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PROGRAM STUDI KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT
PEMINATAN KESEHATAN LINGKUNGAN
2025**

ABSTRAK

**DANIS HENDRIANA
HUBUNGAN SANITASI LINGKUNGAN FISIK RUMAH DAN PRAKTIK
PEMBERATASAN SARANG NYAMUK (PSN) DENGAN KEBERADAAN
JENTIK NYAMUK *Aedes sp.***

Kelurahan Cibunigeulis memiliki Angka Bebas Jentik (ABJ) terendah di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Bungursari, yaitu sebesar 80%. Angka tersebut mencerminkan tingginya keberadaan jentik nyamuk *Aedes sp.*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara lingkungan fisik rumah serta praktik Pemberantasan Sarang Nyamuk (PSN) dengan keberadaan jentik nyamuk *Aedes sp.* Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah *cross-sectional*. Populasi merupakan Kepala Keluarga (KK) di Kelurahan Cibunigeulis berjumlah 2.358 Kepala Keluarga (KK). Jumlah sampel yang diambil sebanyak 342 KK. Sampel diambil dengan teknik *propotional random sampling*. Kemudian sampel dibagi ke dalam tiap RW menggunakan *simple random sampel* dengan mengundi memakai metode *spin wheel*. Variabel bebas meliputi kelembapan, pencahayaan, suhu air, suhu udara, frekuensi menguras bak mandi, lokasi bak mandi dan penggunaan larvasida. Variabel terikat adalah keberadaan jentik nyamuk *Aedes sp.*. Data dikumpulkan melalui observasi, pengukuran, dan kuesioner dengan instrumen berupa senter, luxmeter, thermohyrometer dan waterthermometer. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji *chi-square*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa variabel yang berhubungan signifikan dengan keberadaan jentik nyamuk *Aedes sp.* adalah kelembaban udara ($p = 0,016$; OR = 0,385), pencahayaan ($p = 0,001$; OR = 12,087), frekuensi menguras ($p = 0,001$; OR = 0,069), lokasi bak mandi ($p = 0,001$; OR = 0,330), penggunaan larvasida ($p = 0,001$; OR = 6,602). Sementara itu, suhu air dan suhu udara tidak menunjukkan hubungan yang signifikan. Sebagai upaya pengendalian, disarankan masyarakat Kelurahan Cibunigeulis untuk mengupayakan ruangan tetap terang dengan memaksimalkan cahaya ruangan, menggunakan larvasida pada bak mandi, membuka ventilasi ruangan secara rutin agar mengurangi kelembapan, membersihkan bak mandi didalam ruangan dan menguras secara rutin serta memperhatikan kebersihan bak mandi yang berbahan kasar seperti semen.

Kata Kunci : Kelurahan Cibunigeulis; jentik; lingkungan; Bak Mandi; PSN.

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2025**

ABSTRACT

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PHYSICAL HOUSEHOLD ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION AND MOSQUITO BREEDING SITE ELIMINATION PRACTICES (PSN) WITH THE PRESENCE OF *Aedes sp.* MOSQUITO LARVAE

Cibunigeulis Village has the lowest Larvae-Free Rate (LFR) in the Bungursari Community Health Center working area, which is 80%. This figure reflects the high presence of *Aedes sp.* mosquito larvae. This study aims to analyze the relationship between the physical environment of the house and the practice of Mosquito Breeding Site Control (MBSC) with the presence of *Aedes sp.* mosquito larvae. The research design used is cross-sectional. The population consisted of 2,358 households in the Cibunigeulis sub-district. A total of 342 households were sampled using proportional random sampling. The samples were then divided into each neighborhood unit (RW) using simple random sampling with a spin wheel method. The independent variables included humidity, lighting, water temperature, air temperature, frequency of bathing tub cleaning, location of bathing tubs, and use of larvicide. The dependent variable was the presence of *Aedes sp.* mosquito larvae. Data were collected through observation, measurement, and questionnaires using instruments such as flashlights, luxmeters, thermohygrometers, and water thermometers. Data analysis was performed univariately and bivariately using the chi-square test. The results showed that the variables significantly associated with the presence of *Aedes sp.* mosquito larvae were air humidity ($p = 0.016$; OR = 0,385), lighting ($p = 0.001$; OR = 12,087), flushing frequency ($p = 0.001$; OR = 0,069), bathtub location ($p = 0.001$; OR = 0,330), and larvicide use ($p = 0.001$; OR = 6,602). Meanwhile, water temperature and air temperature did not show a significant relationship. As a control measure, it is recommended that the community of Cibunigeulis Village keep rooms well-lit by maximizing room lighting, use larvicides in bathtubs, open room ventilation regularly to reduce humidity, clean bathtubs indoors and drain them regularly, and pay attention to the cleanliness of bathtubs made of rough materials such as cement.

Keywords: Cibunigeulis Village; mosquito larvae; environment; bathtubs; PSN.