ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Kecamatan Gamping merupakan daerah endemis tinggi cenderung meningkat demam berdarah *dengue* (DBD) setiap tahun. Pada tahun 2013 jumlah penderita DBD di Kecamatan Gamping sebanyak 129 orang. Banyak faktor yang menyebabkan kejadian DBD di suatu wilayah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan mobilitas penduduk dengan kejadian DBD pada daerah endemis tinggi cenderung meningkat di Kabupaten Sleman.

Metode: *Case control* retrospektif dilakukan terhadap 69 responden untuk setiap kelompok kasus dan kontrol. Kelompok kasus terdiri dari responden yang menderita DBD pada tahun 2013, sedangkan kelompok kontrol adalah tetangga kelompok kasus. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Penelitian dilakukan dengan menyebarkan kuesioner selama bulan November 2015 sampai Februari 2016. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan analisis univariat dan bivariat (*chi square*).

Hasil: Berdasarkan analisis bivariat variabel mobilitas penduduk tinggi dibandingkan mobilitas penduduk rendah didapatkan nilai *p* 0,041 dengan nilai *Odds Ratio* (OR) sebesar 2,5 (CI 95%: 1,02-6,11) dan nilai *p* 0,017 dengan OR 2,94 (CI 95%: 1,18-7,31) jika dibandingkan mobilitas penduduk sedang. Hasil ini berarti mobilitas tinggi mempunyai peluang 2,5 kali menderita DBD dibandingkan mobilitas rendah dan 2,94 jika dibandingkan mobilitas sedang. Hasil uji *chi square* riwayat bepergian didapatkan nilai *p* 0,000 dan OR 0,14 (CI 95%: 0,05-0,44) artinya bepergian ke luar Provinsi DIY menurunkan risiko 0,14 kali menderita DBD dibandingkan tidak bepergian.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara mobilitas penduduk dengan kejadian DBD pada daerah endemis tinggi cenderung meningkat di Kabupaten Sleman tahun 2013.

Kata kunci: DBD, mobilitas, kasus kontrol, faktor risiko

ABSTRACT

***Background**: Gamping sub-Districts was high endemic areas tend to increase the incidence of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) every year. There are 129 in 2013 in this place. Many factors could cause the incidence of dengue including population condition. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between mobility of the population with incidence of DHF in endemic areas tended to increase in Sleman Regency.*

***Methods**: Case control method was conducted on 69 respondents for each case and control groups. The case group consisted of respondents who suffered from dengue in 2013, while the control group was a neighbor of case group who was not suffered from dengue. Sampling was done by purposive sampling technique. The study was conducted by distributing questionnaires during 2015, November until 2016, February. Data analysis was performed using univariate and bivariate analysis (chi-square).*

***Results**: Based on bivariate analysis, the variables of population with high mobility than the low mobility p value was 0.041 ($p \leq 0.05$) and the value Odds Ratio (OR) was 2.5 (95% CI: 1.02-6.11) and p value was 0.017 with OR was 2.94 (95% CI: 1.18-7.31) if compared to moderate mobility. This result means that high mobility has 2.5 times the chance of suffering from DHF compared to low mobility and 2.94 if compared to moderate mobility. Results of chi-square test p value travelled history was 0.000 and OR was 0.14 (95% CI: 0.05-0.44) means that travelling outside DIY Province decreased 0.14 times the risk of suffering from DHF than not travelled.*

***Conclusion**: There was a significant relationship between the mobility of the population with incidence of DHF in endemic areas tended to increase in Sleman Regency in 2013.*

***Keywords**: dengue hemorrhagic fever, mobility, case control, risk factor*