

PERBEDAAN PRAKTIK PSN DAN ANGKA BEBAS JENTIK (ABJ) DI DESA
PERCONTOHAN DBD DAN DESA NON PERCONTOHAN DBD
DI KABUPATEN BANTUL

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Penyakit Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan masyarakat di Indonesia yang cenderung semakin luas penyebarannya. Data Angka Bebas Jentik (ABJ) tahun 2003 di desa percontohan DBD dan desa non percontohan DBD Kabupaten Bantul tahun 2003 masih di bawah 95% dan ABJ tersebut masih belum aman dari penularan penyakit DBD. Dalam penelitian ini penulis ingin mengetahui perbedaan praktik PSN dan perbedaan Angka Bebas Jentik desa percontohan DBD dan desa non percontohan DBD di Kabupaten Bantul.

Jenis Penelitian adalah *Comparative research*, menggunakan metode survei dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah 100 rumah dan 100 responden pada masing-masing desa yang terdapat di 7 desa percontohan DBD dan 7 desa non percontohan DBD. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan pencuplikan secara purposif. Variabel bebas adalah praktik PSN pada desa percontohan DBD dan praktik PSN desa non percontohan DBD, variabel terikat adalah Angka Bebas Jentik. Perhitungan statistik dilakukan dengan program SPSS *for Windows* versi 10.0, dengan tingkat kemaknaan untuk menolak H_0 adalah $< 0,05$. Analisis bivariat dengan uji Mann-Whitney.

Hasil Penelitian menunjukkan bahwa praktik PSN di desa percontohan DBD dengan kategori baik untuk menguras 42,3%, menutup 46,7% mengubur 19,0% dan desa non percontohan DBD kategori baik untuk menguras 27,6%, menutup 34,4%, mengubur 43,7%. Rata-rata ABJ desa percontohan DBD 93,0% dan desa non percontohan DBD 58,15%. Dari uji statistik dengan U-test diperoleh *p-value* $0,001 < 0,05$, ada perbedaan praktik PSN desa percontohan DBD dan desa non percontohan DBD. Dari uji statistik dengan U-test diperoleh *p-value* $0,002 < 0,05$. Ada perbedaan ABJ desa percontohan DBD dan desa non percontohan DBD, sehingga pemberantasan dan penanggulangan nyamuk penular DBD dengan menerapkan desa percontohan DBD di Kabupaten Bantul perlu diteruskan.

Kata Kunci: Praktik PSN, Angka Bebas Jentik, DBD,

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MOSQUITO PRACTICE (PSN) AND LARVA-FREE INDEX (ABJ) IN DENGUE HAEMORRHAGIC FEVER MODEL VILLAGE AND IN DENGUE HAEMORRHAGIC FEVER NON-MODEL VILLAGE IN BANTUL DISTRICT

Abstract

The Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever is one of the community health problems in Indonesia that tend to increase its spreads. The data of Larva-Free Index (ABJ) at 2003 in Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever model village and Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever non-model village in Bantul District was less than 95%. This Larva-Free Index level was unsafe from Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever spreads.

In this research the writer wants to identify the difference between mosquito nest elimination practice and larva-free index in Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever model village and in Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever non-model village in Bantul District. The research was comparative research using survey method with cross sectional approach. The samples of this research are 100 houses and 100 respondents in each village, in 7 Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever of model villages and 7 Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever of non-model villages. The samples are taken purposively. The independent variables are Mosquito Nest Elimination Practice in Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever model village and Mosquito Nest Elimination Practice in Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever non-model village. The dependent variable is Larva-Free Index. Statistical analysis was done using SPSS For Windows Version 10.0. The level of significance to reject the H_0 was less than 0,05. The bivariate analysis was done using Mann-Whitney test.

The result of the research shows that good category of Mosquito Nest Elimination Practice in Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever model village for draining is 42,3%, for covering is 46,7%, for burring is 19%. Meanwhile in Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever non-model village the good category of Mosquito Nest Elimination Practice for draining is 27,6%, for covering is 34,4%, for burring is 43,7%. The average of Larva-Free Index in Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever model village is 93,0% and in Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever non-model village is 58,14%. The p-value of Mann-Whitney test of Mosquito Nest Elimination Practice is $0,001 < 0,05$. This value shows that there is difference between Mosquito Nest Elimination Practice in Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever model village and Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever non-model village. The p-value of Mann-Whitney test of Larva-Free Index is $0,002 < 0,05$. This value shows that there is a difference between the Larva-Free Index in Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever model village and in Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever non-model village. All of the result brings the conclusion that the fight and the prevention mosquito of Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever as implemented in Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever model village in Bantul District need to be continued.

Key Word: Mosquito nest elimination practice, Larva-Free Index, Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever.