



**7th ASEAN Congress of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology**

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Malang, 27 January 2016

Number : 23 /UN10.7/ACTMP/2015  
Attachment : None  
Subject : Formal Invitation Letter for Presenter

Dear Dr. Tri Wulandari Kesetyaningsih,

With this letter we are very delighted to invite you as a **Poster Presenter** in our congress for abstract titled as follow:

**RELATION OF KNOWLEDGE, BEHAVIOR, AND SOCIOECONOMIC TO DENGUE IN GAMPING AND DEPOK, YOGYAKARTA, INDONESIA**

The code of your presentation is **Dengue Poster 2 (D.P.2)**.

We believe that your presentation will provide enriching experience and benefit for all other participants.

Thank you for your eagerness and we are looking forward to welcome you in Malang, Indonesia.

Best regards,

Prof.Dr.dr.Teguh W.S.,DTM&H.,M.Sc.,Sp.ParK(K)  
Chairman of 7<sup>th</sup> ACTMP 2016 Local Committee

## RELATION OF KNOWLEDGE, BEHAVIOR AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS TO DHF IN HIGH ENDEMIC AREA WITH DIFFERENT TREND IN SLEMAN, YOGYAKARTA

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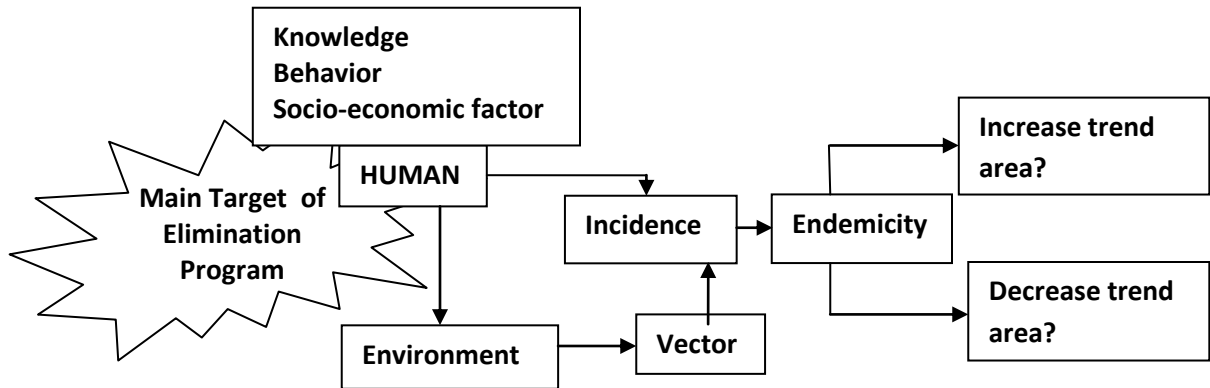
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### Abstract

Gamping and Depok are high endemic areas of DHF which have different trend. Gamping shows stable high while Depok shows a downward trend in 2008-2013. Some factors may affect the incidence such as agent, vector, host and environment. This study aims to determine the influence of host's factors to dengue incidence. This is an observational analytic study with *case control* design. Data obtained through questionnaires distributed to respondents. There were 136 respondents each 68 respondents for control and case group. Level of knowledge, behavior and socio-economic status was measured by calculating scores. Socio-economic level was in terms of level of education, type of job and the amount of income per month. The relationships between variables were analyzed by *chi-squares*. The analysis showed that knowledge related to DHF with moderate strength at Gamping ( $p = 0,000$ ;  $r = 0.453$ ), but not associated with DHF in Depok ( $p = 0.420$ ). Behavior closely associated with DHF in Gamping ( $p = 0.000$ ;  $r = 0.643$ ) and weakly in Depok ( $p = 0.002$ ;  $r = 0.396$ ). There is no relationship of socio-economic parameters in both of Gamping and Depok. Education level (Gamping  $p = 0.194$ ; Depok  $p = 0.801$ ), type of job (Gamping  $p = 0.568$ ; Depok  $p = 0.422$ ) and income per month (Gamping  $p = 0.570$ ; Depok  $p = 0.883$ ). It was concluded that in high endemic area with stable trend, DHF associated with knowledge and behavior, whereas in high endemic areas with a downward trend, it happened weakly related to behavior and not related with knowledge. There was no relation between DHF and socio-economic factor.

