

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN *BREEDING PLACES* DAN *CONTAINER INDEX* DENGAN KEJADIAN DBD DI BANDAR LAMPUNG

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Latar Belakang : Penyakit Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) merupakan salah satu penyakit infeksi yang menjadi masalah kesehatan cukup serius di dunia. Penyakit DBD masih merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan masyarakat yang utama di Indonesia. Pada tahun 2018 tercatat sebanyak 65.602 kasus kejadian DBD dengan jumlah kematian sebanyak 467 orang. Peningkatan dan penyebaran kasus DBD dapat disebabkan oleh perubahan iklim, kelembapan udara, kepadatan hunian, kepadatan nyamuk serta factor epidemiologi lainnya.

Metode : Subjek yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini berdasarkan *consecutive sampling*, didapatkan sebanyak 26 subjek pada kelompok kasus penderita infeksi dengue dan 26 subjek pada kelompok kontrol. Peneliti ini melakukan observasi ke rumah subjek dan melihat jentik nyamuk di tempat-tempat yang terdapat genangan air. Hasil *breeding places* didapatkan dari ada dan tidaknya jentik di tempat penampungan air sedangkan hasil *container index* didapatkan dari jumlah tempat penampungan air yang terdapat jentik dibagi dengan jumlah seluruh tempat penampungan air yang diperiksa dan dinyatakan dalam persen untuk dilihat kepadatan jentik di tabel *density figure*.

Hasil : Hasil analisis dengan uji *chi square* antara *breeding places* dengan kejadian DBD di Bandar Lampung didapatkan hasil p value 0,002 dan analisis dengan uji *chi square* antara *container index* dengan kejadian DBD di Bandar Lampung didapatkan hasil p value 0,002

Kesimpulan : Terdapat hubungan bermakna antara *breeding places* dan *container index* dengan kejadian DBD di Bandar Lampung

Kata Kunci : *breeding places*, *container index*, infeksi dengue

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN BREEDING PLACES AND CONTAINER INDEX TO THE INCIDENCE OF DBD IN BANDAR LAMPUNG

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Background: Dengue fever is an infectious disease that is a serious health problem in the world. DHF is still one of the major public health problems in Indonesia. In 2018, there were 65,602 cases of DHF with 467 deaths. The increase and spread of DHF cases can be caused by climate change, air humidity, occupancy density, mosquito density and other epidemiological factors.

Methods: Subjects used in this study were based on consecutive sampling, there were 26 subjects in the case group with dengue infection and 26 subjects in the control group. This researcher made observations to the subject's house and saw mosquito larvae in places where there was stagnant water. The results of breeding places were obtained from the presence and absence of larvae in water reservoirs while the results of the container index were obtained from the number of water reservoirs that contained larvae divided by the total number of water reservoirs examined and expressed in percent to see the density of larvae in the density figure table.

Results: The results of the analysis with the chi square test between breeding places and the incidence of DHF in Bandar Lampung showed a p value of 0.002 and the results of the analysis with the chi square test between the container index and the incidence of DHF in Bandar Lampung showed a p value of 0.002.

Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between breeding places and container index to the incidence of DHF in Bandar Lampung.

Keywords: breeding places, container index, dengue infection