

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Physical Condition of Dengue Fever (DBD) Sufferers' Houses at UPT Rajabasa Indah Health Center, Bandar Lampung City in 2025

**ABSTRACT**

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is one of the public health problems that is still endemic in various regions of Indonesia, including in the working area of the Rajabasa Indah Health Center UPT. The physical condition of the house is thought to have an important role in supporting or inhibiting the breeding of *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes, the main vector causing DHF. This study aims to determine the relationship between the physical condition of the house and the incidence of DHF in residents in the working area of the Rajabasa Indah Health Center UPT.

This study uses a quantitative descriptive approach with an observational survey method. Data were collected through direct observation of the physical characteristics of the house, such as ventilation, lighting, residential density, the presence of water reservoirs, and the cleanliness of the environment around the house.

The results of the study showed that most of the houses of DHF sufferers had physical conditions that did not meet health requirements, especially in terms of sanitation and environmental cleanliness. It was also found that uncovered water reservoirs and the large number of used goods in the yard were the main factors supporting mosquito breeding. This study concludes that the physical condition of the house that does not meet health standards contributes significantly to the increased risk of DHF. Therefore, efforts to eradicate mosquito nests and improve the physical environmental conditions of houses are very important to reduce the incidence of DHF in this area.

Keywords: Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever, physical conditions of houses, environment, Rajabasa Indah Health Center