

Perbandingan keberadaan larva aedes sp pada tempat penampungan air antara rw 03 dan rw 07 kelurahan Cempaka Putih Barat Jakarta Pusat =
The Comparison of the presence of aedes sp larvae in water reservoir containers in RW 03 and RW 07 kelurahan Cempaka Putih Barat Central Jakarta

Farisa Bela Dina, author

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Abstrak

Indonesia khususnya DKI Jakarta adalah daerah endemis DBD. Pemberantasan Aedes sp. paling efektif dilakukan pada stadium larva. Larva Aedes sp. banyak ditemukan pada container tempat penampungan air (TPA) terutama di daerah padat penduduk.

Penelitian ini berdesain cross sectional analitik observasional dan bertujuan mengetahui keberadaan larva Aedes sp. pada berbagai container TPA dan sebaran jenis container TPA di RW 03 (daerah dengan ukuran rumah besar dengan jarak berjauhan) dan RW 07 (daerah dengan ukuran rumah kecil dan jarak berdekatan) Kelurahan Cempaka Putih Barat.

Penelitian dilakukan pada Maret 2010 dengan single larval method pada seratus rumah warga RW 03 dan RW 07. Pada RW 03 ditemukan 232 TPA, tujuh jenis TPA (terbanyak bak mandi), dan sembilan belas TPA positif larva. Pada RW 07 ditemukan 177 TPA, delapan jenis TPA (terbanyak bak mandi), dan sepuluh TPA positif larva. Uji Chi square menunjukkan nilai $p = 0,321$.

Jumlah TPA positif larva lebih banyak di RW 03 (8,18%) dibandingkan di RW 07 (5,64%) tetapi tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna pada keberadaan larva Aedes sp. di TPA pada kedua RW. Dapat disimpulkan tidak terdapat hubungan antara kepadatan penduduk dan keberadaan larva Aedes sp.

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Indonesia, especially DKI Jakarta is an endemic area of dengue haemorrhagic fever. Eradication of Aedes sp. is most effectively done in larvae stadium. Aedes sp. larvae is commonly found in water reservoirs especially in densely populated areas.

This analytical observasional cross sectional study is conducted to examine the presence of Aedes sp. larvae inside of various water reservoirs in RW 03 (low densed populated area) and RW 07 (high densed populated area) Kelurahan Cempaka Putih Barat.

The study is conducted on March 2010 using single larval method in 100 houses of RW 03 and RW 07. In RW 03 there are 232 water reservoirs and 7 types of water reservoir (most common found is tub). Nineteen water reservoirs are larvae positive. In RW 07 there are 177 water reservoirs and 8 types of water reservoir (most common found is tub). Ten water reservoirs are larvae positive. Chi square test results in $p = 0,321$. The number of larvae positive water reservoirs is higher in RW 03 (8,18%) than in RW 07 (5,64%) but there is no significant difference of the presence of Aedes sp. larvae in water reservoirs in both RW. The conclusion is there is no correlation between density of populations and presence of Aedes sp. larvae.