

ABSTRACT

PRACTICE, AND LARVAL INDICES TOWARDS DENGUE FEVER IN KLOPOSEPULUH VILLAGE, SUKODONO DISTRICT, SIDOARJO IN MARCH - MAY 2016.

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*Practice, and larval indices are the risk factors of dengue fever. **Objective:** To identify the risk factors of practice, and larval indices to the incidence of dengue fever in Kloposepuluh village, Sukodono, Sidoarjo. **Method:** An analytic observational study with case-control design was conducted in 30 cases (respondents who had suffered from dengue fever) and 30 controls (respondents who had not suffered from dengue fever) in Kloposepuluh village, Sukodono, Sidoarjo in March-May 2016. The practice were taken by questionnaire and informed consent. The larval indices were measured by observing in each container inside house, in which contain of Aedes larvae or not. Aedes larvae were identified under microscope. **Result and Discussion:** In total of 60 respondents divided into two groups, control and case, by equal numbers showed that low people practice to prevent dengue fever was also highly in case group (78.6% versus 21.4%, $p=0.030$). The larval indices in case group were higher than control group (78.6% versus 21.4%, $p=0.30$). Those suggested that low people practice, and high larval indices contribute to the incidence of dengue fever in Kloposepuluh village, Sukodono, Sidoarjo in March-May 2016. Thus the health education of dengue fever for people prevention needs to be conducted intensively by the health staffs of Sukodono primary health care.*

Keywords: Practice, larval indices, dengue fever, Sukodono district, Sidoarjo.