

## ABSTRAK

**Lilik Irianto Hadisaputro**, 2009. Faktor-faktor Lingkungan Tempat Penampungan Air (TPA) yang Berhubungan dengan Keberadaan Jentik Nyamuk *Aedes Aegypti* di Desa Katekan Kabupaten Grobogan. Skripsi. Jurusan Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat. Fakultas Ilmu Keolahragaan, Universitas Negeri Semarang. Pembimbing I. Dra. Henny Setyawati, M.Si, Pembimbing II. Arum Siwiendrayanti, SKM.

**Kata Kunci** :Lingkungan Tempat Penampungan Air (TPA) , Jentik *Aedes aegypti*

Penyebaran penyakit melalui 3 faktor jalan penularan (Rout of Transmission ) yaitu: *Agent* (penyebab penyakit), *Host* (induk semang), dan *Environment* (lingkungan). Salah satu penyakit yang penyebarany melalui 3 faktor diatas adalah nyamuk *Aedes aegypti*. Berdasarkan data rekapitulasi Pemantauan Jentik Berkala (PJB) yang di lakukan oleh Puskesmas Brati di Desa Katekan dapatkan HI=22,7%, CI=45%, dan ABJ=77,5%, sebagai indikator keberadaan jentik *Aedes aegypti* di tempat Penampungan Air (TPA) milik warga. Permasalahan dalam penelitian ini adalah faktor-faktor lingkungan tempat penampungan air seperti apa yang berhubungan dengan keberadaan jentik nyamuk *Aedes aegypti*? Dengan tujuan mengetahui jenis peruntukan TPA, letak penempatan TPA, jenis sumber air, suplai air, warna TPA, tekstur bahan TPA, kebiasaan membersihkan TPA, kebiasaan menutup TPA, dan kebiasaan membuang barang bekas dengan keberadaan jentik nyamuk *Aedes aegypti*.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah *observasional* dengan menggunakan desain *cross sectional*. Popualasi dalam penelitian ini adalah rumah di desa Katekan dengan jumlah sebanyak 2150 rumah. Teknik pengambilan sampel dengan menggunakan minimum sampel size, didapat sampel sebanyak 92 rumah. Instrumen dalam penelitian ini adalah senter, untuk pengamatan jentik, koesioner dan check list. Data dari hasil penelitian ini di analisis dengan uji *Chi-Squar*.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian 33,3% dari 96 TPA milik warga desa katekan positif jentik *Aedes aegypti*. Dari sembilan faktor diatas yang berhubungan dengan keberadaan jentik *Aedes aegypti* adalah: suplai air dalam TPA ( $p=0,001$ ), warna TPA ( $p=0,001$ ), kebiasaan membersihkan TPA ( $p=0,001$ ), kebiasaan menutup TPA ( $p=0,001$ ) sedangkan jenis peruntukan penggunaan TPA, letak penempatan TPA, jenis sumber air, tekstur bahan TPA, kebiasaan membuang barang bekas tidak berhubungan dengan keberadaan jentik nyamuk *Aedes aegypti*.

Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah: 1. Ada hubungan antara suplai air dalam TPA dengan keberadaab jentik *Aedes aegypti*, 2. Ada hubungan antara warna TPA dengan keberadaab jentik *Aedes aegypti*, 3. Ada hubungan antara kebiasaan membersihkan TPA dengan keberadaan jentik nyamuk *Aedes aegypti*, 4. Ada hubungan antara kebiasaan menutup TPA dengan keberadaan jentik nyamuk *Aedes aegypti*.

## ABSTRACT

**Lilik Irianto Hadisaputro**, 2009. The correlation between environment factors of the reservoir and the existence of *Aedes aegypti*'s larva in Katekan village, Grobogan. Scrip. Public Health Science Departmen. Sport Science Faculty. Semarang State University. First advisor: Dra. Henny Setyawati, M.Si; Second Advisor: Arum Siwiendrayanti, S.KM.

**keywords:** water reservoir, *Aedes Aegypti*'s larva

The rout of transmission of diseases can be through three factors of distribution: Agent, Host, and Environment. One disease in which its distribution is through those three factors above is the species of mosquitos, which is known as *Aedes aegypti*. Based on the recapitulation data of PJB conducted by Puskesmas Brati in Katekan village, the result is as follows: HI=22.7%, CI=45%, and ABJ=77.5% as indicators of the *Aedes aegypti*'s existence in the local people's water reservoir. The issue to be found out in this research is about the environment factors of what kind of water reservoir that are related to the existence of larva of *Aedes aegypti*? The objective of this study is to find out the intention of thewater reservoir, its location, types of water, water supply, reservoir colors, material texture of the reservoir, habits of cleaning the reservoir, habits of closing the reservoir, and habits of throwing away the used in relation with the existence of *Aedes aegypti*'s larva.

This research is an observational research using *cross sectional* design. The population of this research is from houses in Katekan with all total 2150 houses. The sampling technique that is used is the minimum sample size, with total 92 houses as the sample. The instrument of this research is torch. It is used in observing the larva, questionnaires and the check list. The data from the research is analyzed with *Chi-Squar*.

Based on the research's result, 33.3% of those 96 houses contain the *Aedes aegypti*'s larva. From the factors connected with the existence of *Aedes aegypti*'s larva are: Reservoir's water supply ( $p=0.001$ ), habits of closing the reservoir (0.001). Meanwhile, the reservoir usage, reservoir's location, types of the resource of water, reservoir's material texture, habits of throwing away the used are not connected with the existence of *Aedes aegypti*'s larva.

The conclusions drawn from the research are as follows:

1. There is a corelation between reservoir's water supply with the existence of *Aedes aegypti*'s larva,
2. There is a corelation between the reservoir's colors with the *Aedes aegypti*'s larva.
3. There is a corelation between habits of cleaning the reservoir with the existence of *Aedes aegypti*'s larva.

There is a corelation between habits of closing the reservoir with the existence of *Aedes aegypti*'s larva. There should be enough sun light in the reservoir. It is also strongly advised that the people should control the water circulation, clean the reservoir, and close the reservoir as in the 3M Program so that the program held by the government can be succesively performed.