ABSTRACT

EFFECTIVENESS TEST OF TEMPHOST AGAINST LARVAE INSTAR III OF Aedes sp STRAIN OF BANDAR LAMPUNG

By

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Dengue Hemoraghic Fever is one of several infectious diseases being health problem of the world especially developing countries. This disease is still a endemic in more than 100 countries and half of the world population threatened by it. Disease outbreks DHF implicated broad against loss material and moral as the cost of hospital and patient treatment, lost productivity, and mortality. Control of mosquiti as the vector can do by physical control, chemical control, genetic control, and integrated control. Larvasida is currently the most widely used to control the larvae of Aedes sp is temephos. However, the use of insecticides in a prolonged period can cause resistance.

The purpose of this research is to know the effectiveness of temephos against Aedes sp strain of Bandar Lampung. This research carried out in Laboratorium of Parasitologi, in October to November 2010 with sample from three village. That’s village are Rajabasa (endemic), Pinang Jaya (sporadic), and Kedaung (potential). The test do with giving prefential treatment on the concentration of 4 groups and one control group was observed for 24 hours. The range of concentrations used are ; 0.005 mg/L, 0.01 mg/L, 0.02 mg/L and 0.03 mg/L and aquades as control. All treatment and control use there times repetition and each contains 20 larvae
instar III of Aedes sp. The results are analyzed by probit. The result, temephos is still effectives against larvae of Aedes sp strain of Bandar Lampung with $\text{LC}_{99}$ in 24 hours are 0.011 mg/L (Pinang Jaya), 0.010 mg/L (Kedaung), and 0.012 mg/L (Rajabasa).

Key words: temephos, Larva Aedes sp, resistance