

Hubungan pemberantasan sarang nyamuk (PSN) dengan kejadian demam berdarah dengue (DBD) di Kecamatan Tawang Kota Tasikmalaya tahun 2005

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Abstrak

Disease DBD stars first time is reported the year 1953 in Philippine. Because of cirus dengue which is contagious by mosquito insect *Aedes aegypti* and *aedes albopictus*. Eradication of Mosquito Den (PSN) be one of prevention that is most precise to fight against Dengue disease (DBD), covers activity of 3M that is burying, cleanses and closes place of relocation of water. This research type is including analytic research with survey method and approach of case control. Variable which accurately covers eradication activity of mosquito den and disease incidence DBD. Population of research is public in job (activity region Puskesmas Tawang) with number of samples 32 with each number of cases 16 control and 16. Result of research is obtained that counted 75% of response does activity of PSN and conclusion from this research is that eradication activity of mosquito den is factor protektif to prevent the happening of DBD. Suggestion which can be given is increasing execution of activity of eradication of mosquito dan jointly by public and strives to increase awareness about environmental keeping and management passed health education of public.