

## ARTIKEL PENELITIAN

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### Sebaran Vektor Penyakit Demam Berdarah (*Aedes aegypti*) di Kampus Universitas Islam Bandung

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#### Abstrak

Demam berdarah dengue ialah penyakit disebabkan oleh virus dengue yang ditularkan melalui vektor nyamuk *Aedes aegypti*. Untuk mengendalikan vektor dilakukan upaya pemberantasan sarang nyamuk (PSN) sehingga dapat dicapai angka bebas jentik lebih dari 95%. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui kepadatan jentik *Aedes aegypti* serta kepadatan nyamuk betina dewasa di kampus Unisba. Penelitian ini bersifat observasional dan survei jentik dilakukan di Universitas Islam Bandung (Unisba) pada bulan Juni 2015. Kepadatan jentik diukur dengan parameter indeks kontainer. Kepadatan nyamuk betina dewasa diukur dengan menghitung indeks ovitrap. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan lingkungan Kampus Unisba belum bebas jentik (indeks kontainer=17%) dengan kepadatan terbesar di Gedung Pascasarjana (24%). Ovitrap indeks di Kampus Unisba 41% dengan proporsi positif terbesar di Gedung Fakultas Kedokteran Unisba Jalan Tamansari 22 dan Gedung Rektorat (masing-masing 57%). Simpulan, Kampus Unisba bukan merupakan daerah bebas jentik nyamuk *Aedes aegypti* dan tersebar vektor penyebar penyakit demam berdarah, yaitu nyamuk betina dewasa *Aedes aegypti*.

**Kata kunci:** Indeks kontainer, jentik, nyamuk dewasa betina *Aedes aegypti*, ovitrap

### Dengue's Vector Distribution (*Aedes aegypti*) at Bandung Islamic University Campus

#### Abstract

Dengue hemorrhagic fever is a disease caused by dengue virus that is transmitted by *Aedes aegypti*. Mosquito nest eradication (Pemberantasan Sarang Nyamuk) in order to achieve free larva numbers more than 95% is important to control vectors. This study determined the density of larva and the adult female of *Aedes aegypti* in Universitas Islam Bandung (Unisba's campus) environment. The larvae survey was conducted on Unisba's campus in June 2015. The density of larva was counted by container index. The density of adult female assessed by ovitrap index. The results showed that Unisba's campus environment was not free from larva (container index=17%) with the greatest density was in the pascasarjana building (24%). The ovitrap index on Unisba's campus was 41% with the largest proportion was in Medical Faculty Unisba Tamansari 22 and rectorate building (each 57%). In conclusion, Unisba's campus is not an free area of *Aedes aegypti* larvae and adults female of *Aedes aegypti* spreaded there.

**Key words:** Adult female *Aedes aegypti*, container index, larva, ovitrap

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