

## Pengelolaan pemberantasan sarang nyamuk aedes dan hubungannya dengan sekolah dasar bebas jentik aedes di Kotamadya Jakarta Selatan tahun 1995 = Aedes breeding place elimination management and its correlation with free aedes larva elementary school in South Jakarta at 1995

Hasibuan, Wildan Asfan, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=80756&lokasi=lokal>

---

### Abstrak

#### <b>ABSTRAK</b>

Penyakit Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) merupakan masalah kesehatan masyarakat di Indonesia. Incidence rate DBD tertinggi terdapat di DKI Jakarta tahun 1992. Jakarta Selatan merupakan salah satu wilayah administrasi DKI Jakarta. Lebih dari separuh penderita DBD di wilayah ini berusia antara 5 - 14 tahun. Sekolah sebagai tempat berkumpulnya anak-anak yang rentan terhadap penyakit DBD, potensial untuk menjadi tempat penularan DBD oleh nyamuk Aedes. Belum diketahui gambaran upaya sekolah untuk mencegah penularan DBD di sekolah melalui kegiatan pemberantasan sarang nyamuk (PSN) Aedes dan berapa besar proporsi sekolah bebas jentik Aedes.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran pengelolaan PSN-DBD di sekolah, dan faktor lainnya, serta hubungannya dengan Sekolah Dasar bebas jentik Aedes.

Desain penelitian adalah Cross Sectional, dengan jumlah sampel 211 yang ditarik melalui stratified random sampling, dengan mengelompokkan sekolah menurut status (negeri, swasta, madrasah). Data dianalisa dengan program Epi info dan Egret. Analisa yang dilakukan adalah distribusi frekuensi (univariat), Chi-Square (bibariat) dan logistic regresi (multivariat).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa proporsi Sekolah Dasar ada jentik Aedes adalah 23,2 %. Pengelolaan PSN-DBD bermakna berhubungan dengan Sekolah Dasar bebas jentik Aedes ( $p = 0,014$ ). Faktor lain yang berhubungan dengan Sekolah Dasar bebas jentik adalah fogging di sekolah dan house indeks di kelurahan sekolah berada ( $p = 0,011$  dan  $0,037$ ). Fogging di sekolah mempunyai interaksi antagonis dalam hubungan pengelolaan PSNDBD dengan Sekolah Dasar bebas jentik ( $p = 0,045$ ). Status sekolah tidak bermakna berhubungan dengan Sekolah Dasar bebas jentik. Pengetahuan dan sikap Kepala Sekolah bermakna berhubungan dengan pengelolaan PSN-DBD ( $p = 0,0007$  dan  $p = 0,011$ ). Pendidikan DBD tidak bermakna berhubungan dengan pengelolaan PSN-DBD.

Untuk meningkatkan proporsi sekolah bebas jentik perlu dilakukan upaya peningkatan pengelolaan PSN-DBD di 'sekolah, diantaranya melalui pelatihan DBD untuk Kepala Sekolah, membudayakan praktek PSN-DBD di kalangan siswa.

---

#### <hr><i><b>ABSTRACT</b></i>

Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is a public health problem in Indonesia. The highest Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever incident rate found in DKI Jakarta at 1992. More than half of the persons who suffer

from this disease are children between 5-14 years old. As a place where we can find the crowd of children (which is very susceptible to this disease). School is a potential place for the spreading of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever. How is the picture of the effort did by the school to prevent the contamination by eliminating Aedes' breeding places (EBP) and how is the proportion of Free Aedes Larva Elementary School.

The objectives of this research are to illustrate the EBP-D management at schools and other factors, and the correlation with Free Aedes Larva Elementary School.

The design used in this research is Cross Sectional, with 211 samples pick by Stratified Random Sampling, where the schools are leveled according to its status (state, private, madrasah). Data are analyzed with EPI info and Egret. The analysis methods used in this research are Frequency Distribution Analysis (univariat), Chi-square Analysis (bivariat) and Logistic Regression (multivariat).

The result shows that the proportion of school with Aedes Larva is 23,2 %. The EBP-DHF management significantly correlated with Free Aedes Larva Elementary School ( $p=0,014$ ). Other factors that have a correlation with Free Aedes Larva Elementary School are fogging at the school and house index at the district where those schools are located ( $p=0,011$  and  $p=0,037$ ). In the case of EBP-DHF management, fogging at the school location has antagonistic interaction with free Aedes Larva Elementary School ( $p=0,045$ ). School status insignificantly correlated with free Aedes Larva Elementary School. The head master's knowledge and attitude significantly correlated with EBP-DHF management ( $p=0,0007$  and  $0,011$ ). DHF education insignificantly correlated with EBP-DHF management.

To increase the Free Aedes Larva Elementary School proportion we have to improve the school EBP-DF management, e.g. by arranging DHF training for the headmaster, and bring the EBP-DHF practice into the mainstream of civilization among the children.