ABSTRACT

Dengue fever is such virus disease that is spread by Aedes aegypti mosquitoes as the vector and still be serious problem of public health in Indonesia, especially. Vaccination for this disease has not been found yet, thus, the appropriate solvency is to exterminate its nest. This research is for all purpose to analyze factors that deal with the existence of Aedes aegypti larva in Pegirian distric RW IV.

Cross sectional method is utilized in this research. The research subjects are taken from 100 houses in Pegirian distric, Surabaya through Simple random sampling. The Data collection techniques are interview by questionnaire and observation. The research variables being observed are the implementation of PSN-DBD, types of water reservation, breeding area which is not water reservation, solid waste littering area, selective abatesation, and Dengue fever illness history. Those six variables will be tested using Chi Square test with the significance level of 5 %.

Based on the research findings, it is found that there is significance correlation between mosquitoes larva and PSN-DBD (p= 0.000), types of water reservation (p=0.000), and breeding area non water reservation (p=0.028). On the other hand, three other variables does not have significant correlation, they are solid waste littering area (p=0.501), selective abatesation (p=0.131) and dengue fever illness history (p=0.578).

The conclusion can be drawn as there is significant correlation between the existence of Aedes aegypti larva and the implementation of PSN-DBD, types of water reservation, breeding area which is not including water reservation, solid waste littering area, selective abatesation, and Dengue fever illness history in Pegirian distric RW IV, Surabaya. Therefore, the government and public health service area need to campaign more regarding PSN-DBD program as an attempt to decrease the amount of aedes aegypti larva which will decrease the risk of dengue fever.

Key words: dengue fever, PSN-DBD, water reservation, Aedes aegypti.