

Faktor iklim, angka bebas jentik, dan kejadian demam berdarah dengue (DBD) di Kabupaten Kulon Progo Tahun 2008-2013 = Climatic factors, larva indices, and dengue haemorrhagic fever (DHF) Incidence at Kulon Progo District year 2008-2013

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Abstrak

Demam berdarah dengue (DBD) di Kulon Progo mengalami fluktuasi selama 10 tahun terakhir dan pada tahun 2013 insiden naik 3 kali lipat dari tahun 2012. Faktor iklim dipercaya mempengaruhi keberadaan jentik *Aedes aegypti* yang berpengaruh terhadap insiden DBD. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui korelasi faktor iklim dan angka bebas jentik (ABJ) dan dengan kejadian DBD di Kabupaten Kulon Progo, DIY tahun 2008-2013. Hubungan suhu, kelembaban, kecepatan angin, lama penyinaran matahari, curah hujan, dan angka bebas jentik terhadap angka insiden DBD menggunakan studi ekologi time series dan dianalisis dengan uji korelasi. Data iklim bulanan diperoleh dari Badan Meteorologi Klimatologi dan Geofisika Propinsi D.I.Yogyakarta. Data ABJ dan insiden DBD diperoleh dari Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Kulon Progo.

Hasil penelitian menyatakan bahwa suhu, kelembaban, kecepatan angin, lama penyinaran matahari, dan curah hujan tidak memiliki korelasi dengan ABJ ($p > 0,05$). Insiden DBD memiliki korelasi dengan kelembaban ($r = 0,277$; $p = 0,032$), lama penyinaran matahari ($r = -0,355$; $p = 0,003$), dan curah hujan ($r = 0,335$; $p = 0,004$), sementara variabel suhu, kecepatan angin, dan ABJ tidak terbukti memiliki korelasi dengan insiden DBD. Beberapa faktor iklim memiliki korelasi terhadap munculnya insiden DBD di Kabupaten Kulon Progo.

*Dengue in Kulon Progo have a fluctuation for past 10 years and in 2013 the incidence increased up to three times higher than incidence in 2012. Climatic factors have well-defined roles in *Aedes aegypti* larval indices and dengue transmission. The aim of this study is to find out the correlation between climatic factors and larval indices, and with dengue incidence in Kulon Progo District year 2008-2013. The relationship between temperature, humidity, wind speed, sunshine duration, larval indices, and dengue incidence were studied using ecological time series study, and were analyzed by correlation test. Monthly reported climate data were obtained from the Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Departement of Yogyakarta. Larval indices and monthly reported dengue incidences were obtained from the Health District Office of Kulon Progo.*

The result of this study showed that temperature, humidity, wind speed, sunshine duration and rainfall have no significant correlation with larval indices ($p > 0,05$). Dengue incidence was significantly correlated with humidity ($r = 0,277$; $p = 0,032$), sunshine duration ($r = -0,355$; $p = 0,003$), and rainfall ($r = 0,335$; $p = 0,004$), furthermore, temperature, wind speed, and larval indices were found out to have no significant correlation with dengue incidences. Some of climatic factors have a correlation with the occurrence of dengue incidences in Kulon Progo District.