

## Hubungan pencahayaan container dengan keberadaan larva *Ae. aegypti* di Paseban Timur, Jakarta Pusat = The association between the illumination of container and the existence of *Ae. aegypti* in East Paseban, Central Jakarta

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### Abstrak

Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) adalah penyakit yang menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat di Jakarta antara lain di Kelurahan Paseban. Pada tahun 2008 terdapat 105 penderita DBD di Kelurahan Paseban dan pada tiga bulan pertama pada tahun 2009 terdapat 44 penderita. Untuk memberantas DBD diperlukan survei entomologi untuk mendapatkan data dasar. Oleh karena itu penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui keberadaan larva *Ae. aegypti* dan hubungannya dengan ada tidaknya pencahayaan container. Desain penelitian ini adalah cross sectional dan data diambil pada tanggal 2-3 Mei 2009 di RW 03 Kelurahan Paseban, Jakarta Pusat. Survei dilakukan di 100 rumah dengan metode single-larvae. Container yang terbilang mendapat pencahayaan terang adalah container yang mendapatkan pencahayaan langsung sinar matahari atau lampu sedangkan yang terbilang mendapat pencahayaan gelap adalah container yang tidak mendapat pencahayaan secara langsung. Data yang terkumpul dianalisis menggunakan chi-square test untuk mengetahui hubungan keberadaan larva dengan pencahayaan container. Dari 100 rumah yang diteliti didapatkan house index sebesar 19 %, container index sebesar 14,8 %, dan Breteau index sebesar 41. Container dengan pencahayaan gelap yang positif larva (7.58%) lebih banyak dari container pencahayaan terang (7.22%), namun pada chi square test didapatkan  $p=0,316$  yang berarti tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna. Disimpulkan kepadatan dan penyebaran vektor DBD di Paseban Timur termasuk tinggi dan keberadaan larva *Ae. aegypti* tidak berhubungan dengan pencahayaan container.

*Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is a disease that becomes a public health problem in Jakarta, particularly in Paseban District. In the year 2008 there were 105 cases of DHF and in the first three months of the year 2009 there were 44 cases. In order to control the vector of DHF, it is necessary to conduct an entomology survey to collect the baseline data. Therefore this research is conducted to determine the density of DHF vector according to the illumination of the containers. The design of the study is cross sectional and the survey was conducted on May 2nd and 3rd 2009 in East Paseban, Central Jakarta. The data was collected from 100 houses with the single-larvae method. The containers that is claimed as the containers with bright illumination is the containers illuminated directly by the sun light or lamp and the one that is claimed as the containers with dark illumination is the containers not-illuminated directly. The collected data is analyzed by using chi-square test. From 100 houses that were analyzed, it was discovered that the value of house index is 19 %, container index is 14.8 %, and Breteau index is 41. From that data, the spreading of DHF disease in East Paseban district is considered high. The containers with dark illumination, which have positive larvae is higher (7.58%) than the one with bright illumination (7.22%), However it is found that the value of  $p=0.316$  ( $p>0.05$ ) from the chi-square test which shows that there is no significant difference. It is concluded that the density and the distribution of the DHF vector in East Paseban is high and the existence of the *Ae. aegypti* larvae is not correlated with the illumination of the containers.*