

Dengue hemorrhagic fever and house conditions in Kupang City, East Nusa Tenggara Province

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Abstrak

ABSTRACT

Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara is an area with low rainfall where the highest East Nusa Tenggara number of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) cases are recorded; this number is also higher than the national figure. This study analyzed the relationship between housing conditions and DHF incidence in Kupang City. This observational study used a case-control method with 240 DHF patient cases and 280 not patient controls without DHF from 12 villages in the rainy season and 13 villages in the dry season. The following data were collected: house size, house lighting, house temperature, water usage, wall construction, ventilation size, ventilation condition, and ownership of a clean water facility. These data were analyzed using t-test and Chi-square test. The following house condition variables were significantly related to DHF incidence (p-value ≤ 0.05): house lighting, water usage, house wall, ventilation area, and ownership of clean water facilities. This means that house condition is related to the incidence of dengue in Kupang City. Attention and intervention are needed in these areas, as well as attention to other factors outside house condition.