

**FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEBERADAAN  
JENTIK NYAMUK *Aedes aegypti* SEBAGAI VEKTOR PENULAR DBD  
DI KELURAHAN KRANGGAN KABUPATEN TEMANGGUNG TAHUN  
2017**

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**ABSTRAK**

Angka Bebas Jentik (ABJ) merupakan indeks pengukuran persentase populasi jentik nyamuk. Target ABJ Puskesmas Kranggan tahun 2016 sebesar 95%. Namun hal tersebut belum tercapai, karena ABJ di Puskesmas tersebut sebesar 91,43%. DKK, Puskesmas, dan masyarakat berupaya mewujudkan target capaian ABJ.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode observasional analitik kuantitatif dengan pendekatan Cross Sectional, data primer dan data sekunder yang diolah dan dianalisis menggunakan uji statistik Chi Square. Sampel yang digunakan berjumlah 95 responden Ibu Rumah Tangga dengan 114 kontainer.

Hasil statistik menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan antara jenis kontainer ( $p=0,018$ ) dan pH air ( $p=0,000$ ) dengan keberadaan jentik, sedangkan tidak ada hubungan antara tindakan PSN ( $p=0,266$ ), warna kontainer ( $p=0,988$ ), suhu air ( $p=0,675$ ), kelembaban udara ( $p=0,997$ ), dan pencahayaan ( $p=0,311$ ) dengan keberadaan jentik.

Petugas kesehatan dan masyarakat perlu memperhatikan tempat-tempat penampungan air, agar tidak ada lagi jentik nyamuk, karena masih ditemukan keberadaan jentik nyamuk *Aedes aegypti*.

Kata Kunci : tindakan PSN, jenis kontainer, warna kontainer, suhu air, kelembaban udara, pH air, pencahayaan, dan keberadaan jentik.

**FACTORS RELATED WITH THE EXISTENCE OF AEDES AEGYPTI  
MOSQUITO AS A VECTOR OF DHF TREATMENT IN KRANGGAN  
VILLAGES OF TEMANGGUNG DISTRICT ON 2017**

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**ABSTRACT**

Larvae free index is an measurement of larvae population of mosquito. Target of larvae free index in Kranggan primary health care in 2016 was 95%, but was not achieved causes by the index was 91,43%. Health department, PHC and community collaborated to achieve the target.

The study was quantitative analytic observasional with cross sectional approach. Primary and secondary data processed and analyzed with Chi Square. Sample was 95 housewives with 114 containers.

Results showed that a significant correlation of kind of containers ( $p=0,018$ ) and water pH ( $0,000$ ) with the existence of larvae of *Aedes aegypti*. While, no significant correlation among mosquito's nest eradication ( $p=0,266$ ), container's color ( $p=0,988$ ), water temperature ( $p=0,675$ ), humidity ( $p=0,997$ ), and lighting ( $p=0,311$ ) with the existence of larvae of *Aedes aegypti*.

Suggested to staff and community to observe water container in the minimize number of larvae index.

**Keyword** : PSN action, container type, container color, water temperature, air humidity, water pH, lighting, and presence of larvae.