Perbandingan keberadaan larva aedes sp. pada container non tempat penampungan air antara Rw 03 dan Rw 07 Kelurahan Cempaka Putih Barat, Jakarta Pusat = The comparison of existence of aedes sp. larval in non water reservoir container between Rw 03 and Rw 07 West Cempaka Putih Baratat, Central Jakarta

Denisa Prahajna, author

Abstrak

Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) merupakan penyakit yang disebabkan oleh virus dengue dengan nyamuk Aedes sp. sebagai vektornya. Jumlah kasus DBD masih tinggi di Kelurahan Cempaka Putih Barat Jakarta Pusat sehingga perlu dilakukan pengendalian vektor virus dengue dengan memberantas tempat yang berpotensi menjadi sarang nyamuk, antara lain container non-TPA. Penelitian yang menggunakan desain cross sectional ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui penyebaran jenis container non-TPA dan keberadaan larva Aedes sp. pada container non-TPA di wilayah dengan karakteristik pemukiman yang tidak padat (RW 03) dan padat (RW 07). Di setiap 100 rumah warga RW 03 dan RW 07, dilakukan single larval method pada container non-TPA. Di RW 03 ditemukan 70 container, terdiri dari dua belas jenis, dengan container terbanyak kolam/akuarium dan larva paling banyak ditemukan di penampungan air dispenser. Sedangkan, di RW 07 ditemukan 53 container, terdiri dari sembilan jenis, dengan container terbanyak penampungan air dispenser dan larva paling banyak ditemukan di kaleng bekas. Container non-TPA lebih banyak ditemukan di RW 03, namun container non-TPA positif larva lebih banyak di RW 07 (22,64%) daripada di RW 03 (5,71%) secara bermakna (p=0,006). Maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan keberadaan larva Aedes sp. pada container non-TPA antara RW 03 dan RW 07 Kelurahan Cempaka Putih Barat.

.....

Dengue Hemorrhage Fever (DHF) is a disease caused by dengue virus carried by Aedes sp. as the vector. DHF cases in West Cempaka Putih, Central Jakarta are considerably high so it is important to extirpate the potential vector breeding places, such as non-water-reservoir containers. This cross-sectional study aimed to identify the distribution of non-water-reservoir containers and the existence of Aedes sp. larval at non-water-reservoir containers in two locations with different characteristic, mainly sparse (RW 03) and dense settlements (RW 07). The single larval method was applied at 100 houses each for RW 03 and 07. In RW 03, there were 70 containers from twelve different types with pool/aquarium as the most frequent type of containers found and larval were mostly found in water dispenser reservoirs. In RW 07, there were 53 containers from nine different types with water dispenser reservoir as the most common type of containers found and larval were mostly found in used cans. In conclusion, the number of containers with larval found in RW 07 (22,64%) is higher than in RW 03 (5,71%), despite the presence of more non-water-reservoir containers found in RW 03, and the difference is statistically significant (p=0.006).