

**OVERVIEW OF MOTHERS' KNOWLEDGE LEVEL IN THE EARLY
DETECTION OF DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER IN CHILDREN
AGED 5–14 YEARS IN PASEBAN VILLAGE, KLATEN REGENCY**

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ABSTRACT

Background: In 2024, Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) cases increased significantly, with 14 million cases and over 10,000 deaths reported globally. In Indonesia, children aged 5–14 years recorded the highest number of DHF cases, reaching 138,465. Mothers play a vital role in preventing DHF in children, as adequate maternal knowledge is essential for early identification of DHF symptoms. Early detection can accelerate treatment and prevent complications. **Objective:** This study aimed to describe the level of maternal knowledge in the early detection of DHF in children aged 5–14 years in Paseban Village, Klaten Regency. **Method:** This was a descriptive quantitative study using purposive sampling. The population consisted of 699 mothers with children aged 5–14 years, and 100 respondents were selected as the sample. A 29-item questionnaire was used as the instrument. Validity test results showed *r*-values between 0.375–0.665. The reliability test yielded a Cronbach's Alpha of 0.902, indicating high reliability. **Results:** The findings showed that 76 mothers (76.0%) had good knowledge regarding early detection of DHF. **Conclusion:** Most mothers in Paseban Village had a good level of knowledge about early detection of DHF in children, indicating the importance of health education to further improve maternal awareness.

Keywords: Early Detection, Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever, Maternal Knowledge.