

ABSTRAK

DBD (Demam Berdarah Dengue) merupakan kejadian yang masih menjadi prioritas permasalahan kesehatan. Angka prevalensi kasus DBD di Kota Lamongan pada tahun 2021 mencapai 9,4 per 100.000 penduduk. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui tingkat kepadatan jentik nyamuk dan hubungan karakteristik kontainer dan media air terhadap keberadaan jentik nyamuk *Aedes sp* di Desa Karanggeneng. Penelitian ini dilakukan secara deskriptif kuantitatif dengan metode observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi penelitian ini adalah 600 rumah Desa Karanggeneng dengan besaran sampel 80 rumah yang diambil secara *Simple Random Sampling*. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner dan lembar observasi. Analisis data yang digunakan adalah univariat dan bivariat dengan menggunakan uji *chi square*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 37 rumah (46,3%) positif jentik nyamuk *Aedes sp*. Berdasarkan indikator HI (DF=6), CI (DF=6), BI (DF=7), Desa Karanggeneng memiliki kepadatan jentik nyamuk tinggi. Terdapat hubungan signifikan warna kontainer air ($p = 0,006$), dan media air yakni pH air ($p = 0,000$), suhu air ($p = 0,000$), TDS air ($p = 0,000$) terhadap keberadaan jentik nyamuk *Aedes sp*. Disarankan untuk mengganti warna kontainer air menjadi terang dan melakukan pengurusan kontainer air rutin setiap minggu sehingga tidak menjadi habitat jentik nyamuk *Aedes sp*.

Kata Kunci : kontainer air, media air, kepadatan jentik, habitat perkembangbiakan jentik *Aedes sp*.

ABSTRACT

DHF (Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever) is an event that is still a priority health problem. The prevalence rate of DHF cases in Lamongan City in 2021 will reach 9.4 per 100,000 population. The purpose of this study was to determine the density of mosquito larvae and the relationship between the characteristics of containers and water media to the presence of Aedes sp mosquito larvae in Karanggeneng Village. This research was conducted in a quantitative descriptive manner with an observational method with a cross sectional approach. The population of this study was 600 houses in Karanggeneng Village with a sample size of 80 houses taken by Simple Random Sampling. Collecting data using questionnaires and observation sheets. The data analysis used was univariate and bivariate using the chi square test. The results showed that 37 houses (46.3%) were positive for Aedes sp. Based on the indicators HI (DF=6), CI (DF=6), BI (DF=7), Karanggeneng Village has a high density of mosquito larvae. There is a significant relationship between the color of the water container ($p = 0.006$), and the water media, namely water pH ($p = 0.000$), water temperature ($p = 0.000$), water TDS ($p = 0.000$) to the presence of Aedes sp. mosquito larvae. It is recommended to change the color of the water container to light and to drain the water container regularly every week so that it does not become a habitat for Aedes sp. mosquito larvae.

Keywords : *water containers, water media, density of larvae, breeding habitat of Aedes sp.*