**ABSTRAK**

**Gambaran Perilaku Masyarakat Dalam Pemberantasan Sarang Nyamuk (5M) Sebagai Upaya Pencegahan Kejadian DBD**

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Demam berdarah *dengue* (DBD) di Indonesia masih menjadi perhatian serius di dunia terutama di wilayah endemik. Penyakit ini timbul dan menular dari virus *Dengue* melalui gigitan nyamuk *Aedes Aegypti*, yang dapat diderita oleh balita hingga dewasa, jika tidak segera ditangani, dapat menyebabkan kematian. Pemerintah menggalakkan program pemberantasan sarang nyamuk melalui gerakan 5M (menguras, menutup, mengubur, mengganti air, dan menaburkan bubuk larvasida,) sebagai langkah preventif utama dalam mengurangi penyebaran nyamuk *Aedes aegypti* yang bergantung pada perilaku masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran perilaku masyarakat dalam pemberantasan sarang nyamuk (5M) sebagai upaya pencegahan DBD di Banjar Tengkulak Kaja Kauh, wilayah kerja UPTD Puskesmas Sukawati I. Penelitian merupakan penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif dengan sampel sebanyak 175 responden yang dipilih dengan teknik *simple random sampling*, dan pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui kuesioner. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebagian besar responden dikategorikan memiliki perilaku cukup tentang 5M yaitu sebanyak 112 responden (64%), sebanyak 53 responden (30,3%) memiliki perilaku yag baik, dan terdapat 10 responden (5,7%) yang dikategorikan memiliki perilaku kurang. Perilaku masyarakat sebagian besar didapatkan dalam kategori cukup, yang menunjukkan meskipun pengetahuan dan sikap masyarakat sudah tergolong baik, masih terdapat kesenjangan dalam implementasi tindakan sehingga diperlukan program berkelanjutan dan dukungan sosial untuk meningkatkan pasrtisipasi aktif masyarakat dalam PSN.

**Kata Kunci: Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD), 5M, Perilaku**

***ABSTRACT***

***Description of Community Behavior in Eradicating Mosquito Nests (5M) as an Effort to Prevent DHF Incidents***

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*Dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) in Indonesia is still a serious concern in the world, especially in endemic areas. This disease arises and is transmitted from the Dengue virus through the bite of the Aedes Aegypti mosquito, which can be suffered from toddlers to adults. If not treated immediately, it can cause death. The government is promoting a program to eradicate mosquito nests through the 5M movement (draining, covering, burying, changing water, and sprinkling larvicide powder) as the main preventive step in reducing the spread of the Aedes aegypti mosquito which depends on people's behavior. This research aims to determine the description of community behavior in eradicating mosquito nests (5M) as an effort to prevent dengue fever in Banjar Tengkulak Kaja Kauh, working area of ​​UPTD Puskesmas Sukawati I. The research is a quantitative descriptive study with a sample of 175 respondents selected using a simple random sampling technique, and data collection is carried out through questionnaires. The results of the research showed that the majority of respondents were categorized as having adequate behavior regarding 5M, namely 112 respondents (64%), 53 respondents (30.3%) had good behavior, and there were 10 respondents (5.7%) who were categorized as having poor behavior. Most of the community's behavior was found to be in the sufficient category, which shows that even though the community's knowledge and attitudes are relatively good, there are still gaps in the implementation of actions so that sustainable programs and social support are needed to increase the community's active participation in PSN.*

***Keywords: Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF), 5M, Behavior***