

DESCRIPTION OF *Aedes aegypti* LARVAE DENSITY INDICATORS AND CONTROL EFFORTS BY CADRES IN THE KASIHAN II PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER AREA

ABSTRAK

Background: Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF), caused by the dengue virus and transmitted by *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus*, remains a major public health issue in Bantul Regency, particularly within the working area of Kasihan II Primary Health Center. In 2024, Ngestiharjo Village recorded an increase in cases, with a Larvae-Free Index (ABJ) of only 81%, which falls below the national standard of 95% as regulated in Ministry of Health Regulation No. 2 of 2023.

Objective: To describe the indicators of *Aedes aegypti* larvae density (House Index, Container Index, Breteau Index) and the vector control measures implemented by health cadres in the Kasihan II Primary Health Center working area.

Method: This descriptive study employed secondary data obtained from the 2024 larvae survey conducted by Kasihan II Primary Health Center and interviews with 12 health cadres in Ngestiharjo Village. The variables examined included HI, CI, BI, and the types of vector control measures applied.

Results: The HI was recorded at 5.37% (high risk), CI at 5.36% (moderate risk), and BI at 13.03% (moderate risk). The cadres' control efforts included 3M Plus activities, larvicide distribution, and the use of larvivorous fish. However, vector control activities in Ngestiharjo Village were predominantly carried out by health cadres rather than by the community itself.

Conclusion: The risk of dengue transmission in the Kasihan II Primary Health Center area remains high. Strengthening the role of health cadres, along with enhancing community participation, is crucial for achieving effective and sustainable vector control.

Keywords: Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever, *Aedes aegypti*, House Index, Container Index, Breteau Index, Cadres, Vector Control.

GAMBARAN INDIKATOR KEPADATAN LARVA *Aedes aegypti* DAN UPAYA PENGENDALIAN OLEH KADER DI WILAYAH PUSKESMAS KASIHAN II

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Demam Berdarah *Dengue* (DBD) yang disebabkan virus *dengue* dan ditularkan oleh *Aedes aegypti* serta *Aedes albopictus* masih menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat di Kabupaten Bantul, khususnya di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kasihan II. Tahun 2024, Kalurahan Ngestiharjo mencatat peningkatan kasus dengan Angka Bebas Jentik (ABJ) hanya 81%, di bawah standar 95% sesuai Permenkes No. 2 Tahun 2023

Tujuan: Menggambarkan indikator kepadatan larva *Aedes aegypti* (*House Index*, *Container Index*, *Breteau Index*) dan upaya pengendalian yang dilakukan oleh kader kesehatan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kasihan II

Metode: Penelitian deskriptif ini menggunakan data sekunder hasil survei jentik Puskesmas Kasihan II tahun 2024 dan wawancara terhadap 12 kader kesehatan di Kalurahan Ngestiharjo. Variabel yang dikaji meliputi HI, CI, BI, dan bentuk upaya pengendalian.

Hasil: Nilai HI sebesar 5,37% (risiko tinggi), CI 5,36% (risiko sedang), dan BI 13,03% (risiko sedang). Upaya kader meliputi kegiatan 3M Plus, pemberian larvasida dan pemberian ikan pemakan jentik. Upaya pengendalian di Wilayah Ngestiharjo masih dilakukan oleh kader bukan oleh masyarakat sendiri.

Kesimpulan: Risiko penularan DBD di wilayah Puskesmas Kasihan II masih tergolong tinggi. Penguatan peran kader, serta peningkatan keterlibatan masyarakat diperlukan untuk efektivitas pengendalian vektor

Kata Kunci: Demam Berdarah *Dengue*, *Aedes aegypti*, *House Index*, *Container Index*, *Breteau Index*, Kader, Pengendalian Vektor