

**KEPADATAN POPULASI JENTIK *Aedes sp*
DI DESA KARANGSATRIA KECAMATAN TAMBUN UTARA
BEKASI**

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ABSTRAK

Desa Karangsatria Kecamatan Tambun Utara, Bekasi menyumbang kasus Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) terbesar di Kabupaten Bekasi tahun 2017. Tingginya kasus DBD di Desa Karangsatria disebabkan oleh kepadatan penduduk dan kebiasaan membuang sampah sembarangan yang menyebabkan banyak barang-barang tidak terpakai sehingga vektor penyebab DBD meningkat. Vektor yang berperan dalam kasus DBD adalah nyamuk *Aedes sp*. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui kepadatan populasi jentik *Aedes sp* dengan menghitung nilai *House Index* (HI), *Container Index* (CI), dan *Breteau Index* (BI). Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif dengan desain *crossectional* serta teknik pengambilan sampel *purposive sampling*. Penelitian dilakukan di 100 sampel rumah di RT 02 RW 02 wilayah kerja Puskesmas Karang Satria Desa Karangsatria Kecamatan Tambun Utara, Bekasi. Dari hasil survei jentik, dapat diketahui jenis kontainer di Desa Karangsatria dan dapat dihitung indeks kepadatan populasi jentik HI, CI, dan BI kemudian, hasil dibandingkan dengan tabel *Density Figure* (DF). Berdasarkan hasil survei, kontainer yang paling banyak ditemukan jentik *Aedes sp* adalah ember plastik (58,1%) dan drum air plastik (22,6%). Nilai kepadatan populasi jentik *Aedes sp* adalah HI (59%), CI (31%), dan BI (62%). Analisa *Density Figure* berada pada risiko penularan tinggi. Berdasarkan hasil tersebut disimpulkan bahwa Desa Karangsatria Kecamatan Tambun Utara, Bekasi berada pada risiko tinggi penularan penyakit DBD.

Kata Kunci: Jentik Nyamuk, Kontainer, *House Index*, *Container Index*, *Breteau Index*, *Density Figure*

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ABSTRACT

Karangsatria Subdistrict of North Tambun Bekasi contributes the largest cases of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) in Bekasi District in 2017. The high cases of DHF in Karangsatria Village happened as a population density and the habit of littering which causes a lot of unused items increases DHF's vector. The DHF's vector is *Aedes sp* mosquito. The purpose of this research was to determine the population density of *Aedes sp* larvae by calculating the value of House Index (HI), Container Index (CI), and Breteau Index (BI). This research uses descriptive method with *cross-sectional* design and *purposive sampling*. The study was conducted in 100 houses in RT 02 RW 02 working area of Karang Satria Health Center, Karangsatria Village, North Tambun District, Bekasi. Based on the results of larvae survey show what type of container were found in Karangsatria Village and the number population density index of the HI, CI, and BI then the results were compared with the Density Figure (DF) table. Based on survey results, the most containers that were found of *Aedes sp* larvae are plastic pail (58.1%) and plastic drums (22.6%). Population density values of larvae *Aedes sp* are HI (59%), CI (31%), and BI (62%). *Density Figure* Analysis is at high risk of transmission. Based on these results it was concluded that Karangsatria Village of North Tambun District Bekasi are on high risk transmission level of dengue fever.

Keywords: Mosquito larvae, Containers, *House Index*, Container Index, Breteau Index, *Density Figure*