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Hotel Damhil UNG, Gorontalo City, Sept 27th 2017

BOOK 3

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



**PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
SPORT AND HEALTH FACULTY
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ECOSOCIAL ANALYSIS OF DENGUE FEVER INCIDENT IN SUB DISTRICT OF KOTA TENGAH, GORONTALO CITY

Dr. LINTJE BOEKOE SOE, M.KES

ABSTRACT

Gorontalo is one of the provinces Province endemic Dengue Fever. amount of dengue fever cases in province Gorontalo from year to year experience fluctuation, by because that needed handling for tackle problem The dengue disease. Sub district of kota tengah is one of the area with amount dengue fever cases tallest. research this aim for analyze ecosocial against dengue fever Center Health Society from Central City District, Gorontalo. Research this use design case control or research retrospective for knowing relationship factor risks affecting incidence of dengue fever (relationship causation). Sample group case research this is all people looking treatment in Puskesmas and they claimed that they suffering from dengue fever. While the sample group control from research this is all people looking treatment in Puskesmas and they claimed that they no suffering from dengue fever. Based on the results of risk factors incidence of dengue in sub district of kota tengah Ecological factors (environmental) associated with the incidence of dengue is the presence of stagnant water, presence of shrubs / weeds around the house, Condition of the house wall. while those not associated with the incidence of dengue is the presence of livestock (cattle sheds). The climate factors such as temperature, humidity, rainfall, duration of exposure and the speed of the wind direction is still appropriate for the breeding of dengue vectors. Social factors associated with the incidence of dengue is the knowledge of respondents, while Social factors (behavioral) associated with the incidence of dengue is a habit use netting when sleeping at night, whereas social factors (behaviors) that are not associated with the incidence of dengue fever is the habit of using a wire gauze on ventilation, habitual use of mosquito repellent, and outdoor habits at night. For social factors (attitude) either positive or negative attitude attitude no correlation with the incidence of dengue. Logistic regression results of several variables ecological factors and social factors (*ecososial*) showed that 5 (five) variables related to the incidence of dengue. The most dominant risk factors probably contribute to the incidence of dengue for the ecological factor is the presence of puddles. As for the most dominant social factors is the habit of using mosquito nets.

Word Keywords: Dengue Fever, Ecososial, Ecology, Social factor

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