**PENGUATAN ULAMA TERHADAP PERILAKU PENCEGAHAN PENYAKIT**

**DEMAM BERDARAH BERBASIS ISLAMI DI KABUPATEN MALANG**

**ABSTRAK**

Sugianto Hadi¹

**Latar Belakang:** Secara nasional angka DBD cenderung meningkat dari tahun ke tahun, Kementerian Kesehatan RI mencatat jumlah penderita DBD di Indonesia pada bulan Januari-Februari 2016 sebanyak 8.487 orang penderita DBD dengan jumlah kematian 108 orang. Di Jawa Timur, ada lima daerah yang sejak lama dikenal sebagai wilayah endemis demam berdarah, yaitu Malang, Jember, Banyuwangi, Jombang, dan Sumenep (Koran Sindo, Edisi: 3-2-2016). Data di Dinkes Kabupaten Malang tahun 2017 ada 451 kasus DBD yang tersebar di 39 wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kabupaten Malang 7 diantaranya meninggal dunia. Lima Kecamatan kasus DBD terbesar di Kabupaten Malang pada tahun 2017 secara berurutan, Kecamatan Turen 58 kasus, Sumbermanjing wetan 31 kasus, Bululawang 27 kasus, Pakisaji dan Wajak masing-masing 25 kasus, Pakis dan Kepanjen masing-masing 22 kasus (P2M Dinkes Kabupaten Malang, 09/2/2018). Data PSN di Indonesia dilakukan baru 31,2%, Jawa timur 40%, Tingkat Kota 32,7% dan Pedesaan 29,4% (Riskesdas, 2018). Penelitian tahun 2018 melibatkan peran ulama dalam PSN DBD di Pakis Kabupaten Malang berhasil secara signifikan.

**Tujuan:** Analisis perbedaan perilaku (pengetahuan,sikap dan praktek) ulama antara sebelum dan sesudah diberikan pemahaman PSN DBD melalui 3M Plus berbasis Islami di Kecamatan Kabupaten Malang.

**Metode Penelitian:** Jenis penelitian *Pre-test and Post-test Group*. Sampel penelitian 33 orang ulama di Kecamatan Kabupaten Malang, diambil menggunakan *Accidental sampling*. Data diperoleh melalui observasi, pengisian kuesioner dan wawancara. Analisis data menggunakan bantuan program *SPSS* dengan *T-test independen* dan *T-test Dependen* (derajat kemaknaan 0,05).

**Hasil penelitian:** Setelah 6 minggu perlakuan dan dilakukan post tes didapatkan hasil: Ada perbedaan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan (p=0.001), sikap (p=0.000) dan praktek (p=0.000) ulama antara sebelum dan sesudah pelatihan PSN DBD menggunakan dalil Alquran dan Alhadist. Ulama sanggup membentuk Gerakan 1 Rumah 1 Jumantik (G1R1J) di rumah dan di wilayahnya.

**Rekomendasi:** Petugas promkes/P2M dan kader kesehatan diharapkan bekerjasama dengan para ulama di dalam memberikan pelatihan PSN DBD kepada masyarakat, para ulama supaya memberdayakan diri dalam PSN DBD menggunakan dalil-dalil Alquran dan Alhadist kepada masyarakat sekitar dan secara mandiri mau teratur melaksanakan kegiatan 3M plus, dan supaya membentuk Gerakan 1 Rumah 1 Jumantik (G1R1J) terhadap jamaahnya/pengikutnya.

**Kata kunci:** Pelatihan, Dalil Alquran Alhadist, PSN DBD, perilaku.

**ULAMA STRENGTHENING OF ISLAMIC-BASED**

**DENGUE FEVER DISEASE IN MALANG DISTRICT**

**ABSTRACT**

Sugianto Hadi¹

**Background:** Nationally DHF figures tend to increase from year to year, the Ministry of Health RI noted the number of DHF sufferers in Indonesia in January-February 2016 as many as 8,487 people with DHF with a total death of 108 people. In East Java, there are five areas that have long been known as an area of dengue fever, namely Malang, Jember, Banyuwangi, Jombang, and Sumenep (Koran Sindo, Edition: 3-2-2016). Data in the Dinkes district Malang in 2017 there are 451 cases of DHF spread in 39 working areas of District Puskesmas Malang 7 of which died. Five sub-districts of the largest DHF case in Malang in 2017 respectively, the subdistrict Turen 58 case, Sumbermanjing Wetan 31 cases, Bululawang 27 cases, Pakisaji and Wajak respectively 25 cases, ferns and Kepanjen respectively 22 cases (P2M Dinkes District Malang, 09/2/2018). Indonesia's Nest eradication Data is newly 31.2%, East Java 40%, city level 32.7% and rural 29.4% (Riskesdas, 2018). The study in 2018 involved the role of scholars in the DHF mosquito eradication in Pakis district Malang succeeded significantly.

**Objective:** Analysis of behavioral differences (knowledge, attitudes and practices) scholars between before and after were given understanding DHF mosquito hive eradication through 3M Plus Islamic based in Malang District district.

**Research Methods:** Pre-Test and Post-Test Group research type. Research samples of 33 scholars in the district of Malang, taken using Accidental sampling. Data is obtained through observation, filling questionnaires and interviews. Data analysis using the help of SPSS program with independent T-Test and dependent T-test (degree of significance 0.05).

**Results:** After 6 weeks of treatment and test post obtained results: there is a significant difference between knowledge (P = 0.001), attitude (P = 0.000) and practice (P = 0.000) scholars between before and after a DHF mosquito eradication training using the evidence Qur'an and Alhadist. Scholars are able to form the 1 houses 1 Jumantik House (G1R1J) at home and in its territory.

**Recommendation:** Health Promotion Officers/P2M and health cadres are expected to cooperate with the scholars in providing training for eradication of mosquito nests DHF to the community, the scholars to empower themselves in the eradication of mosquito nests DHF using the evidence of the Koran and Alhadist to the surrounding community, and to form the Jumantik 1 House 1 Movement (G1R1J) against their followers / followers.

**Keywords:** Training, Proof of Alquran Alhadist, Mosquito Eradication DHF, behavior.