



Community Service Journal of Indonesia

Division of Research and Community Service
Kerta Cendekia Nursing Academy

<https://ejournal-kertacendekia.id/index.php/csji/index>

Community Service Journal of Indonesia 3 (2) (2021): 21-24

Doi: <https://doi.org/10.36720/csji.v3i2.353>

PREVENTION OF DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER THROUGH THE WASDEBANG (DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER ALERT) PROGRAM

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ABSTRACT

The WasDeBang (Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever Alert) program which was held in Kalipecabean Village, Candi District, Sidoarjo Regency is a form of community service to reduce the incidence of Dengue Fever which often increases when facing the rainy season. The activity will be held on September 5, 2021, at the house of a resident in Kalipecabean village, Candi District, Sidoarjo Regency. The target is the residents of the Kalipecabean village, Candi District, Sidoarjo Regency, in this case especially the PKK (Family Welfare Empowerment) women. Prior to the implementation of these activities, there is a process of preparing activities for approximately 3 weeks before the activities are carried out, starting from determining the theme of the extension to applying for permits to the relevant parties. As a form of evaluation, the activity was attended by 26 PKK mothers, the participants took part in the activity with great enthusiasm, health promotion activities could run on time and smoothly.

Keywords: Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever, WasDeBang (Waspada Demam Berdarah Dengue), Community Empowerment.

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E-ISSN

2684-7884

P-ISSN

2774-4027

INTRODUCTION

Based on the data obtained, it is known that the disease that often appears in the rainy season is Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever and because it is currently the rainy season, we have taken the initiative to conduct counseling about this disease. The counseling this time will be held in the Sidoarjo area, precisely in the Kalipecabean Village, Candi District, Sidoarjo Regency. Because seeing the condition of residential areas that have a high potential to become a place for mosquitoes to lay eggs.

History records that dengue was first discovered in the late 18th century and affected Asia, Africa, and North America. It is estimated that 50 million dengue infections occur worldwide each year (World Health Organization, 2012). Of these cases, 500,000 cases developed into DHF which caused 22,000 deaths, mostly children (Sanyaolu, et al., 2017). During 1960 to 2010, cases of dengue fever have increased 30 times worldwide (Hasan, 2016). In Indonesia, Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever is still a major public health problem, although in recent years there has been a decline in the number of cases (Karyanti, 2009 in Irawati, Chen, & Miracle, 2021). In 2017, there were 68,407 DHF cases reported with 493 deaths and 26.12 IR per 100,000 population, compared to 2016 with 204,171 cases and 78.85 IR per 100,000 population with 1,598 deaths (Indonesian Ministry of Health, 2019).

Dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) is a disease caused by infection with the dengue virus. DHF is an acute disease with clinical manifestations of bleeding that causes shock that leads to death. Dengue fever is caused by one of four viral serotypes of the genus *Flavivirus*, family *Flaviviridae*. Each serotype is sufficiently distinct that there is no cross-protection and outbreaks caused

by multiple serotypes (hyperendemicity) may occur. This virus can enter the human body through the *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* mosquitoes.

The concept of a solution used to overcome this. One of the problems was health education about Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever to PKK mothers which was held directly in one resident's house. It is hoped that after providing counseling about DHF, PKK mothers can understand and disseminate the knowledge that has been obtained to other family members and to their neighbors. So that knowledge about dengue disease can be spread widely in the community and the community can do prevention together.

OBJECTIVES

General Purpose

After the implementation of the WasDeBang program, it is hoped that the community will be able to prevent and handle dengue hemorrhagic fever independently.

Special Purpose

After the WasDeBang program is implemented, the community is expected to be able to:

1. Know about dengue hemorrhagic fever.
2. Know about the causes of dengue hemorrhagic fever.
3. Know about the signs and symptoms of dengue hemorrhagic fever.
4. Carry out prevention of dengue hemorrhagic fever.

PLAN OF ACTION

Strategy Plan

The strategic plan for implementing the WasDeBang program begins with planning to coordinate with local community leaders to conduct an initial

presentation related to the implementation of this program, then contract with the target group to conduct socialization and provide health education. After signing the contract, the WasDeBang program will be carried out to the target group.

Implementation

The implementation of the WasDeBang program was in accordance with the strategic plan that had been made previously, namely coordinating with local leaders, contracting activities with the target group, implementing the WasDeBang program to the target group. After the socialization was carried out, the implementing team for this community service activity monitored the target group for 1 month.

Setting

This community service was held on September 5, 2021 at the Kalipecabean Village, Candi District, Sidoarjo Regency.

Target

Target in this activity are all the PKK (Family Welfare Empowerment) women in the Neighborhood Association 1, Kalipecabean Village, Candi District, Sidoarjo Regency which was attended by 26 people.



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The initial implementation of the WasDeBang program took place on September 5, 2021 at the Kalipecabean Village, Candi District, Sidoarjo Regency. The implementation was carried out in the home area of one of the community leaders from 15.30 WIB to 17.30 WIB. The activity was attended by 26 people who are members of the PKK. The initial implementation of the WasDeBang program contained socialization and health education related to the prevention of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever. This initial activity went smoothly and conducive. The socialization participants also seemed enthusiastic about participating in the activity. After the initial activities are carried out, the implementing team monitors the target groups related to environmental conditions and the initial prevention process for the occurrence of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever. There are several locations that cannot be reached for program implementation because these locations are lower than their surroundings and close to large rivers which are always submerged in water during the rainy season.

CONCLUSION

All people in Neighborhood Association 1, Kalipecabean Village, Candi District,

Sidoarjo Regency have been able to take early prevention of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever.

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