

Tinjauan fungsi kelompok kerja operasional demam berdarah dengue (Pokjandal--Dbd) dalam gerakan pemberantasan sarang nyamuk Demam Berdarah Dengue (PSN-DBD) di Kotamadya Cirebon tahun 1996

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Abstrak

Penyakit Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan masyarakat di Kotamadya Cirebon. Penyebarannya semakin meluas sejalan dengan meningkatnya arus transportasi dan kepadatan penduduk.

Selama tahun 1996 ditemukan kasus sebanyak 195 orang, meninggal dunia 11 orang dari jumlah penduduk sebanyak 277.985 orang. Dari data tersebut Incidens Rate sebesar 70,17 per 100.000 penduduk, CFR = 5,6 % dan angka bebas jentik = 86,42 %. Sedangkan target program pemberantasan penyakit DBD pada akhir Pelita VI adalah :

- Incidens Rate < 30 per 100.000 penduduk.
- CFR < 2,5 %
- Rata-rata Angka Bebas Jentik = 95 %.

Cara efektif untuk menanggulangi penyakit ini adalah dengan memberantas jentik *Aedes Aegypti* melalui peran serta masyarakat dalam gerakan Pemberantasan Sarang Nyamuk Demam Berdarah Dengue (PSN-DBD). Gerakan ini dikoordinasikan oleh Kelompok Kerja Operasional (Pokjandal) DBD Tingkat II Kotamadya Cirebon.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui fungsi Pokjandal-DBD Tingkat II Kotamadya Cirebon dengan pendekatan sistem, yaitu:

- Input Struktur organisasi, legal aspek, kepemimpinan, dana dan sarana.
- Proses Koordinasi, perencanaan, supervisi, bimbingan teknis dan pelaporan.
- Output Frekwensi pergerakan masyarakat dalam PSN-DBD.

Penelitian bersifat kualitatif, dengan menggunakan data primer dan data sekunder. Data primer didapat dari hasil wawancara mendalam dengan pengelola program pemberantasan penyakit demam berdarah dengue khususnya Kelompok Kerja Operasional Demam Berdarah Dengue (Pokjandal-DBD). Sedangkan data sekunder didapat dari Dinas Kesehatan Kotamadya DT. II Cirebon. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan teknik analisa isi (content analysis).

Hasil penelitian dari seluruh variabel menunjukkan bahwa Pokjandal-DBD Tingkat II Kotamadya Cirebon kurang berfungsi optimal sebagai organisasi bila dilihat dari input, proses, maupun output.

Dari hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa Pokjandal-DBD Tingkat II Kotamadya Cirebon belum maksimal dalam menggunakan masyarakat untuk melaksanakan PSN-DBD, bila dilihat dari data dan indikator keberhasilan pergerakan PSN-DBD yaitu angka bebas jentik (ABJ) tahun 1996 sebesar 86,42 %.

The Observation Of The Operational Workforce Group Rinction Of Dengue Hemorrhage Fever In The Action For Euminating Dengue Hemorrhage Fever Breeding Sites In Cirebon Municipality In 1996
Dengue Hemorrhage Fever (UHF) is one of the public health problems in Cirebon Municipality. The spread is extending in compliance with the in crease of transport current and population growth.

It has been recorded 195 cases and 11 persons died out of a population of 277,9'85: -From the above data,

the incidence rate is 70.17 per 100,000 inhabitants, CFR = 5.6 % and the figure free from mosquito larva 86,42 %. While the elimination program for DHF disease at the end of Pelita VI is :

- Incidence Rate < 30 per 100,000 inhabitants.
- CFR < 2_5 %_
- The average figure for being free of larva : 95 %.

The effective method to overcome this disease is to eliminate the *Aedes aegypti* larva with the participation of the people in the action for eliminating Dengue Hemorrhage Fever site. The action is coordinated by the DHF Operational Workforce Group in the second level territory in Cirebon Municipality.

This study is intended to understand the effectiveness of the DHF Operational Workforce Group function at the second level territory in Cirebon Municipality, by means of approaching system:

- Input : Organization structure, the legal aspect, management, finance and infra-structure.
- Process : Coordination, budget, supervision, technical advice and reports
- Output : The frequency in activating people with regard to Elimination Dengue Hemorrhage Fever breeding site.

This study has a quality approach using main data and second data. The main data is obtained from deep interview with the program management in charge of eliminating dengue hemorrhage fever disease in connection with the Operational Workforce Group of Dengue Hemorrhage Fever. While the second data is obtained from the health service of the Cirebon Municipality at the second level territory. The main and second data are analyzed by using the content analysis technique.

The result of the whole study shows that Operational Workforce Group of DHF, in Cirebon Municipality has not been optimally got functioned yet as an organization, in view of input, as well as output process. It can be concluded that Operational Workforce Group of DHF at second territory level has not reached the optimal result with regard to the activity of the people to eliminate DHF Breeding Site, when it is considered from the data and indicator regarding the result of making activity for the elimination DHF Breeding Site in respect of being free from (mosquito) larva for the year 1996 amounting to 86,42 %.