

## Kepadatan jentik aedes aegypti sebagai indikator keberhasilan pemberantasan sarang nyamuk (3M plus) : di Kelurahan Srandol Wetan, Semarang

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### Abstrak

Berbagai intervensi dilakukan untuk menekan kasus DBD seperti fogging, serta himbauan 3M plus, tetapi ABJ (angka bebas jentik) di Semarang masih di bawah target. Intervensi yang paling baik adalah melalui PSN (pemberantasan sarang nyamuk) 3M plus. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui hubungan karakteristik responden, pengetahuan, dan sikap dengan PSN 3M Plus pada berbagai sarang nyamuk, mengetahui hubungan PSN 3M Plus dengan kepadatan jentik, mengetahui kepadatan jentik dan memperoleh bentuk prediksi kepadatan jentik melalui PSN 3M plus. Penelitian dilakukan di Kelurahan Srandol Wetan, melalui observasional, kuantitatif, explanatory research dengan metode survei secara cross-sectional. Populasi penelitian adalah rumah responden dengan responden pelaku PSN 3M Plus. Jumlah sampel 188, dipilih dengan cara stratified random sampling. Uji statistik menggunakan Kendalls Tau dan regresi linier berganda.

Hasil penelitian menyebutkan bahwa ada hubungan antara karakteristik sosial yakni pendidikan, pekerjaan, jumlah penghuni rumah dan pendapatan rata-rata dengan PSN 3M Plus sedangkan umur, pengetahuan dan sikap, tidak terdapat hubungan. Terdapat pula hubungan antara PSN 3M Plus di bak mandi, ember dan gentong plastik dengan kepadatan jentik. Disarankan kepada pihak DKK Semarang dan Puskesmas Srandol khususnya supaya mampu menerapkan strategi penyuluhan PSN 3M Plus di bak mandi, ember dan gentong plastik. Bagi peneliti lain yang berminat pada hubungan PSN 3 M Plus dengan kepadatan jentik disarankan menggunakan metode purposive sampling dan r.

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Interventions have been done to reduce DHF incidence, such as fogging and suggestion to do 3 M plus, but ABJ (larva's number) of Semarang is still under the target. The best intervention is by doing 3M plus. The aims of this research are to know the relation between social characteristics, knowledge, and attitude with the habitual elimination 3 M Plus of mosquito sites, the relation between the habitual elimination 3 M Plus of mosquito sites with larva density, the larva density and also the prediction model of larva density from the habitual elimination 3 M Plus of mosquito sites. The research has been done at Kelurahan Srandol Wetan, with observational, quantitative, and explanatory research by using cross-sectional survey method. The population were the houses with the respondent-the person who did the habitual elimination 3 M Plus of mosquito sites. Sample number were 188 with stratified random sampling. The statistic test was the Kendalls Tau and multiple regression.

The result showed that there are relation between social characteristics such as education, family number, job, and salary, with the habitual elimination 3 M Plus of mosquito sites but there is no relation with age, knowledge and attitude. There are also relations between the habitual elimination 3 M Plus of mosquito sites at bath tub, water tub and also bucket with the larva density. Based on those results, Health Department of

Semarang especially Community Health Center in Sronol Wetan expected to do health education about 3 M Plus at bath tub, bucket and water tub. Suggestion also addressed to the next researcher to use purposive sampling and water storage classification for the same research.