

**ABSTRACT****ANALYSIS OF THE INCIDENCE OF DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER BASED MAPPING LARVAE-FREE NUMBER AND OVERVIEW SEROLOGICAL (IgG and IgM) IN THE SUBDISTRICT OF PURWOHARJO DISTRICT BANYUWANGI**

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever ( DHF ) in Indonesia is one of the endemic disease with morbidity tends to increase from year to year and the area affected by the widespread, often causing extraordinary events. IR dengue in Banyuwangi in 2014 amounted to 29.42 per 100,000 population. This study was an observational study with cross sectional design that aims to analyze the incidence of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever based mapping larvae-free number and overview serological (IgG and IgM) in the Subdistrict of Purwoharjo District Banyuwangi. A sample of 27 patients with suspected dengue virus infection. Data were analyzed by Fisher's Exact Test. Results showed the prevalence rates of dengue fever incidence in the male gender higher than women and the prevalence rates of dengue fever incidence highest in the age group 0-5 years. Larvae-free number in the Subdistrict of Purwoharjo mostly still below 95%. Overview of the incidence of dengue fever serological mostly have serological positive IgG and IgM negative. There is no relationship between larvae-free number with incidence of DHF with a p-value of 1,000, means p-value  $> 0,05$ . The incidence of dengue fever doesn't only occur in areas with larvae-free number less than 95%, but also occur in areas with larvae-free number more than equal 95%. Primary infection or secondary infection mostly occurs in areas with less than 95%. Advised to empower communities to play an active role in efforts to eradicate mosquito breeding is done simultaneously and continuously and Health Department Banyuwangi and health centers in the subdistrict of Purwoharjo which is endemic dengue improve education on mosquito eradication by 3M Plus without compromising the free area larva.

Keywords : dengue hemorrhagic fever, larvae-free number, IgG, IgM, geographic information systems.