

**FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN
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ABSTRAK

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**HUBUNGAN FAKTOR LINGKUNGAN FISIK RUMAH, VOLUME BAK
MANDI DAN FAKTOR PERILAKU PEMBERANTASAN SARANG
NYAMUK DENGAN KEBERADAAN JENTIK NYAMUK *Aedes sp.***

Kelurahan Kertasari merupakan kelurahan dengan kasus Demam Berdarah *Dengue* (DBD) tertinggi yang ada di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Ciamis. Kejadian DBD berkaitan dengan keberadaan jentik nyamuk *Aedes*. Ketersediaan kontainer penampung air mempengaruhi kehidupan nyamuk di suatu daerah, sehingga meningkatkan risiko penyakit tular vektor. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan antara faktor lingkungan fisik rumah, volume bak mandi dan faktor perilaku Pemberantasan Sarang Nyamuk (PSN) dengan keberadaan jentik *Aedes sp.*. Jenis penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan desain *cross sectional*. Metode yang digunakan untuk mengamati keberadaan jentik pada bak mandi yaitu dengan cara *visual larva*. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara pengukuran, observasi dan wawancara. Jumlah sampel dalam penelitian ini yaitu sebanyak 356 rumah. Hasil penelitian ini menyatakan bahwa faktor yang berhubungan dengan keberadaan jentik diantaranya keberadaan kawat kasa ($p = 0,039$) dan OR = 2,084, volume bak mandi ($p = 0,027$) dan OR = 0,595 dan frekuensi menguras bak mandi ($p = 0,008$) dan OR = 2,544. Tingkat kepadatan jentik di wilayah Kelurahan Kertasari yaitu 35,1%. Variabel lain yang diteliti namun tidak berhubungan dengan keberadaan jentik diantaranya intensitas cahaya, kelembaban udara dan perilaku menaburkan bubuk larvasida. Upaya pengendalian jentik yang dapat dilakukan masyarakat yaitu memasang kawat kasa pada setiap lubang ventilasi dan rutin menguras bak mandi minimal seminggu sekali terutama bak mandi yang berukuran besar.

Kata kunci : Kelurahan Kertasari; DBD; lingkungan; PSN; jentik.

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ABSTRACT

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**THE RELATIONSHIP OF PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS,
BATHTUB VOLUME AND BEHAVIORAL FACTORS FOR MOSQUITO
NEST ERADICATION WITH THE EXISTENCE OF *Aedes sp.***

Kertasari Village is the village with the highest cases of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) in the working area of the Ciamis Health Center. The incidence of DHF is related to the presence of Aedes mosquito larvae. The availability of water storage containers affects the life of mosquitoes in an area, thereby increasing the risk of vector-borne diseases. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the physical environment of the house, bathtub volume and behavioral factors for the eradication of mosquito nests (PSN) with the presence of *Aedes sp.* larvae. This type of research uses quantitative methods with a cross sectional design. The method used to observe the presence of larvae in the bathtub is by visual larvae. Data collection techniques were carried out by means of measurement, observation and interviews. The number of samples in this study were 356 houses. The results of this study stated that the factors related to the presence of larvae included the presence of wire netting ($p = 0,039$) and OR = 2,084, the volume of the bath ($p = 0,027$) and OR = 0,595 and the frequency of draining the bath ($p = 0,008$) and OR = 2,544. Other variables studied but not related to the presence of larvae include light intensity, humidity and behavior of sprinkling larvicide powder. Efforts to control larvae that can be carried out by the community are install wire netting on each ventilation hole and routinely draining bathtub at least once a week especially in a large bath.

Keywords : Kertasari Village; DHF; environment; PSN; larva.