

ABSTRAK

INTAN AYU ANUGRAH

**FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEBERADAAN  
JENTIK *Aedes aegypti* DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS CIMALAKA  
KABUPATEN SUMEDANG**

Demam Berdarah *Dengue* (DBD) masih menjadi masalah kesehatan di dunia. Desa Cibeureum Kulon merupakan daerah dengan ABJ terendah di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Cimalaka Kabupaten Sumedang dengan angka sebesar 61,1%. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan keberadaan jentik *Aedes aegypti* di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Cimalaka. Penelitian ini bersifat kuantitatif dengan desain *cross sectional*. Sampel pada penelitian ini adalah rumah tangga yang berada di Desa Cibeureum Kulon Kecamatan Cimalaka Kabupaten Sumedang berjumlah 174 KK. Sampel diambil menggunakan teknik *cluster random sampling*. Data dianalisis secara bivariat menggunakan uji statistik *chi square*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan antara menguras bak mandi ( $p= 0,000$  OR=5,470), menutup ember ( $p= 0,000$  OR=3,769), memelihara ikan pemakan jentik di bak mandi ( $p= 0,000$  OR=0,601), jenis kontainer ( $p= 0,001$  OR= 0,309), bahan kontainer ( $p=0,000$  OR= 3,329), warna kontainer ( $p=0,000$  OR= 3,424), dan keberadaan penutup kontainer ( $p= 0,000$  OR= 4,137). Diharapkan masyarakat dapat lebih meningkatkan perilaku menguras dan menutup kontainer, memelihara ikan pemakan jentik, dan meminimalisir kontainer Non TPA.

**Kata Kunci:** DBD, ABJ, Keberadaan Jentik

**ABSTRACT**

**INTAN AYU ANUGRAH**

***FACTORS RELATED TO THE PRESENCE OF *Aedes aegypti* LARVAE IN THE WORKING AREA OF THE CIMALAKA HEALTH CENTER, SUMEDANG REGENCY***

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is still a health problem in the world. Cibeureum Kulon Village is the area with the lowest ABJ in the Cimalaka Health Center working area, Sumedang Regency with a figure of 61.1%. The aim of this research is to determine the factors related to the presence of *Aedes aegypti* larvae in the Cimalaka Community Health Center working area. This research is quantitative with a cross sectional design. The sample in this study was 174 households in Cibeureum Kulon Village, Cimalaka District, Sumedang Regency. Samples were taken using cluster random sampling technique. Data were analyzed bivariately using the chi square statistical test. The results showed that there was a relationship between draining the bathtub ( $p= 0.000$  OR=5.470), closing the bucket ( $p= 0.000$  OR=3.769), keeping larvae-eating fish in the bathtub ( $p= 0.000$  OR=0.601), container type ( $p= 0.001$  OR= 0.309), container material ( $p=0.000$  OR= 3.329), container color ( $p=0.000$  OR= 3.424), and presence of container cover ( $p= 0.000$  OR = 4.137). It is hoped that the community can further improve the behavior of draining and closing containers, raising larvae-eating fish, and minimizing Non TPA containers.

**Keyword:** DBD, ABJ, Presence of Larvae