

## ABSTRACT

The Ubud I Public Health Center Work Area is one of the areas endemic to DHF. Every year there is increase cases of DHF and resulted in deaths from the disease. From 13 Puskesmas in Gianyar Regency, Ubud I Public Health Center is the health center with the highest dengue cases every year. The high number of dengue cases in the work area of Ubud I Public Health Center was allegedly due to several environmental factors and community behavior factors. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between environmental factors and behavioral factors in eradicating mosquito nests by the community towards the presence of *Aedes aegypti* larvae in the working area of the Ubud I Public Health Center, Gianyar Regency, Bali.

This research was observational analytic, using a cross sectional research design. The research sample was 95 people, taken randomly using simple random sampling. Interviews, observations, and larvae observations are done visually to get the variables under study. Data analysis used in this study is Chi-square and Pearson Product Moment statistical tests.

The results showed that there was a relationship between action ( $p = 0.047$ ), Ph water ( $p = 0.001$ ), container color ( $p = 0,000$ ) on the presence of larva of *Aedes aegypti*. while, between knowledge ( $p = 1.00$ ), attitude ( $p = 0.194$ ), room humidity ( $p = 0.357$ ), room temperature ( $p = 1.00$ ), container type ( $p = 0.290$ ), speed wind ( $p = 0.118$ ), and the duration of solar radiation ( $p = 0.904$ ) has no relationship with the presence of larvae of *Aedes aegypti*.

The conclusion of this study is the pH of the water, the color of the container, and the actions of the community that have a significant relationship to the larvae. It is recommended to increase public awareness in conducting environmental management such as checking larvae by using a flashlight regularly, cleaning and draining containers regularly at least once a week, doing abatization, and closing container tightly.

Keywords: Environmental factors, Bali community behavior, larvae of *Aedes aegypti*.

## ABSTRAK

Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Ubud I merupakan salah satu daerah yang endemis DBD. Setiap tahun selalu terjadi peningkatan kasus DBD dan setiap tahun pula terdapat kematian akibat penyakit tersebut. Dari 13 Puskesmas yang ada di Kabupaten Gianyar, Puskesmas Ubud I merupakan Puskesmas dengan kasus DBD paling tinggi setiap tahunnya. Tingginya kasus DBD masyarakat di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Ubud I diduga karena beberapa faktor lingkungan dan faktor perilaku masyarakat. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah menganalisis hubungan faktor lingkungan dan faktor perilaku pemberantasan sarang nyamuk oleh masyarakat terhadap keberadaan jentik *Aedes aegypti* di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Ubud I, Kabupaten Gianyar, Bali.

Penelitian ini merupakan observasional analitik, menggunakan desain penelitian *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian sebesar 95 orang, diambil secara acak menggunakan *simple random sampling*. Wawancara, observasi, dan pengamatan jentik dilakukan secara visual untuk mendapatkan variabel yang diteliti. Analisa data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah uji statistik *Chi-square* dan *Pearson Product Moment*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan antara tindakan PSN DBD ( $p=0,047$ ), Ph air ( $p=0,001$ ), warna kontainer ( $p= 0,000$ ) terhadap keberadaan jentik *Aedes aegypti* . sedangkan, antara pengetahuan PSN DBD ( $p=1,00$ ), sikap PSN DBD ( $p=0,194$ ), kelembapan ruangan ( $p=0,357$ ), suhu ruangan ( $p=1,00$ ), jenis kontainer ( $p=0,290$ ), kecepatan angin ( $p=0,118$ ), dan lama penyinaran matahari ( $p=0,904$ ) tidak ada hubungan dengan keberadaan jentik *Aedes aegypti*.

Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah pH air, warna kontainer, dan tindakan masyarakat memiliki hubungan yang signifikan terhadap keberadaan jentik. Disarankan untuk meningkatkan kesadaran msyarakat dalam melakukan manajemen lingkungan seperti memeriksa jentik dengan menggunakan senter secara rutin, membersihkan dan menguras kontainer secara rutin sekurang-kurangnya 1 minggu sekali, melakukan abatisasi, dan menutup rapat kontainer.

Kata Kunci : Faktor lingkungan, perilaku masyarakat Bali, Jentik *Aedes aegypti*.