

ABSTRACT

Dengue fever occurrences were still problematic in Nanggulan district, Kulon Progo regency, which the number of cases varies in each village. Communal participation on the eradication of dengue mosquito's (*Aedes aegypti*) breeding nests could affect potential places for its breeding. This effort could help achieve the target for dropping dengue fever's occurrences.

This research was using „cross sectional“ design which samples were taken from all houses in Wijimulyo village as endemic village, and Banyuroto village as non-endemic village. The number of samples used in this research were 94 respondents. This research used “proportionate stratified random sampling” technique. The instruments used in obtaining data were questionnaires and observation check lists.

Research with „chi-square“ test in Wijimulyo village resulted factors affecting dengue mosquito's breeding nest eradication's success were respondent's „attitudes“ (.009) *Contingency coefficient* (.391) correlation is enough and „actions“ (.009) *Contingency coefficient* (.391) correlation is enough towards the eradication. Research with „chi-square“ test in Banyuroto village resulted factors affecting dengue mosquito's breeding nest eradication's success were respondent's „attitudes“ (.011) *Contingency coefficient* (.422) correlation is enough and „actions“ (.040) *Contingency coefficient* (.365) correlation is enough towards the eradication. There was a relation between respondent's „attitudes“ and the number of dengue mosquito's larvae found. There was a fact that dengue mosquito's breeding nest eradication in Banyuroto village was better than Wijimulyo village.

Variables that affect people's behavior and the presence of mosquito larvae is action not draining bathtub in just over a week, buckets former, pool, tin cans, old tires, do not close the tubs, have a fish pond is empty, but in the stagnant the water, it is recommended that health care through health centers counseling related to the eradication of breeding mosquito, village and health workers monitor the pool area to be dried when the harvest season comes to seeding seed back, replacing the tub permanently be permanent or large bucket so easy to clean.

Keywords: dengue fever, mosquito breeding eradication of dengue hemorrhagic fever, existence of *Aedes aegypti*'s larvae, endemic, non-endemic.

ABSTRAK

Kejadian Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) masih menjadi masalah di Kecamatan Nanggulan Kabupaten Kulon Progo, setiap tahunnya terjadi kejadian demam berdarah yang berbeda jumlah di setiap desa di wilayah kecamatan Nanggulan, Peran serta masyarakat dalam upaya pemberantasan sarang nyamuk demam berdarah dengue (PSN-DBD) dapat mempengaruhi keberadaan tempat yang berpotensi menjadi perkembangbiakan nyamuk *Aedes aegypti* sehingga target dapat tercapai dan nantinya dapat mempengaruhi kejadian Demam Berdarah Dengue.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *cross sectional*, populasi penelitian adalah seluruh rumah di Desa Wijimulyo sebagai desa endemis dan Banyuroto sebagai desa Non Endemis. Jumlah sampel dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 94 responden. Teknik pengambilan sampel dengan cara *Proportionate Stratified Random Sampling*. Instrument pengumpulan data adalah kuesioner dan lembar check list observasi.

Hasil penelitian dengan uji *Chi-Square* di Desa Wijimulyo didapatkan bahwa faktor yang mempengaruhi pemberantasan sarang nyamuk adalah sikap (.009) *Contingency coefficient* (.391) korelasi cukup dan tindakan (.009) *Contingency coefficient* (.391) korelasi cukup terhadap pelaksanaan pemberantasan sarang nyamuk terdapat hasil ada hubungan antara sikap dengan ditemukannya jentik nyamuk, hasil penelitian dengan uji *Chi-Square* di Desa Banyuroto didapatkan bahwa faktor yang mempengaruhi pemberantasan sarang nyamuk adalah sikap (.011) *Contingency coefficient* (.422) korelasi cukup, dan tindakan (.040) *Contingency coefficient* (.365) korelasi cukup terhadap pelaksanaan pemberantasan sarang nyamuk terdapat hasil ada hubungan antara sikap dengan ditemukannya jentik nyamuk, pelaksanaan pemberantasan sarang nyamuk di Desa Wijimulyo Dan Banyuroto di temukan fakta lebih baik Desa Banyuroto dalam Pelaksanaan pemberantasan sarang nyamuk demam berdarah dengue.

Variabel yang mempengaruhi perilaku masyarakat dan keberadaan jentik nyamuk adalah tindakan tidak menguras bak mandi dalam waktu lebih dari seminggu, ember bekas, kolam, kaleng bekas, ban bekas, tidak menutup bak air, memiliki kolam ikan kosong namun tergenang air, maka disarankan dinas kesehatan melalui puskesmas terkait penyuluhan pemberantasan sarang nyamuk, perangkat desa dan petugas kesehatan memantau kolam daerahnya untuk dikeringkan ketika musim panen tiba hingga tebar benih kembali, mengganti bak mandi permanen menjadi tidak permanen atau ember besar supaya mudah di bersihkan.

Kata Kunci : Demam Berdarah Dengue, Pemberantasan Sarang Nyamuk Demam Berdarah Dengue, Keberadaan Jentik Nyamuk *Aedes Aegypti*, Endemis, Non Endemis.