

**PROGRAM STUDI KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT  
FAKULTAS KESEHATAN  
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**HUBUNGAN KEPADATAN LARVA NYAMUK PADA TEMPAT PERINDUKAN  
NYAMUK DENGAN KEJADIAN DEMAM BERDARAH DENGUE (DBD) DI WILAYAH  
KERJA PUSKESMAS MAJASEM KOTA CIREBON**

xvii + 49 + 6 tabel + 2 bagan + 15 lampiran

**ABSTRAK**

Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) masih menjadi masalah kesehatan di Indonesia, termasuk di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Majasem Kota Cirebon. Salah satu faktor penyebabnya adalah tingginya kepadatan larva nyamuk *Aedes aegypti* di tempat perindukan.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara kepadatan larva nyamuk dengan kejadian DBD. Penelitian menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Sampel sebanyak 100 rumah, terdiri dari 71 rumah dengan kasus DBD dan 29 tanpa kasus. Data dikumpulkan melalui observasi dan dokumentasi rekam medis, lalu dianalisis menggunakan uji *chi-square*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa House Index sebesar 87%, Container Index sebesar 40,05%, dan Breteau Index sebesar 155, yang seluruhnya tergolong dalam kategori kepadatan tinggi. Uji *chi-square* menghasilkan nilai  $p = 0,001$ , yang berarti terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara kepadatan larva nyamuk dengan kejadian DBD. Semakin tinggi kepadatan larva, semakin besar kemungkinan terjadinya kasus DBD.

Disarankan agar instansi kesehatan meningkatkan edukasi dan pengendalian vektor melalui program PSN berbasis masyarakat secara rutin.

Kata Kunci : DBD, Larva Nyamuk, Tempat Perindukan, Indeks Kepadatan, *Aedes aegypti*

Daftar Pustaka : 31 (2019 – 2025)

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***THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOSQUITO LARVA DENSITY IN BREEDING PLACE AND THE INCIDENCE OF DENGUE FEVER IN THE WORKING AREA OF MAJASEM HEALTH CENTER CIREBON CITY***

*xvii + 49 + 6 tables + 2 charts + 15 appendices*

**ABSTRACT**

*Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) remains a significant public health concern in Indonesia, particularly in endemic areas such as the working area of the Majasem Health Center, Cirebon City. One of the key factors contributing to the transmission of DHF is the high density of Aedes aegypti larvae in mosquito breeding sites.*

*This study aimed to examine the relationship between mosquito larval density and the incidence of DHF. A quantitative method with a cross-sectional design was employed. The sample consisted of 100 houses, comprising 71 houses with DHF cases and 29 without. Data were collected through direct observation and medical record documentation, and analyzed using the chi-square test.*

*The results revealed a House Index of 87%, a Container Index of 40.05%, and a Breteau Index of 155, all of which indicated a high level of larval density. The chi-square test yielded a p-value of 0.001, demonstrating a statistically significant relationship between mosquito larval density and DHF incidence. It can be concluded that higher larval density increases the risk of DHF transmission in the community.*

*It is recommended that health authorities enhance public education and strengthen routine, community-based vector control programs, particularly those aimed at eliminating mosquito breeding sites.*

**Keywords:** *Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever, Mosquito Larvae, Breeding Sites, Density Index*

**Bibliography:** *31 References (2019–2025)*