

GAMBARAN JENIS LARVA NYAMUK DI DAERAH PEDURUNGAN KIDUL SEMARANG

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ABSTRAK

Penyakit menular yang disebabkan oleh nyamuk seperti demam berdarah dengue (DBD), malaria, *filariasis* (kaki gajah), dan *Japanese B. Encephalitis*, masih menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat Indonesia. Di daerah kelurahan Pedurungan Kidul tercatat sebagai wilayah dengan IR (*Insiden Rate*) demam berdarah dengue (DBD) tertinggi di Kota Semarang. Pengendalian vektor dilakukan untuk mengurangi atau menekan populasi vektor serendah mungkin. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis larva nyamuk yang ditemukan di tempat penampungan air dan lingkungan sekitar, serta menghitung kepadatan larva nyamuk. Hasil identifikasi larva dapat menunjukkan populasi nyamuk dewasa.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan di 50 rumah yang berada di Kelurahan Pedurungan Kidul Semarang. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa jenis larva nyamuk yang ditemukan adalah larva *Aedes aegypti* sebanyak 60,3% dan larva *Culex* sebanyak 39,7%. Wilayah ini berisiko tinggi untuk penularan DBD dengan kepadatan larva nyamuk *Aedes aegypti* masing-masing untuk House Index (HI) adalah 64%, Container Index (CI) adalah 59,6% dan Breteau Index (BI) 56%.

Kata kunci : vektor penyakit, larva nyamuk, kepadatan larva

THE SPECIES OF MOSQUITO LARVAE FOUND IN PEDURUNGAN KIDUL SEMARANG

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ABSTRACT

Infectious diseases caused by vectors, such as Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF), Malaria, Elephantiasis and Japanese B. Encephalitis, are still public health problems in Indonesia. Pedurungan Kidul is recorded as a region with the highest Incidence Rate of dengue fever (DHF) in Semarang. Vector control is performed to reduce or suppress the vector population to the lowest possible level. The purpose of this study was to identify the species of mosquito larvae in water reservoirs and surrounding environments, as well as to compute the density of mosquito larvae. The population of adult mosquitoes can be shown by the result of larvae identification. The method used in this study was a descriptive research. The sampling was conducted in 50 houses located in Pedurungan Kidul, Semarang. The result showed that the species of mosquito larvae that were found are *Aedes Aegypti* (60.3%) and *Culex Sp* (39.7%). This area has a high risk in dengue fever transmission with the density of mosquito larvae for House Index (HI) 64%, Container Index (CI) 59,6% and Breteau Index (BI) 56%.

Keywords: vector borne diseases, mosquito larvae, larvae density