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PROGRAM STUDI KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT
PEMINATAN KESEHATAN LINGKUNGAN
2025**

ABSTRAK

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HUBUNGAN LINGKUNGAN FISIK RUMAH, KARAKTERISTIK KONTAINER DAN PRAKTIK PEMBERANTASAN SARANG NYAMUK (PSN) DENGAN KEBERADAAN JENTIK NYAMUK *Aedes sp.*

Kelurahan Setiamulya memiliki Angka Bebas Jentik (ABJ) terendah di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Tamansari, yaitu sebesar 67,2%. Angka tersebut mencerminkan tingginya keberadaan jentik nyamuk *Aedes sp.*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara kondisi lingkungan fisik rumah, karakteristik kontainer, serta praktik Pemberantasan Sarang Nyamuk (PSN) dengan keberadaan jentik nyamuk *Aedes sp.* Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah cross-sectional, dengan populasi sebanyak 3.133 Kepala Keluarga (KK) yang merupakan warga Kelurahan Setiamulya. Sampel yang diambil sebanyak 355 KK, yang mewakili masyarakat di kelurahan tersebut. Sampel dipilih menggunakan *proportional random sampling* dari tiap RW dengan mengundi menggunakan metode *spin wheel*. Variabel bebas meliputi: pencahayaan, kelembaban, suhu udara, pH air, suhu air, volume air, letak kontainer, bahan kontainer, warna kontainer, dan frekuensi pengurasan. Variabel terikat adalah keberadaan jentik nyamuk *Aedes sp.*. Data dikumpulkan melalui observasi, pengukuran, dan kuesioner dengan instrumen berupa senter, luxmeter, thermohygrometer, pH meter, termometer air, dan meteran. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji *chi-square* dan *fisher's exact*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa variabel yang berhubungan signifikan dengan keberadaan jentik nyamuk *Aedes sp.* adalah kelembaban udara ($p = 0,028$; OR = 8,138), volume air ($p = 0,000$; OR = 2,820), letak kontainer ($p = 0,002$; OR = 0,265), bahan kontainer ($p = 0,000$; OR = 3,771), dan frekuensi pengurasan ($p = 0,000$; OR = 14,293). Sementara itu, pencahayaan, suhu udara, suhu air, pH air, dan warna kontainer tidak menunjukkan hubungan yang signifikan. Sebagai upaya pengendalian, disarankan masyarakat Kelurahan Setiamulya untuk menguras kontainer secara rutin, menjaga sirkulasi udara di dalam rumah, dan memperhatikan kebersihan kontainer besar maupun yang berbahan kasar seperti semen.

Kata Kunci : Kelurahan Setiamulya; jentik; lingkungan; kontainer; PSN.

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ENVIRONMENT HEALTH
2025**

ABSTRACT

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THE RELATIONSHIP OF PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT FACTORS CONTAINER CHARACTERISTICS, AND MOSQUITO BREEDING ERADICATION PRACTICES (PSN) WITH THE PRESENCE OF Aedes sp. LARVAE.

Setiamulya Subdistrict has the lowest Larval-Free Index (ABJ) in the working area of Tamansari Public Health Center, recorded at 67.2%. This figure reflects a high presence of Aedes sp. mosquito larvae. This study aims to analyze the relationship between the physical environmental conditions of houses, container characteristics, and Mosquito Nest Eradication (PSN) practices with the presence of Aedes sp. mosquito larvae. The research design used is cross-sectional, with a population of 3,133 Heads of Families (KK) who are residents of Setiamulya Subdistrict. A sample of 355 KK is taken, representing the community in the kelurahan. The sample is selected using proportional random sampling from each neighborhood unit (RW) by drawing lots using the spin wheel method. The independent variables include: lighting, humidity, air temperature, water pH, water temperature, water volume, container placement, container material, container color, and frequency of cleaning. The dependent variable is the presence of Aedes sp. larvae. Data are collected through observation, measurement, and questionnaires using instruments such as flashlights, lux meters, thermohygrometers, pH meters, water thermometers, and measuring tapes. Data analysis is conducted univariately and bivariately using chi-square and Fisher's exact tests. The results show that the variables significantly associated with the presence of Aedes sp. larvae are air humidity ($p = 0.028$; OR = 8.138), water volume ($p = 0.000$; OR = 2.820), container placement ($p = 0.002$; OR = 0.265), container material ($p = 0.000$; OR = 3.771), and frequency of cleaning ($p = 0.000$; OR = 14.293). Meanwhile, lighting, air temperature, water temperature, water pH, and container color do not show significant relationships. As a control effort, it is recommended that the residents of Setiamulya Subdistrict regularly drain their containers, maintain air circulation inside their homes, and pay attention to the cleanliness of both large containers and those made of coarse materials such as cement.

Keywords : Setiamulya Village; larva; environment; kontainer; PSN.