

## INTISARI

**Ningrum Fitria, Erifa. 2022. Hubungan Kepadatan Larva Nyamuk *Aedes aegypti* Dengan Kejadian Penyakit Demam Berdarah Dengue Di Kelurahan Mojosongo RW 34 Surakarta. Program Studi D4 Analis Kesehatan, Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas Setia Budi Surakarta.**

Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) merupakan penyakit yang disebabkan oleh infeksi nyamuk *Aedes aegypti*. Banyaknya kasus DBD dipengaruhi oleh keberadaan vektor. Kepadatan larva *Aedes aegypti* disuatu daerah menjadi indikator meningkatnya populasi nyamuk *Aedes aegypti* di daerah tersebut. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui hubungan kepadatan larva *Aedes aegypti* dengan penyakit DBD di Kelurahan Mojosongo RW 34, Surakarta.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah observasional, penelitian ini dilakukan dengan jumlah sampel 100 rumah warga dengan rancangan penelitian *cross-sectional*. Sampel diambil dengan metode *random sampling*. Pemeriksaan pada sampel larva yaitu dengan survey larva secara visual dengan metode *single larva* dan preparat diamati dibawah mikroskop. Data disajikan dalam bentuk table distribusi frekuensi dengan uji *chi-square*.

Hasil dari penelitian yaitu menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 15 rumah yang positif adanya larva *Aedes aegypti* dari 100 rumah yang diperiksa. Nilai *House Index* (HI) di RW 34 Mojosongo sebesar 15%, nilai *Countainer Index* (CI) sebesar 10,3%, nilai *Breteau Index* (BI) sebesar 16% dan untuk nilai *Angka Bebas Jentik* (ABJ) di RW 34 mojosongo sebesar 85%. Hasil interpretasi *Density Figure* (DF) di RW 34 Mojosongo menunjukkan nilai HI & BI berada di skala 3, sedangkan CI di skala 4, hal ini menunjukkan bahwa di RW 34 Mojosongo tergolong dalam resiko sedang. Pada hasil uji *chi-square* didapatkan hasil nilai signifikansi *p-value* = 1,000 (<0,05) sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa tidak ada hubungan kepadatan larva nyamuk *Aedes aegypti* dengan kejadian penyakit Demam Berdarah Dengue di Kelurahan Mojosongo RW 34, Surakarta.

**Kata kunci :** Larva *Aedes aegypti*, DBD

## ABSTRACT

**Ningrum Fitria, Erifa. 2022. Corelation between *Aedes aegypti* Mosquito Larva Density and Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever In Mojosoongo Village RW 34 Surakarta. D4 Health Analyst Study Program, Faculty of Health Sciences, Setia Budi University, Surakarta.**

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is a disease caused by infection with the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito. The number of cases of DHF is influenced by the presence of the vector . The density of *Aedes aegypti* larvae in an area is an indicator of the visit of the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito population in that area. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the density of *Aedes aegypti* larvae and dengue fever in Mojosoongo Village RW 34 Surakarta.

The research method used is observational, this study was conducted with a sample of 100 residents' houses with a cross-sectional research design. Samples were taken by random sampling method. Examination of larval samples was carried out by means of a visual larval survey using the single larvae method and the preparations were observed under a microscope. The data is presented in the form of a frequency distribution table with the chi-square test.

The results of this study showed that there were 15 houses that were positive for *Aedes aegypti* larvae from 100 houses examined. The House Index (HI) value in RW 34 Mojosoongo is 15%, the Container Index (CI) value is 10.3%, the Breteau Index (BI) value is 16% and the larva-free rate (ABJ) in RW 34 mojosoongo is 85. %. The results of the interpretation of the Density Figure (DF) in RW 34 Mojosoongo show the HI & BI values are on a scale of 3, while the CI is on a scale of 4, this shows that in RW 34 Mojosoongo it is classified as moderate risk. The results of the chi-square test showed that the significance value of p-value = 1,000 (<0.05) so that it can be said that there is no relationship between the density of *Aedes aegypti* mosquito larvae and the incidence of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever in Mojosoongo Village, RW 34, Surakarta.

Key words : *Aedes aegypti* larvae, DHF