

**PROGRAM STUDI ILMU KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT FAKULTAS
KESEHATAN DAN INFORMATIKA INSTITUT KESEHATAN PAYUNG
NEGERI PEKANBARU**

Studi Literatur Riview, 6 juli 2025

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**Determinan Kondisi Lingkungan Fisik Rumah Terhadap Risiko Kejadian
DBD**

Xiii + 105 Halaman + 4 Tabel + 4 Lampiran

ABSTRAK

Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) masih menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat di negara tropis, termasuk Indonesia. Kejadian DBD berkaitan dengan kondisi lingkungan fisik rumah yang mendukung keberadaan dan perkembangbiakan *Aedes aegypti* sebagai vektor penular. Faktor lingkungan seperti tempat penampungan air, drainase dan genangan air, kebersihan lingkungan, ventilasi dan pencahayaan, vegetasi, sanitasi rumah, serta kelembapan dapat berhubungan dengan risiko kejadian DBD. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan berbagai faktor lingkungan fisik rumah dengan kejadian DBD serta menentukan faktor yang paling dominan berdasarkan hasil penelitian terdahulu. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *Literature Review* dengan pendekatan *Narrative Synthesis* dan *Thematic Synthesis*. Pencarian artikel dilakukan melalui basis data *PubMed*, *ScienceDirect*, *OpenAlex*, *Springer Nature Link*, *Neliti*, dan *Garuda* menggunakan kata kunci “Dengue” AND “Household Environment” OR “Risk Factors”. Dari 65 artikel yang teridentifikasi, sebanyak 25 artikel memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan dianalisis. Hasil sintesis menunjukkan bahwa tempat penampungan air merupakan faktor yang paling dominan dan paling konsisten berhubungan dengan kejadian DBD. Selain itu, drainase dan genangan air, kebersihan lingkungan dan pengelolaan sampah rumah tangga, ventilasi dan pencahayaan rumah, vegetasi dan kondisi keteduhan, sanitasi dan infrastruktur lingkungan, serta kelembapan udara juga menunjukkan keterkaitan dengan kejadian DBD. Kondisi lingkungan yang kurang baik dapat menciptakan habitat dan kondisi iklim mikro yang mendukung keberadaan *Aedes aegypti*. Oleh karena itu, pengelolaan tempat penampungan air, perbaikan drainase dan sanitasi, pengelolaan sampah, serta perbaikan kondisi fisik rumah perlu menjadi bagian dari upaya pencegahan dan pengendalian DBD.

Kata kunci: Demam Berdarah; Lingkungan Rumah; Faktor Risiko; Kondisi Perumahan; *Aedes aegypti*

Daftar Bacaan : 60 (2015-2025)

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***Determinants of Physical Home Environmental Conditions on the Risk of
Dengue Fever***

Xiii + 105 Pages + 4 Tables + 4 Appendixes

ABSTRACT

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) remains a public health issue in tropical countries, including Indonesia. The incidence of DHF is linked to physical household environmental conditions that facilitate the presence and breeding of Aedes aegypti, the disease vector. Environmental factors—such as water storage containers, drainage and stagnant water, environmental cleanliness, ventilation and lighting, vegetation, household sanitation, and humidity—can be associated with the risk of DHF. This study aims to analyze the relationship between various physical household environmental factors and DHF incidence, as well as to identify the most dominant factor based on previous research findings. A literature review method was employed, utilizing narrative and thematic synthesis approaches. Articles were sourced from databases including PubMed, ScienceDirect, OpenAlex, Springer Nature Link, Neliti, and Garuda using the keywords "Dengue" AND "Household Environment" OR "Risk Factors." Of the 65 identified articles, 25 met the inclusion criteria and were analyzed. The synthesis results indicate that water storage containers are the most dominant factor consistently associated with DHF incidence. Additionally, factors such as drainage and stagnant water, environmental cleanliness and household waste management, household ventilation and lighting, vegetation and shading, sanitation and environmental infrastructure, and air humidity were also found to be linked to DHF incidence. Poor environmental conditions can create habitats and microclimatic conditions that favor the presence of Aedes aegypti. Therefore, managing water storage containers, improving drainage and sanitation, managing waste, and upgrading physical household conditions should be integral components of DHF prevention and control efforts.

*Keywords: Dengue; Household Environment; Risk Factors; Housing Condition;
Aedes aegypti
Reading List: 60 (2015-2025)*