

## Kepadatan dan penyebaran *Aedes aegypti* setelah penyuluhan DBD di Kelurahan Paseban, Jakarta Pusat = *Aedes aegypti* population density and distribution after health education in Paseban Village, Central Jakarta

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### Abstrak

Demam berdarah dengue (DBD) merupakan masalah kesehatan masyarakat di Jakarta Pusat. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui angka kepadatan dan penyebaran *Aedes aegypti* setelah penyuluhan DBD di Kelurahan Paseban, Jakarta Pusat. Penelitian menggunakan desain cross sectional dan pengambilan data dilakukan satu bulan setelah penyuluhan yaitu tanggal 21 Juni 2009. Survei dilakukan di semua container di 100 rumah dengan single-larval method, yaitu mengambil satu larva dari setiap container lalu diidentifikasi menggunakan mikroskop. Data yang didapat dianalisis dengan chi-square test. Hasil survei menunjukkan house index sebesar 29%, container index sebesar 7,6%, dan breteau index sebesar 35. Hasil tersebut menunjukkan angka kepadatan dan penyebaran DBD di Kelurahan Paseban tergolong tinggi karena melebihi indikator standar (house index >10%, container index >5%, breteau index >50) walaupun warga telah diberikan penyuluhan. Dari chi-square test ( $p=0,018$ ) didapatkan perbedaan bermakna antara keberadaan larva di bak mandi dan ember dengan jenis container lainnya. Disimpulkan kepadatan dan penyebaran vektor DBD di Paseban Timur masih tinggi walaupun telah diberikan penyuluhan.

Dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) is a public health problem in Central Jakarta. The purpose of this study was to determine the distribution and density of *Aedes aegypti* in Paseban Village, Central Jakarta after health education. Using a cross-sectional study design, data collection was done one month after the health education about DHF (June 21, 2009). The survey was conducted in all the containers in 100 houses with a single-larval method, which takes the larvae from each container and then identified using a microscope. The data were analyzed by chi-square test. The results showed, house index was 29%, container index was 7.6%, and breteau index was 35. *Ae. aegypti* distribution and density was high, exceeding the standard indicators (house index > 10%, container index > 5%, Breteau index > 50), although residents have been given health education. The chi-square test ( $p = 0.018$ ) showed significant differences between the presence of larvae in the 'bak mandi' and buckets with other container types. To conclude, DHF vector distribution and density in Paseban Village is still high, although it has been given health education.