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Investigasi Tempat Perindukan *Aedes aegypti* (L.) Pada Tiga Desrah Dengan Tingkatan Endemisitas yang Berbeda (Endemis, Sporadis dan Non-Endemis) di Wilayah Kota Palu, Sulawesi Tengah

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Abstrak

In Palu Municipality, Central Sulawesi Province, DHF has been a gradually increased and has scattered in nearly all sub districts of this region. In March-May 2004, we conducted field entomological survei and environment investigation in 3 types of DHF area (endemic, sporadic and non-endemic) in South Tatura (Endemic Village), Tondo (sporadic village), Baiya (non-endemic village) and Mamboro (endemic village, for public facility survei). Larval collections was made in the study village according to the methods described by Indonesia CDC (1992), Gionar, et. al. (2001) and Kader, et, al. (1998). We sampled 816 water storage containers from 300 houses in the tree study villages and 68 water storage containers from 29 public facilities (primary schools, secondary schools, high schools, colleges/university, mosques and boarding-houses). The result showed that the most common breeding places are concrete tanks, plasic buckets, rubber buckets, natural water holes, and drums. No wells breeding *Ae. aegypti* were detected in all of the villages. Larva indices, i.e. HI, CL and BI, for Tatura Selatan were 13%, 5.25% and 15%, Tondo were 60%, 29.93% and 91% while for Baiya these were 13%, 6.20% and 14% respectively. In all of the containers examined, 221 containers in South Tatura, 255 containers in Tondo and 193 containers in Baiya constituted domestic (indoor) breeding sources, of which 6.33%, 29.78% and 7.25% respectively were found to be positive for *Ae. aegypti* breeding. Similarly, a total of 75, 79 and 52 containers constituted the peri-domestic (outdoor) breeding sources, of which 1.33%, 30.38% and 1.33% respectively were found to be positive for immature of *Ae. aegypti* in South Tatura, Tondo and Baiya. This survey showed that the population density of *Ae. aegypti* were 0.6, 8.7 and 2.2 eggs/ovitrap respectively in South Tatura, Tondo and Baiya. In all of water storages containers in public facility examind, of which 52.78%, 20%, 28.57% and 22.22% respectively were found to be posotive for *Ae. aegypti* breeding in school, mosques, boarding houses, colleges/university. The result also performed that the female *Ae. aegypti* was significantly preferred the domestic containers than peri-domestic containers ($X^2=7.91$; $p<0.01$). Between all of containers types (7 types of containers), *Ae. aegypti* did not differ significantly laid the edds ($X^2=32.43$; $p>0.01$) in a specific container. The result of *Ae. aegypti* investigation in different type of DHF endemicity (South Tatura, Tondo, Baiya and Mamboro), reveal that it occurs in highest density accidentally in sporadic village (Tondo), middle in non-endemic village (Baiya) and lowest in the endemic village (South Tatura). The distribution and density of this species in different types of endemics area related with human behavior (mobility), supply of piped water in the community, population density, topography and environment condition. The *Ae. aegypti* distribution was not related with knowledge and attitude of the community.