

Etik Ainun Rohmah, 2013. Fluktuasi Populasi Larva *Aedes aegypti* pada berbagai Jenis Tempat Perkembangbiakan di Rumah Penderita DBD. Skripsi ini di bawah bimbingan Drs. Noer Moehammadi, M.Kes dan Drs. Salamun, M.Kes. Program S-1 Biologi, Departemen Biologi, Fakultas Sains dan Teknologi, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya.

ABSTRAK

Penyakit Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) merupakan penyakit endemis di Surabaya. Penyebabnya adalah virus Dengue ditransmisikan oleh nyamuk *Aedes aegypti*. Tujuan penelitian mengetahui fluktuasi populasi *Aedes aegypti* dan jenis tempat perkembangbiakannya. Penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif-eksploratif, metode *systematic random sampling* dan “*all larvae*”, dilakukan pada musim hujan Februari – Mei 2013, interval 2 minggu sekali sejumlah enam kali sampling pada tempat perkembangbiakan di dalam dan di luar pada 10 rumah, kelurahan Dukuh Setro, Surabaya, titik pusat sampling adalah rumah penderita DBD. Pemilihan rumah sebagai subjek penelitian dengan jarak 100m dari rumah penderita. Hasilnya adalah *House Index* (HI), *Container Index* (CI), *Larval Density Index* (LDI), Angka Bebas Jentik (ABJ), menunjukkan angka awal tinggi (HI=80%, CI= 42%, LDI= 295,5 larva/rumah, ABJ=20%), menurun sampai akhir penelitian (HI= 30%, CI= 8%, LDI= 36,3 larva/rumah, ABJ=70%). Angka *Density Figure* dari WHO, menunjukkan bahwa awal HI > 9, CI > 9, sedangkan akhir penelitian HI = 5, CI = 3, berarti daerah itu tergolong tinggi terancam penularan DBD (Ancaman penularan tinggi bila *Density Figure* \geq 5). Peringkat jenis tempat perkembangbiakan *Aedes aegypti* dalam rumah adalah bak mandi, gentong, *dispenser*, vas bunga, dan mangkuk bekas. Luar rumah: alas pot bunga, ban bekas, pot bunga, alas AC, dan talang rumah, bahan dasarnya yang disukai berturut-turut: keramik, plastik, semen, karet, logam, dan tanah.

Kata kunci: Larva *Aedes aegypti*, Fluktuasi populasi *Aedes aegypti*, Jenis tempat perkembangbiakan, Musim hujan.

Etik Ainun Rohmah, 2013. The Fluctuation of *Aedes aegypti* Larvae Population and Kind of Breeding Places in DHF Patients Houses. The advisors of this final project were Drs. Noer Moehammadi, M. Kes and Drs. Salamun, M. Kes. S-1 Biology Program, Department of Biology, Faculty of Science and Technology, Airlangga University, Surabaya.

ABSTRACT

*Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is still endemic disease in Surabaya. Causative agent of DHF is dengue Virus and transmitted by *Aedes aegypti* mosquito. The purpose of this research is to know the fluctuation of *Aedes aegypti* larvae and its breeding places. The research design is descriptive-explorative, with systematic random sampling and "all larvae" survey method. The research, was done in rainy season from February until May 2013, in two weeks interval of larval collection, totally six times of collection in 10 houses of RW III, Dukuh Setro Village, Tambaksari, Surabaya. The center sample collection site was patient house. The other houses for the subject of research were selected in 100 m distance from the patient house. Research results were shown as House Index (HI), Container Index (CI), Larval Density Index (LDI) and Number of Free Larvae (NFL) in the beginning of research were HI= 80%, CI= 42%, LDI= 295.5 L/house, NFL= 20%, and continuously decreased till the end of research showed HI =30%, CI =8%, LDI= 36,3 larvae/house, NFL =70%. Based on Density Figure of WHO recommendation showed that, in the beginning of research were HI > 9, CI > 9, and in the end of research were HI= 5, CI= 3. It's meant that the study village in highly threatened and potentially infected by DHF, because the Density Figure > 5. The type of *Aedes aegypti* breeding places indoor were traditional bathtub, barrel, dispenser, flower vase, and used bowl, outdoor were flower pot base, used tires, flower pot, AC tray, and chamfer. The most preferable of materials of breeding place respectively were ceramic, plastic, cement, rubber, metal, and soil.*

Key words: *Aedes aegypti* larvae, *Aedes aegypti* population density, type of breeding places, rainy season.