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**Hubungan Sanitasi Lingkungan Pedagang Sayur Dengan
Kepadatan Lalat di Pasar Jagasatru Kota Cirebon**

ABSTRAK

Sanitasi lingkungan pasar merupakan salah satu faktor penting yang dapat mempengaruhi tingkat kepadatan vektor penyakit seperti lalat. Lalat dikenal sebagai vektor mekanik berbagai penyakit menular seperti diare, disentri, dan tifus. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara sanitasi lingkungan pedagang sayur dengan kepadatan lalat di Pasar Jagasatru Kota Cirebon. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain observasional analitik dengan pendekatan cross-sectional. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 72 pedagang sayur yang dipilih melalui teknik simple random sampling. Data dikumpulkan melalui observasi menggunakan lembar checklist untuk menilai sanitasi lingkungan dan alat fly grill untuk mengukur kepadatan lalat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebagian besar sanitasi lingkungan pedagang sayur di Pasar Jagasatru Kota Cirebon kategorinya tidak memenuhi syarat yaitu sebanyak 34 orang (47.2%) dan sebagian besar kepadatan lalat di Pasar Jagasatru Kota Cirebon kategorinya tinggi yaitu sebanyak 34 lalat (47.2%). Hasil uji statistik menunjukkan adanya hubungan sanitasi lingkungan pedagang sayur dengan kepadatan lalat di Pasar Jagasatru Kota Cirebon dengan p value = 0,000. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan upaya peningkatan fasilitas sanitasi serta edukasi kepada pedagang dalam menjaga kebersihan lingkungan sebagai upaya pengendalian vektor penyakit.

Kata kunci : sanitasi lingkungan, lalat, pasar tradisional, pedagang sayur, fly grill, Chi Square

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The Relationship Between Environmental Sanitation of Vegetable Traders and Fly Density at Jagasatru Market, Cirebon City

ABSTRACT

Market environmental sanitation is one of the important factors that can affect the density of disease vectors such as flies. Flies are known as mechanical vectors of various infectious diseases such as diarrhea, dysentery, and typhoid. This study aims to determine the relationship between environmental sanitation of vegetable traders and fly density in Jagasatru Market, Cirebon City. This study used an analytical observational design with a cross-sectional approach. The study sample amounted to 72 vegetable traders selected through simple random sampling technique. Data were collected through observation using a checklist sheet to assess environmental sanitation and a fly grill tool to measure fly density. The results showed that most of the environmental sanitation of vegetable traders in Jagasatru Market, Cirebon City was categorized as unqualified, namely 34 people (47.2%) and most of the fly density in Jagasatru Market, Cirebon City was high, namely 34 flies (47.2%). Statistical test results showed a relationship between environmental sanitation of vegetable traders with fly density in Jagasatru Market, Cirebon City with p value = 0.000. Therefore, efforts are needed to improve sanitation facilities and educate traders in maintaining environmental hygiene as an effort to control disease vectors.

Keywords: environmental sanitation, flies, traditional markets, vegetable traders, fly grills, Chi Square