

## Pengaruh tepung daun pandan wangi (*Pandanus amaryllifolius roxb*) terhadap jentik *Aedes aegypti* di Kabupaten Sambas tahun 2004

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### Abstrak

Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) penyakit yang sering menimbulkan kejadian luar biasa dan menyebabkan kematian, di Kabupaten Sambas setiap tahunnya selalu ada kasus DBD sehingga merupakan Kabupaten Endemis DBD di Kalimantan Barat. Kebiasaan menggunakan gentong untuk menampung air yang tidak ditutup menjadikan salah satu perindukan nyamuk *Aedes aegypti* yang sangat potensial menimbulkan kasus DBD. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh tepung daun pandan wangi (*Pandanus amaryllifolius Roxb*) terhadap jentik (*Aedes aegypti*) di gentong.

Rancangan penelitian ini adalah Eksperimen Koasi sederhana karena adanya intervensi yang penulis lakukan yaitu dengan melakukan pembubuhan tepung daun pandan wangi (*Pandanus amaryllifolius Roxb*) ke dalam gentong yang biasa digunakan sehari-hari oleh masyarakat. Gentong yang digunakan berjumlah 39 buah dan berada di 3 rumah, jadi setiap rumah disiapkan 13 gentong dengan perincian 4 gentong dibubuhi 1900 ppm tepung daun pandan wangi, 4 gentong dibubuhi 2200 ppm tepung daun pandan wangi, 4 gentong dibubuhi 2500 ppm tepung daun pandan wangi dan 1 gentong tidak dibubuhi tepung daun pandan wangi (konsentrasi 0 ppm).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pembubuhan tepung daun pandan dengan konsentrasi 1900 ppm, 2200 ppm dan 2500 ppm dapat menurunkan jumlah jentik sampai tidak terdapat lagi jentik di gentong pada akhir pengamatan (96 jam). Waktu kontak tepung daun dengan jentik di gentong juga mempunyai pengaruh terhadap jumlah jentik dalam gentong, pengaruh yang bermakna terjadi setelah waktu kontak lebih dari 24 jam dan akhirnya tidak ada lagi jentik di gentong pada akhir pengamatan (96 jam).

Disimpulkan bahwa pengaruh pembubuhan tepung daun pandan terhadap jumlah jentik di dalam gentong disebabkan adanya zat-zat yang terkandung dalam daun pandan wangi, salah satunya adalah saponin yang dapat menyebabkan dinding traktus digestivus dari jentik menjadi pecah dan akhirnya mati. Dari penelitian ini maka disarankan agar tepung daun pandan wangi dapat digunakan dimasyarakat terutama daerah yang sulit mendapatkan garam abate untuk membunuh jentik dalam gentong dengan dosis 19 gram sampai 25 gram setiap 100 liter air.

Daftar Pustaka : 19 buah (1981 - 2003)

<hr><i>The Influence Of Pandan Wangi Leaves (*Pandanus Amaryllifolius Roxb*) Powder On Mosquitoe Larvae *Aedes Aegypti* In Sambas Distric In 2004</i> Dengue fever is a disease that often cause outbreak and result in death. Sambas district (in west Kalimantan province) is categorized as an area endemic of dengue fever, as there are dengue fever cases identified every year. The habit of using ceramic water containers without a [id is a potential cause of dengue fever, as the containers become a breeding place for the

mosquitoes. This study to find out whether pandan wangi leaves powder has any influence on *Aedes aegypti* larvae in water containers.

The design of study is simple experimental, where pandan wangi leaves powder were added to the water containers in homes. There were 39 water containers used in this study and located in 3 houses. In each house, there were 13 water containers in total, with 4 water containers being added pandan wangi leaves powder with a concentration of 1900 ppm, 4 containers with 2200 ppm, another 4 containers with 2500 ppm, and 1 containers were not being added with the powder at all (concentration 0 ppm).

The result of the study show that the addition of pandan wangi leaves powder with the concentration of 1900 ppm, 2200 ppm, and 2500 ppm can decrease the number of mosquito larvae up to a point where no larvae was found alive at the end of observation period (96 hours). The period of contact of pandan wangi leaves powder with the mosquito larvae also had an effect on the number of larvae in the water containers. A significant effect was shown after the period of contact exceeded 24 hours, until no more larvae was found at the end of observation period (96 hours).

It is concluded that the influence of adding pandan wangi leaves powder on the number of mosquito larvae in water containers was caused by several substances in the leaves, one of which is saponin. Saponin can cause the lining of larvae's tractus digestivus to tear away, leading to its death. It can be recommended from this study that pandan wangi leaves powder should be used widely, especially in areas where abate salt is difficult to obtain, with the recommended dosage of 19 - 25 grams per 100 liters.

Bibliography : 19 (1985 - 2003)