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Keberadaan larva Aedes Sp. pada container di dalam rumah sebelum dan sesudah penyuluhan di Kecamatan Bayah, Provinsi Banten = The existence of Aedes sp. Larva in indoor-containers before and after health education in Bayah Subdistrict, Banten Province

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Abstrak

Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) yang ditularkan melalui gigitan nyamuk Aedes sp, masih menjadi masalah kesehatan di Indonesia. Salah satu daerah endemi DBD di Indonesia adalah Kecamatan Bayah, Provinsi Banten. Untuk menurunkan kasus DBD, penduduk perlu melakukan kegiatan Pemberantasan Sarang Nyamuk (PSN). Dengan demikian, diperlukan adanya penyuluhan untuk mensosialisasikan kegiatan PSN tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui peran penyuluhan terhadap keberadaan larva Aedes sp. pada container di dalam rumah (indoor). Penelitian eksperimental ini dilakukan dalam bentuk intervensi komunitas berupa penyuluhan DBD dan PSN. Keberhasilan penyuluhan ditentukan melalui survei keberadaan larva Aedes sp. pada semua container yang ada di dalam 100 rumah di Kecamatan Bayah, pada tanggal 12-14 Agustus 2009 (sebelum penyuluhan) dan 16-18 Oktober 2009 (sesudah penyuluhan), dengan single larva method. Data jenis container dan keberadaan larva Aedes sp. di dalamnya, dianalisis dengan uji McNemar. Dari jumlah total 387 container yang disurvei, terdapat 16,28% container positif larva Aedes sp. sebelum penyuluhan, dan 16,28% container positif larva Aedes sp. sesudah penyuluhan. Analisis dengan uji McNemar menunjukkan tidak ada perbedaan bermakna antara keberadaan larva Aedes sp. pada container di dalam rumah sebelum dengan sesudah penyuluhan (p=1,000). Disimpulkan bahwa penyuluhan tidak memberikan pengaruh terhadap keberadaan larva Aedes sp. pada container di dalam rumah.
.....Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) infected by Aedes sp. mosquito, is still a health problem in Indonesia. One of DHF endemic areas in Indonesia is Bayah Subdistrict, Banten Province. To reduce the incidence of DBD, people have to eradicate Aedes sp. mosquito's breeding places. Thereby, it is necessary to give the people health education about dengue's breeding places eradication. The objective of this research is to learn about the role of health education in decreasing the existence of Aedes sp. larva in indoor-containers. This experimental study did in the form of community intervention, i.e. health education about DHF and methods to eradicate Aedes sp. mosquito?s breeding places. The success of this research depends on Aedes sp. larva surveys in all containers in the 100 houses in Bayah Subdistrict on August 12th-14th, 2009 (before health education) and October 16th-18th, 2009 (after health education), by single larva method. Data about type of containers and the existence of Aedes sp. larva in those containers is analyzed by McNemar test. Among 387 containers surveyed, there were 16,28% containers positive Aedes sp. larva before health education, and 16,28% containers were positive Aedes sp. larva after health education. The McNemar test shows that there is no significant difference between the existence of Aedes sp. larva in indoor-containers before health education and after health education (p=1,000). It is concluded that health education has no effect on the existence of Aedes sp. larva in indoor-containers.