Efektivitas Bacillus Thuringiensis Israelensis dalam memberantas larva Aedes Aegypti di luar rumah di kelurahan Paseban, Jakarta Pusat = the Effectiveness of Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis to decrease amount of larvae Aedes aegypti outside house in Paseban, Jakarta Pusat

RR Mega Utami, author

Abstrak

Pemberantasan vektor DBD dapat dilakukan dengan berbagai cara antara lain menggunakan biolarvasida berupa bakteri. Tujuan penelitian ini ialah mengetahui efektivitas Bti dalam menurunkan jumlah container positif larva Aedes aegypti di luar rumah di daerah zona merah DBD yaitu Kelurahan Paseban, Jakarta Pusat. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain eksperimental dengan intervensi aplikasi Bti cair dengan konsentrasi 4 mL/m2. Survei entomologi dilakukan di 100 rumah di Paseban pada tanggal 14 Februari 2010 menggunakan single larval method. Pada survai entomologi pertama, Bti diaplikasikan di container di luar rumah lalu dievaluasi pada survei kedua pada tanggal 14 Maret 2010. Data yang diperoleh diolah dengan program SPSS versi 11.5 dan dianalisis dengan uji Fisher?s exact. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa semua container positif larva di daerah perlakuan menjadi negatif setelah diberikan Bti, namun penurunan juga terjadi di daerah kontrol, yang tidak diberikan Bti. Disimpulkan bahwa Bti cair dapat menurunkan jumlah container positif larva Ae. aegypti di luar rumah di kelurahan Paseban.

.....There are many alternatives to control DHF vectors, one of these is a biolarvicide using bacteria. The aim of this study was to observe the effectiveness of Bti in decreasing containers with larvae Aedes aegypti outside houses in Paseban villages as DHF red zones. This study used an experimental design with Bti application on 4 mL/m2 concentration as the intervention. Entomological survey was conducted in 200 houses in Paseban on February 14th 2010 using single larval method. On the first entomological survey, Bti was applied on permanent water containers and the results were evaluated on the second survey on and March 14th 2010. The data obtained were processed using SPSS for Windows version 17.0 and analysed using Fisher?s-exact test. The results showed a change concerning containers in intervention area, which turned larvae-negative after Bti application, but a change of containers also happened in control area, which also turned larvae-negative without Bti application. Thus Bti can be used in decreasing containers with larvae Ae. aegypti outside houses in Paseban.