Evaluasi program pemberantasan vektor intensif penyakit Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) di Kodya Dati II Bogor

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Abstrak

Penyakit Demam Berdarah Dengue (DED) merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan di Indonesia yang cenderung semakin luas penyebarannya, sejalan dengan meningkatnya mobilitas dan kepadatan penduduk, serta sering menimbulkan KLB dan kematian.
Pemerintah telah mengembangkan program untuk mengatasinya melalui Penatalaksanaan Kasus dan Pemberantasan nyamuk penyebar penyakit DBD.Program pemberantasan vektor intensif merupakan upaya dalam memperkecil wilayah ter-Jangkit DBD. yaitu dalam bentuk kegiatan; a. Fogging Massal, b. Abatisasi Selektif. c_ Pemberantasan Sarang Nyamuk.
Kodya Dati II Bogor dengan kondisi lingkungan yang sangat mendukung perkembangan vektor serta lokasi yang bertetangga dengan DKI Jakarta yang mempunyai insiden DBD tertinggi di Indonesia, sedangkan mobilitas penduduk ke DKI Jakarta sangat tinggi, memerlukan kecermatan dan ketepatan program untuk dapat menekan Insiden DBD.
Studi ini bermaksud mengetahui; 1. Kecenderungan masalah penvakit DBD. 2. Perkembangan kegiatan pemantauan vektor, 3. Masalah dalam pelaksanaan program P2.DBD. 4. Dampak program P2 DBD di Kodva Dati II Bogor.
Hasil studi ini diharapkan dapat memberi masukan dan dasar pertimbangan pemerintah untuk merencanakan metode terbaik guna meningkatkan efektivitas program P2.DBD. khususnya upaya pengendalian vektor Intensif DBD.
Pendekatan yang dipergunakan ialah observasional. dengan masa pengamatan selama empat tahun, yaitu seiak dilaksanakannya program Pemberantasan Vektor Intensif tahun 1991 sampai tahun 1994.
Analisa yang dipergunakan adalah menghitung Cumulatif Incidence Difference dart Incidence Rate (IR) DBD serta House Index (HI) Jentik vektor DBD sebelum dan sesudah perlakuan. Hubungan Curah Hujan dan Jumlah Hari Hujan terhadap kasus DBD dan HI Jentik vektor DBD, serta hubungan HI jentik vektor DBD dengan IR DBD dengan cara melihat korelasinya.
Karena keterbatasan sumber daya Kodya Dati II Bogor tidak melakukan tindakan lengkap kepada seluruh daerah endemic, tetapi memilih daerah perlakuan berdasarkan tingginya insiden. Dengan demikian Kodva Dati II Bogor masuk dalam kategori cakupan program tidak adekuat.
Dari tahun 1991 - 1993 setiap tahun dua Kelurahan mendapat perlakuan lengkap (FM + AS + PSN). tiga Kelurahan mendapatkan perlakuan (FM + PSN). dan 17 Kelurahan lainnva hanya melaksanakan PSN dengan pengawasan melalui kegiatan Pemeriksaan Jentik Berkala (PJB). Tahun 1994 tiga Kelurahan mendapat perlakuan lengkap, satu Kelurahan mendapat perlakuan (FM + PSN) sedangkan lB Kelurahan lainnva melaksana kan PSN saja.
Dari hasil studi ini terlihat kesan dari tahun 1991-1994 setiap tahunnya pemberantasan vektor intensif tidak berhubungan bermakna secara statistik dengan IR DBD tetapi berhubungan bermakna secara statistik dengan HI Jentik Vektor DBD. Secara konsisten PSN menunjukkan adanya hubungan yang bermakna