Keywords: dengue hemorrhagic fever, stable and downward trend, knowledge, behavior, socio-economic status

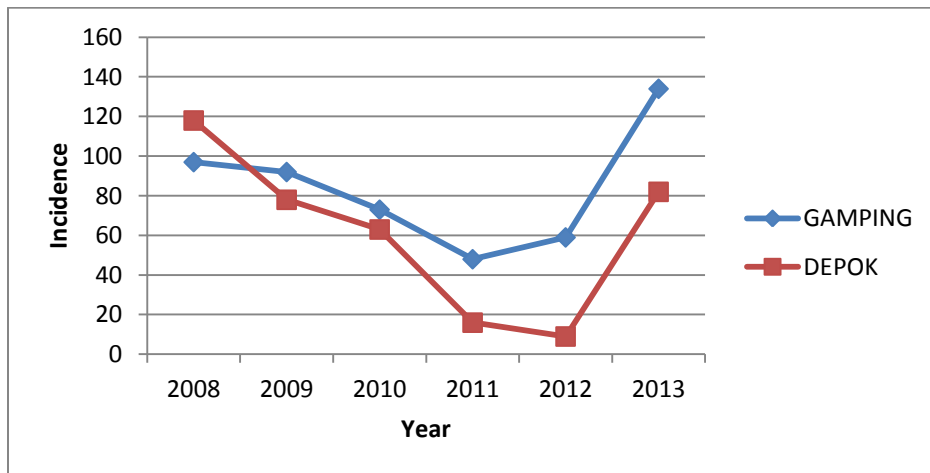
## INTRODUCTION



## THE AIM OF STUDY

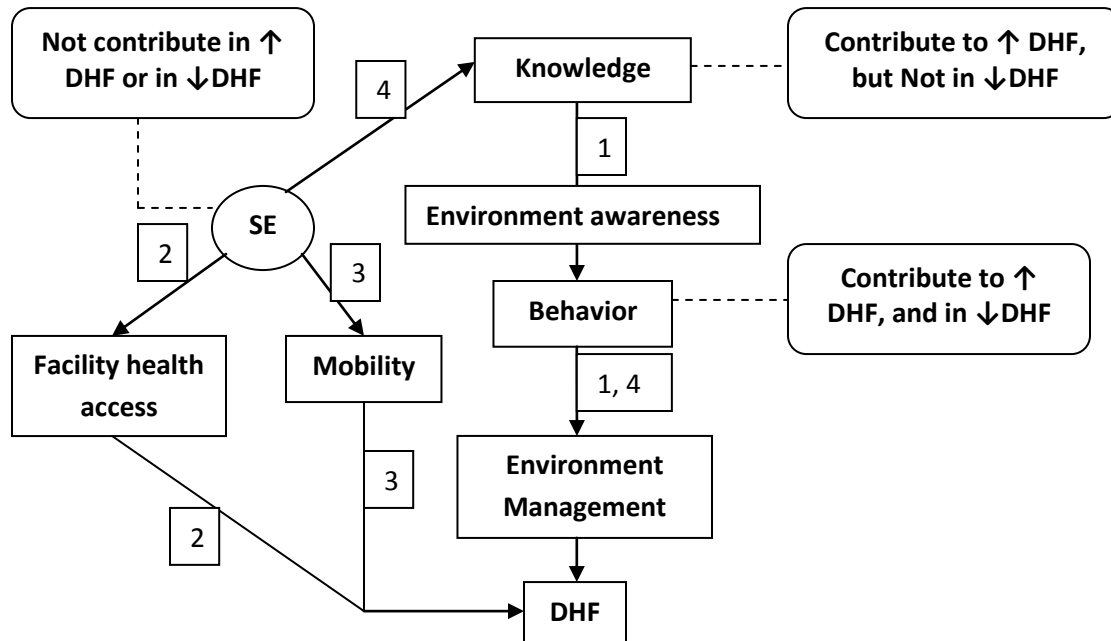
To get information about the human factor related with succesfulness of the elimination program contribute in DHF incidence in the different trend area

## RESULTS



**Figure 1.** Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever Incidence in Study Area

## DISCUSSION



## CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that **behavior was contributed more than knowledge to the incidence of DHF** in endemic area which have increase and decrease trends, whereas **socio-economic factors were not associated**.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank Sleman Health Office for providing the DHF data complete with their addresses.

## REFERENCES

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