

**OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE LEVEL IN ANTICIPATING
POST-FLOOD DISEASES IN RT 04, NUSUPAN VILLAGE**

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ABSTRAK

Background: Flooding occurs when normally dry land areas are submerged by large volumes of water, typically caused by prolonged heavy rainfall or runoff from higher elevations. After a flood, the risk of infectious diseases increases due to the presence of agents such as bacteria, viruses, parasites, and other harmful substances. Common post-flood diseases include acute respiratory infections (ARI), diarrhea, typhoid fever, leptospirosis, dengue fever (DHF), and skin diseases.

Objective: To describe the characteristics of respondents and the level of community knowledge regarding the prevention of post-flood diseases in RT 04, Nusupan Village. **Method:** This research used a descriptive quantitative design with purposive sampling, involving 67 respondents. **Results:** The majority of respondents were in the late adulthood age group (36–45 years), female, had a junior high school education background, were employed, and had previous experience with post-flood illnesses. The level of community knowledge was generally good, with 89.6% of respondents categorized as having good knowledge.

Conclusion: The community's knowledge regarding the prevention of post-flood diseases in the study area is categorized as good.

Keywords: Flood Disaster, Disease Prevention, Knowledge