

INTISARI

Pertiwi, Cahya Tyas. 2023. Hubungan Perilaku Pemberantasan sarang Nyamuk Dengan Angka Bebas Jentik *Aedes aegypti* di Desa Sawahan Ngemplak Boyolali. Program Studi D4 Analis Kesehatan, Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas Setia Budi Surakarta.

Penyebaran kasus Demam Berdarah Dengue di Ngemplak Boyolali menjadi fokus utama karena tingginya kejadian DBD dengan Desa Sawahan menjadi titik perhatian karena memiliki kasus tertinggi pada tahun 2022, disebabkan oleh kurangnya kesadaran masyarakat dalam Pemberantasan Sarang Nyamuk (PSN DBD) melalui gerakan 3M Plus. Diperlukan upaya masyarakat untuk memantau ABJ secara konsisten dan mengurangi risiko penularan DBD. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan perilaku Pemberantasan Sarang Nyamuk dengan angka bebas jentik *Aedes aegypti* di Desa Sawahan Ngemplak Boyolali.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik observasional dengan rancangan penelitian *cross-sectional*. Sampel diambil dengan metode *random sampling* dengan total 100 sampel. Data yang dikumpulkan diperoleh dari kuesioner Perilaku Pemberantasan Sarang Nyamuk dan keberadaan larva *Aedes aegypti* diperoleh dengan cara survey larva secara visual menggunakan metode *single larva*. Analisis data menggunakan metode *Chi-Square*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan besar persentase *House Index* 30%, *Container Index* 20%, *Breteau Index* 37% dan Angka Bebas Jentik di Desa Sawahan Ngemplak Boyolali sebesar 70% dimana hasil tersebut berada dibawah target nasional Kementrian Kesehatan yaitu $\geq 95\%$ sehingga masih ada resiko penyakit Demam Berdarah Dengue. Hasil *Chi-Square* ($p = 0,000$) ada hubungan antara perilaku Pemberantasan Sarang Nyamuk dengan Angka Bebas Jentik *Aedes aegypti* di Desa Sawahan Ngemplak Boyolali.

Kata Kunci : Perilaku PSN DBD, Angka Bebas Jentik, *Aedes aegypti*

ABSTRAK

Pertiwi, Cahya Tyas. Correlation between Mosquito Nest Eradication Behavior and *Aedes aegypti* Larvae Free Rate in Sawahan Ngemplak Boyolali Village. Bachelor's degree Program in Medical Laboratory Technology, Health Sciences Faculty, Setia Budi University.

The spread of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever cases in Ngemplak Boyolali is the main focus because of the high incidence of DHF with Sawahan Village being a point of concern because it has the highest cases in 2022, caused by a lack of public awareness in Eradicating Mosquito Nests (PSN DHF) through the 3M Plus movement. Community efforts are needed to monitor ABJ consistently and reduce the risk of DHF transmission. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between mosquito nest eradication behavior and the free number of *Aedes aegypti* larvae in Sawahan Ngemplak Boyolali village.

This research is an observational analytic research with a *cross-sectional* research design. Samples were taken by *random sampling* method with a total of 100 samples. The data collected was obtained from a questionnaire on the behavior of eradicating mosquito nests and the presence of *Aedes aegypti* larvae was obtained by visually surveying the larvae using the *single larva* method. Data analysis used the *Chi-Square* method.

The results showed that the percentage of the *House Index* was 30%, the *Container Index* was 20%, the *Breteau Index* was 37% and the Larvae Free Rate in Sawahan Ngemplak Boyolali Village was 70% where these results were below the Ministry of Health's national target of $\geq 95\%$ so there is still a risk of fever. Dengue bleeding. *Chi-Square* results ($p = 0.000$) there is a relationship between the behavior of eradicating mosquito nests and the free rate of *Aedes aegypti* larvae in Sawahan Ngemplak Boyolali Village.

Keywords: DHF PSN behavior, larva free rate, *Aedes aegypti*