

Hubungan antara sumber air container dengan keberadaan larva Aedes sp. di Desa Cikumpay, Kecamatan Bayah, Kabupaten Lebak, Provinsi Banten = The association between container water source and Aedes sp. larvae existence in Bayah Subdistrict, Banten Province

Dwi Winoyoko Sidimontro, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20330835&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) merupakan penyakit yang endemis di Kabupaten Lebak, Jawa Barat, dengan vektor utama adalah nyamuk Aedes sp. Survei keberadaan larva Aedes sp. dilakukan pada tanggal 1 - 3 desember 2008 di Desa Cikumpay yang merupakan daerah dengan kasus DBD yang tinggi di Kabupaten Lebak. Temperatur saat pengambilan data berkisar antara 24 oC pada malam hari hingga 35 oC pada siang hari dengan tingkat kelembapan mencapai 90%. Pengambilan data dilakukan di 100 rumah dengan metode single-larvae, yaitu mengambil satu larva di setiap container pada satu rumah lalu diidentifikasi menggunakan stereoskop. Container tersebut nantinya akan dibedakan menjadi 3 kategori, yaitu air hujan, air tanah, dan air PAM. Data yang terkumpul lalu dianalisis menggunakan uji chi-square untuk mengetahui hubungan sumber air container terhadap keberadaan larva. Dari 100 rumah yang diteliti didapatkan house index sebesar 26%, container index sebesar 11,8%, dan breteau index sebesar 38. Tingkat penyebaran DBD di Desa Cikumpay tergolong tinggi karena memiliki house index lebih dari 10%. Sebagian besar larva ditemukan pada container berisi air hujan, yaitu 16 container (5%). Dari hasil analisis menggunakan uji chi-square, terdapat hubungan antara sumber air container dengan keberadaan larva, dengan nilai p sebesar 0,001 ($p < 0,05$).

.....Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is an endemic disease in Lebak district, West Java, with the main vector is Aedes sp.. The survey of Aedes sp. Larvae existence was conducted in 1-3 December 2008 in Cikumpay subdistrict, which is considered as an area with high case of DHF in Lebak district. The temperature during data collection ranged from 24 oC in the night to 35 oC in the midday with humidity up to 90%. The survey was conducted in 100 house using the single-larval method, which is taking a larva from each container the identifying them with stereoscope. The container will be divided into 3 distinct categories, rain water, ground water, and pipe water. The data collected were analyzed using chi-square test to find the association between the container water and the larvae existence. From the 100 houses surveyed, the house index was 26%; container index was 11,8%; and breteau index was 38. The spread of DHF in Cikumpay sub-district is considered as high because the house index is more than 10%. More larvae were found on containers with ground water, that is 16 containers (5%). The chi-square test analysis, showed that there is association between container water supply and larvae existence, with the p count is 0.001 ($p < 0.05$).