Efektivitas Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis terhadap pengendalian larva aedes aegypti : penelitian pada tempat penampungan air yang terkena cahaya di Kelurahan Cempaka Putih Timur, Jakarta Pusat = The effectiveness of Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis for controlling Aedes aegypti larvae : the research is in container exposed to light at Kelurahan Cempaka Putih TImur, Central Jakarta

David Kristiawan L., author

Abstrak

[ABSTRAK
Penyakit Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) yang angka kejadian kasusnya masih tinggi di Indonesia, dapat dicegah melalui pemberantasan vektor DBD salah satunya dengan menggunakan agen biologis yaitu Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis (Bti). Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui efektivitas penggunaan Bti terhadap pengendalian larva Aedes aegypti di Tempat Penampungan Air (TPA) yang terkena cahaya. Desain penelitian ini adalah kuasi eksperimental tanpa alokasi random dengan menggunakan daerah kontrol (Kelurahan Cempaka Putih Barat) tanpa pemberian Bti dan daerah intervensi (Kelurahan Cempaka Putih Timur) yang dilakukan aplikasi Bti. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemberian Bti dapat menurunkan jumlah larva positif di daerah intervensi. Tetapi dengan analisis secara statistik menggunakan uji Chi square didapatkan bahwa tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna antara proporsi kepositifan larva di daerah kontrol dan intervensi (p=0,88). Hal ini berarti penurunan jumlah larva positif yang terjadi pada daerah intervensi kemungkinan bukan disebabkan karena aplikasi Bti, tetapi disebabkan oleh faktor lain. Jadi dapat disimpulkan bahwa Bti belum dapat dikatakan efektif dalam menurunkan jumlah larva positif Aedes aegypti di TPA yang terkena cahaya di Kelurahan Cempaka Putih Timur, Jakarta Pusat.
ABSTRAK
Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever (DHF) disease which the number of case is still high in Indonesia, can be prevented through the eradication of dengue vectors, one of them is using biological agents namely Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis (Bti). The aim of this study is to know the effectiveness of using Bti for controlling Aedes aegypti larvae in container exposed to light. The design of this study is quasi experimental with no random allocation using the control region (Kelurahan Cempaka Putih Barat) without giving Bti and area of intervention (Kelurahan Cempaka Putih Timur) with Bti application. The results show that Bti can reduce the number of positive larvae in the area of intervention. But with the statistical analysing using Chi square test show that there is no significant difference between the proportion of positivity of larvae in the control and intervention area (p=0,88). This means decreasing the number of positive larvae that occured in the area of intervention is not

likely caused by the application of Bti, but caused by
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