

**ABSTRACT**

**Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever Vector Control Evaluation on Endemic Areas  
in South Kalimantan Province Year 2010  
(Case Study In Banjarbaru Municipal and Banjar Regency)**

DHF disease is still remain become a problem in Indonesia because of it morbidity and mortality each year is quite high. The DHF vector control programs target indicators achievement nationwide during the years 2007-2008, has still achieved yet. The free number larvae for 2007-2008 was not managed to reach the target (> 95%), as well as the percentage incidence of DHF are handled according to standard, has not reached the target (80%). The purpose of this study was to determine the outcome of the evaluation Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever vector control including periodic inspection larvae, the eradication of mosquito breeding and extension in endemic areas in South Kalimantan province in 2010. This study was a descriptive study to describe the implementation of vector control program on the incidence of dengue fever. The research was conducted in March-May 2010 and located in the Banjarbaru municipal and the Banjar District South Kalimantan Province. Location was choosed based on considerations of the highest and lowest cases of the DHF disease. The data used in this study consisted of primary data on inputs, processes, and outputs the implementation of DHF vector control programs obtained by carrying out a questionnaire and indept interview with stake holders and secondary data from the Health Department the Banjarbaru municipal and the Banjar District, that included DHF incidence data and results Free larvae rate coverage- in 2010. The results showed that the input in the Banjarbaru municipal (include training, staff knowledge and facilities availability), supervision and execution of the output (program scope) was not appropriate, where in the Banjar district health centers indicates that the inputs (including training, staff knowledge, and avaibility funds, tools, implementation guidelines), the process of planning, implementation and supervision as well as output (program scope) was not appropriate. Efforts to improve dengue vector control programs that can be done are: DHF vector control training for clinic staff and cadre of sustainable, improve the effectiveness of distribution facilities or equipment dengue vector control activities, Activities of making guidance implementation trainings, planning and activities implementation improvement and supervision improvement of dengue vector control.

Key words: DHF vector control program, Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever