

ABSTRACT

Diphtheria is a highly contagious disease that can be prevented by immunization, caused by the toxigenic strain of Corynebacterium diphtheriae. Humans are the only reservoir for Corynebacterium diphtheriae. Transmission occurs by droplets (droplets) from coughing, sneezing, vomiting, through eating utensils, or direct close contact of lesions on the skin. If it is not treated and the case has no immunity. According to the Indonesian Ministry of Health in 2019, infectious diseases are still the government's attention with a large number of cases and one of the infectious diseases that is still in the spotlight is diphtheria. During 2017, Diphtheria outbreaks occurred in 170 districts / cities and in 30 provinces, with a total of 954 cases, with 44 deaths. Meanwhile, in 2018 (until January 9 2018), there were 14 case reports from 11 districts / cities in 4 provinces (DKI, Banten, West Java and Lampung), and no cases died. Vaccination is still hampered by the issue of haram-halal and the community is still afraid and thinks that vaccination has a side effect, namely making children with autism until death. There have been several campaigns carried out to prevent transmission of this diphtheria disease. However, with limited visual media and not easily digested by the target audience, it is less effective and the campaign carried out only contains recommendations for vaccination and lack of education on how to prevent it in everyday life other than and after vaccination.

Keywords: Healthy Living, Diphtheria, danger, Prevent