

**GAMBARAN PENGETAHUAN ANAK KELAS 5 DAN 6 SD  
TENTANG PENCEGAHAN PENYAKIT DEMAM BERDARAH  
DI SDN ALALAK TENGAH 1 BANJARMASIN**

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**INTISARI**

**Latar Belakang :** Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) merupakan salah satu jenis penyakit arbovirus yang berbahaya hampir di seluruh negara di dunia, terutama negara dengan iklim panas seperti Indonesia. Demam berdarah dengue (DBD) adalah penyakit yang disebabkan oleh infeksi virus dengue yang ditularkan melalui gigitan nyamuk. Pentingnya pengetahuan diperlukan sebagai model awal perubahan perilaku terutama sikap anak sekolah terhadap pencegahan DBD. Hasil stupen pemerintah Kota Banjarmasin tentang demam berdarah, peneliti mendapatkan informasi secara langsung dari hasil data yang dikumpulkan, bahwa ada 1 orang anak yang pernah meninggal karena kasus demam berdarah dengue di SDN Alalak Tengah 1 sekitar 6 bulan sebelum penelitian dilakukan di sekolah tersebut.

**Tujuan Penelitian :** Mengetahui gambaran Pengetahuan Pencegahan Demam Berdarah Dengue pada anak SD kelas 5-6

**Metode :** Penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif, dengan menggunakan kuesioner,. Sampel pada penelitian ini adalah 54 responden yang dipilih dengan teknik Total sampling. Analisis data menggunakan tabel distribusi frekuensi.

**Hasil :** Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebanyak 27 orang siswa (50.00%) memiliki kategori pengetahuan cukup, 22 orang siswa (40.47%) memiliki kategori pengetahuan kurang, dan 5 orang siswa (9.26%).

**Kesimpulan :** Pengetahuan Anak Kelas 5 dan 6 SD Tentang Penyakit Demam Berdarah dengan hasil kategori Cukup (50%).

**Kata Kunci :** Demam Berdarah Dengue, Pencegahan, Pengetahuan, Siswa SD

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**DESCRIPTION OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE PRIMARY SCHOOL  
GRADE 5TH AND 6TH**  
**ABOUT PREVENTION OF DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER**  
**AT SDN ALALAK TENGAH 1 BANJARMASIN**  
**IN 2024**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background :** Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is a globally hazardous arbovirus disease, particularly prevalent in countries with hot climates like Indonesia. It is caused by the transmission of the dengue virus through mosquito bites, primarily in tropical and subtropical regions such as Indonesia. Knowledge has a crucial role as a foundational framework for modifying behavior, particularly the mindset of school children in relation to the prevention of dengue fever. Based on the results of the Banjarmasin City government's study regarding dengue fever, researchers obtained information directly from the data collected, that there was 1 child who had died due to a case of dengue hemorrhagic fever at SDN Alalak Tengah 1 around 6 months before the research was carried out at that school.

**Research Objective :** To assess the level of awareness on the prevention of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever among elementary school children in grades 5 -6.

**Method :** This study employs a quantitative descriptive research approach, utilizing a questionnaire as the primary data collection tool. The sample size in this study consisted of 54 respondents who were selected using the total sampling technique. Analyze the data by utilizing a frequency distribution table.

**Result :** The findings indicated that 27 students (50,00%) possessed an adequate level of knowledge, while 22 students (40,47%) demonstrated a low level of knowledge.

**Conclusion :** This study describes the level of dengue fever among 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> grade elementary school children. The results indicate that 50% of the children have a sufficient level of knowledge.

**Keywords:** Dengue Fever, Prevention, Knowledge, Elementary School Students

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