secara statistik dengan HI jentik vektor DBD sebaliknya FM + AS + PSN selalu tidak berhubungan bermakna secara statistik. FM + PSN sate kali (tahun 1993) menunjukkan hubungan yang tidak bermakna secara statistik. Curah Hujan dan Jumlah Hari Hujan tidak ada hubungan linier yang bermakna dengan kasus DBD tetapi berhubungan linier bermakna dengan HI jentik vektor DBD. Antara HI jentik vektor DBD dengan Insiden DBD tidak terlihat adanya hubungan linier yang bermakna.
Dengan demikian dapat disimpulkan bahwa program pemberantasan vektor Intensif mempunyai peranan dalam upaya pencegahan DBD melalui pemberantasan jentik vektor. Namun seberapa besar peranan dalam menurunkan insiden DBD perlu dilakukan penelitian lebih lanjut dengan menyertakan. variabel Fogging Focus dan Penatalaksanaan Penderita. dalam kawasan yang lebih luas. Selain itu perlu diteliti kegiatan mana diantara Fogging Massal, Abatisasi Selektif atau PSN yang paling besar kontribusinya dalam pemberantasan vektor Intensif. Upaya untuk menggerakkan masyarakat agar terlibat secara lebih aktif dalam pemberantasan penyakit DBD perlu lebih dioperasionalkan. Namun pemberantasan vektor dengan insektisida masih belum dapat ditinggalkan.
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Dengue Haemorhagic Fever is one of the health problem in Indonesia. This disease has increased as rapidly as population density and mobilization. It also often causes an outbreak and high case fatality rate.
Additional note:Example: acceptance note from the faculty.DateCreated*:Example: publishing date, writing date. Format YYYY-MM-DDSourceURL:Internet address from where this document is taken.From where this document was taken:Example: Third Meeting of IndonesiaDLN.LanguageSelect language*:The Indonesian Government has developed a program to deal with ?Casses management and eradication of the vector causes Dengue Haemorhagic Fever (DHF)". Intensive vector eradication programme is an effort to decrease the number of areas infected by Dengue Haemorhagik Fever (DHF). Including in this program are : a. Massal Fogging, b.Selective Abatisation (SA). c. Mosquito's nests Eradication (MNE).
Kodya Dati II Bogor is one of the places that has a big problem in DHF. The environment condition in this area are supporting for vectors to spread rapidly: as well as the location is near by DKI Jakarta, which has the highest incidence of DHF in Indonesia_ Moreover Bogor' s population's mobility is very high, so that we need a punctual and accurate programme to decrease the incidence of DHF.
The purposes of this study are : 1. to measure the inclination of DHF. 2. to monitor vector of DHF by using unfolding activity . 3. to anticipate some problems in DHF eradication programme. 4. to know the impact of DHF Vector Eradication programme especially in Kodya Dati II Bogor.
The result of this study will give a positive input and basic consideration to the government in planning the best method for increasing DHF Eradication programme effectivity. Especially the effort of DHF Vector Eradication programme.
The approach of this study is observational study, which is started in 1991, the time when the intensive vector eradication programme is applied.
In analyzed the study we counted the cumulative Incidence Difference. Incidence Rate (IR) and House Index (HI) of the DHF vector's larva. We looked also the connection between rain pours and the number of rainy days to HI of the DHF vector's larva and IR of DHF. as well as the relationship between HI of the DHF vector's larva to IR of DHF by their correlation. Because of resource limitation. Kodya Dati II Bogor could not run the complete treatment to all of the endemic areas. But they only chose the area that has the highest incidence rate.
From 1991-1993, there were two of the villages that have completed all three treatments which are (MF +

SA + NNE). and other three villages only use MF + MNE treatments. However there were 17 villages only use EMN treatment , with temporer monitoring larva inspection. In 1994. only one villages that have completed treatments. Three Villages got MF + MNE treatment. and other 18 villages have EMN treatment only.

From the study we got some results ,that the intensive vector eradication program is not significantly related to the IR of DHF. but there is significant relationship between intensive vector eradication and HI of the vector's larva DHF. Consistently. MNE showed a significant relation-ship to the HI of the DHF Vector's larva. MF + SA + MNE have an insignificant relationship, also in 1993. MF + ,EMN showed an insignificant relationship.

Rainpours and the number of rainy days do not have a significant linear relation to the IR of DHF. but they have a significant linear relation to the HI of DHF vector's larva. There is no significant relation between HI of the DHF Vector's larva. and DHF incidence Rate.

Therefore, we can conclude that Intensive Vector Eradicating Programme is apart of the effort to prevent DHF. However. we need further research. in order to know how useful this program in decreasing DHF incidence by enclosing Fogging Focus variable and patient management in more width area. It is also important to examine which method has a bigger contribution in Intensive Vector Eradication Program me. Whether Massal Fogging, SA or NME. An effort to mobilize the community to join actively in eradicating DHF can also be done. However vector eradication using insecticide still can not be abandoned vet.