

Pengaruh pelatihan terhadap keterampilan pemberantasan sarang nyamuk (PSN) dan penurunan kepadatan jentik di lingkungan rumah siswa SDN 2 Hurun Kabupaten Pesawaran tahun 2015 = The effect of training in the change of skill on mosquito breeding control and the density of larvae reduction in the house environment among students of SDN 2 Hurun Kabupaten Pesawaran Lampung 2015 / Muhamad Defri

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Abstrak

[Hingga tahun 2012 angka kesakitan demam berdarah dengue (DBD) di Kabupaten Pesawaran masih tinggi yaitu sebesar 67,50 per 100.000 penduduk. Angka kematian DBD atau Case Fatality Rate (CFR) di Kabupaten Pesawaran merupakan kedua tertinggi di Provinsi Lampung, yaitu sebesar 1,43 per 100.000 orang. Untuk Kecamatan Teluk Pandan pada tahun 2015 sampai dengan bulan Mei terdapat 23 kasus DBD, khusus untuk desa Hurun terjadi 3 kasus Penyebab kejadian. DBD ditenggarai oleh keberadaan jentik dan jumlah penampungan air dan kebiasaan melakukan pemberantasan sarang nyamuk (PSN). Skripsi ini menyajikan sejauh mana perubahan keterampilan anak sekolah serta apakah juga terjadi penurunan angka cointainer index dan house index di rumah masing-masing siswa yang mengikuti kegiatan pelatihan. Penelitian ini merupakan studi intervensi, dengan metode One-Group Pretest-posttest design. Populasi target dari penelitian ini adalah seluruh peserta didik SDN 2 Hurun, sedangkan sampel adalah seluruh siswa kelas 4 dan 5 yang berusia rata-rata 11 tahun. Hasil uji statistik menunjukkan ada pengaruh pelatihan dengan perubahan keterampilan siswa dalam melakukan PSN ( $p=0,001$ ), serta penurunan kepadatan jentik berdasarkan angka container index ( $p=0,000$ ) dan house index ( $p=0,44$ ). Disarankan perlunya pelatihan PSN untuk meningkatkan keterampilan dan menggalakan kegiatan PSN agar menurunkan kepadatan jentik.

;By the year of 2012, the morbidity rate of Dengue Fever in Pesawaran District remained high which was 67.5 per 100,000 population. The mortality rate or Case Fatality Rate (CFR) of Dengue Fever in Pesawaran District reached the second highest position in the Province of Lampung which was 1.43 per 100,000 inhabitants. By May 2015, there was 25 cases and 3 cases in Teluk Pandan sub-district and Hurun Village respectively. The main cause of Dengue Fever was the existence of mosquito larvae, the number of water reservoirs, and the habit of mosquito breeding control (PSN). This study aims to determine the skills change of the school students, as well as the change of container index and house index after training. This study was an intervention study with One-Group Pretest-posttest design. The target population was all students of SDN 2 Hurun, while the sample was all fourth and fifth-class student with the average age around 11 years old. The results of statistics testing indicated that there was a significant effect of training with the skill change of the students in doing mosquito breeding control ( $p=0,001$ ). There was also a reduction of the density of larvae according to container index ( $p=0,0001$ ) and house index ( $p=0,44$ ). It was suggested that mosquito breeding control (PSN) training should be held in order to increase students skill and mosquito breeding control implementation should be enhanced in order to reduce the number of larvae.

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