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Hubungan Faktor Iklim Terhadap Kejadian Demam Berdarah *Dengue* (DBD) Di  
Kabupaten Lampung Barat Tahun 2022-2024

xvi + 44 halaman, 10 tabel, 10 gambar, dan 8 lampiran.

### **ABSTRAK**

Demam Berdarah *Dengue* (DBD) merupakan penyakit yang ditularkan melalui gigitan nyamuk *Aedes aegypti*. Peningkatan kasus DBD seringkali berkaitan dengan faktor iklim, seperti suhu, kelembaban udara, dan curah hujan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan faktor iklim (suhu udara, kelembaban udara, dan curah hujan) terhadap kejadian DBD di Kabupaten Lampung Barat selama periode 2022-2024.

Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan uji korelasi dengan pendekatan studi ekologi. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan exhaustive sampling. Sumber data menggunakan data sekunder yaitu jumlah kejadian DBD dari Dinas Kesehatan Lampung Barat dan Data Iklim dari BMKG Lampung Utara. Analisis data menggunakan uji korelasi Pearson karena data terdistribusi normal berdasarkan uji Kolmogorov-Smirnov. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada bulan April-Mei 2025. Variabel independent yaitu suhu udara, kelembaban udara, dan curah hujan, sedangkan variabel dependent yaitu kejadian Demam Berdarah *Dengue* (DBD).

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan adanya hubungan signifikan antara suhu udara ( $p=0,011$ ), kelembaban udara ( $p=0,000$ ), dan curah hujan ( $p=0,008$ ) dengan kejadian DBD. Kelembaban udara menunjukkan korelasi tertinggi ( $r=0,637$ ), diikuti curah hujan ( $r=0,438$ ), dan suhu udara ( $r=0,421$ ). Kesimpulan ada hubungan antara suhu udara, kelembaban udara, dan curah hujan dengan kejadian DBD di Kabupaten Lampung Barat Tahun 2022-2024. Oleh karena itu, upaya pencegahan dan pengendalian DBD perlu mempertimbangkan faktor iklim.

Kata kunci : DBD, faktor iklim  
Daftar bacaan : 24 (2000-2024)

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*The Relationship Between Climate Factors and the Occurrence of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) in West Lampung Regency From 2022 to 2024*

*xvi + 44 pages, 10 tables, 10 figures, and 8 appendices.*

## **ABSTRACT**

*Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is a disease transmitted through the bite of the Aedes aegypti mosquito. The increase in DHF cases is often associated with climatic factors, such as temperature, humidity, and rainfall. The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between climate factors (air temperature, humidity, and rainfall) and the incidence of DHF in West Lampung Regency during the period 2022–2024.*

*This research uses a quantitative method with a correlation test and an ecological study approach. The sampling technique used is exhaustive sampling. The data sources are secondary data, namely the number of DHF cases from the West Lampung Health Office and climate data from the North Lampung Meteorological Agency (BMKG). Data analysis was conducted using the Pearson correlation test, as the data were normally distributed based on the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. This study was conducted in April–May 2025. The independent variables include air temperature, humidity, and rainfall, while the dependent variable is the incidence of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF).*

*The results of the study showed a significant relationship between air temperature ( $p=0.011$ ), humidity ( $p=0.000$ ), and rainfall ( $p=0.008$ ) with DHF incidence. Humidity showed the highest correlation ( $r=0.637$ ), followed by rainfall ( $r=0.438$ ), and air temperature ( $r=0.421$ ). In conclusion, there is a relationship between air temperature, humidity, and rainfall with the incidence of DHF in West Lampung Regency during 2022–2024. Therefore, DHF prevention and control efforts need to take climate factors into consideration.*

*Keywords : DBD, climate factors*

*Reference : 24 (2000-2024)*