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**HUBUNGAN PEMBERANTASAN SARANG NYAMUK DENGAN  
KEBERADAAN JENTIK *Aedes aegypti* DI AREA PERIMETER  
PELABUHAN CIREBON WILAYAH KERJA BALAI  
KEKARANTINAAN KESEHATAN KELAS I BANDUNG**

XX + 54 + 6 Tabel + 1 Gambar + 2 Bagan + 11 Lampiran

**ABSTRAK**

Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) masih menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat yang serius, terutama di daerah tropis seperti Indonesia. Nyamuk *Aedes aegypti* sebagai vektor utama DBD berkembang biak di tempat penampungan air bersih. Pelabuhan, sebagai pintu masuk lalu lintas manusia dan barang, merupakan lokasi strategis dalam pengendalian penyebaran penyakit vektor seperti DBD.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara Pemberantasan Sarang Nyamuk (PSN) dengan keberadaan jentik *Aedes aegypti* di area perimeter Pelabuhan Cirebon. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan pendekatan cross-sectional, sampel sebanyak 43 bangunan diambil secara simple random sampling. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner dan lembar observasi, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan uji Chi-Square.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar responden memiliki perilaku PSN yang buruk (60,5%) dan ditemukan jentik di 51,2% bangunan. Hasil uji statistik menunjukkan terdapat hubungan signifikan antara pemberantasan sarang nyamuk dengan keberadaan jentik *Aedes aegypti* ( $p = 0,009$ ).

Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa PSN yang tidak optimal berdampak pada tingginya keberadaan jentik nyamuk. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan edukasi dan pengawasan yang berkelanjutan terhadap pelaksanaan PSN, khususnya di area pelabuhan yang memiliki tingkat mobilitas tinggi.

**Kata Kunci : Pemberantasan Sarang Nyamuk, *Aedes aegypti*, Jentik, Pelabuhan, DBD**

**Daftar Pustaka : 15 (2016-2025)**

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**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOSQUITO BREEDING SITE ERADICATION  
AND THE PRESENCE OF AEDES AEGYPTI LARVAE IN THE PERIMETER  
AREA OF CIREBON PORT UNDER THE WORKING AREA OF CLASS I  
BANDUNG HEALTH QUARANTINE OFFICE**

*XX +54 + 6 Tables + 1 Figure + 2 Charts + 11 Appendices*

**ABSTRACT**

*Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) remains a serious public health problem, especially in tropical areas such as Indonesia. Aedes aegypti mosquitoes as the main vector of DHF breed in clean water containers. Ports, as entry points for human and goods traffic, are strategic locations in controlling the spread of vector-borne diseases such as DHF.*

*This study aims to determine the relationship between Mosquito Breeding Site Eradication (PSN) and the presence of Aedes aegypti larvae in the perimeter area of Cirebon Port. This study used a quantitative method with a cross-sectional approach, with a sample of 43 buildings taken by simple random sampling. Data were collected through questionnaires and observation sheets, then analyzed using the Chi-Square test.*

*The results showed that most respondents had poor PSN behavior (60.5%) and larvae were found in 51.2% of buildings. Statistical test results showed a significant relationship between mosquito breeding site eradication and the presence of Aedes aegypti larvae ( $p = 0.009$ ).*

*This study concludes that suboptimal PSN has an impact on the high presence of mosquito larvae. Therefore, continuous education and supervision of PSN implementation is needed, especially in port areas that have high mobility levels.*

**Keywords : Mosquito Breeding Site Eradication, Aedes aegypti, Larvae, Port, DHF**

**References : 15 (2016-2025)**