

ABSTRAK

Peningkatan kasus penyakit yang disebabkan oleh arthropoda setiap tahunnya berkaitan dengan kondisi sanitasi lingkungan yakni tersedianya tempat perindukan bagi nyamuk betina yaitu bejana yang berisi air jernih (bak mandi, kaleng bekas dan tempat penampungan air lainnya). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui karakteristik tempat perkembangbiakan larva nyamuk pada rumah penduduk di Desa Labuhan Ruku Kecamatan Tanjung Tiram, Kabupaten Batu Bara.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif. Sampel diambil dari 100 rumah menggunakan metode cluster sampling. Karakteristik sampel dalam penelitian ini meliputi, jenis tempat penampung air (TPA), pH air, tumbuhan air, hewan air dan densitas larva pada semua rumah penduduk.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dari 100 rumah, 11 rumah (11.0%) tidak ada tempat penampung air (TPA), dan 89 rumah (89.0%) ada memiliki tempat penampung (TPA). Bak mandi memiliki larva nyamuk terbanyak yaitu sebanyak 30 (33.7%) rumah dari seluruh sampel penelitian. Tumbuhan air hanya dijumpai pada 9 (10.1%) rumah dan hewan air hanya dijumpai pada 3 (3.4%) rumah dari jumlah rumah yang positif larva. Dari hasil penelitian, mayoritas sampel memiliki pH air 7 yakni sebanyak 53 rumah (59.6%). Tingkat kepadatan larva nyamuk pada desa Labuhan Ruku, Kecamatan Tanjung Tiram Kabupaten Batu Bara yaitu angka bebas larva (ABL) 11%, *House Indeks* (HI) 89%, *Breteau Indeks* (BI) 89%, *Container Indeks* (CI) 27.3% menunjukkan bahwa faktor lingkungan fisik dan biologik mempunyai pengaruh yang besar terhadap perkembangbiakan larva nyamuk.

Kata Kunci : Tempat Penampung Air, Faktor Lingkungan, Kabupaten Batu Bara

ABSTRACT

Increasing cases of Arthropod borne diseases annually is related to environmental sanitation conditions because of the availability of breeding places for female mosquito such as a vessel containing clear water (bathtub, tin cans and other water containers). This study aims to investigate the characteristics of the breeding sites of mosquito larvae at the houses in the village of LabuhanRuku, District of TanjungTiram, Batu Bara.

This research is a descriptive study. Samples were taken from 100 homes using cluster sampling method. Characteristics of the sample in this study include, types of water containers, the pH of the water, aquatic plants, aquatic animals and larval density of all houses.

Based on the results of 100 homes, 11 homes (11.0%) has no water containers and 89 houses (89.0%) has water containers. The tub had the most mosquito larvae as many as 30 (33.7%) houses of all the houses that are inspected. Water plants are only found in 9 (10.1%) houses and aquatic animals are only found in 3 (3.4%) houses. From the research, majority of the sample had a water pH of 7 in as many as 53 houses (59.6%). The density of mosquito larvae in the village of LabuhanRuku, District of TanjungTiramBatu Bara is as follows whereby AngkaBebas Larva (ABL) is 11%, House Index (HI) is 89%, Breteau Index (BI) is 89%, Container Index (CI) is 27.3% which indicates that physical and biological environmental factors have a considerable effect on the proliferation of mosquito larvae.

Key words: Water Containers, Environmental Factors, District Batu Bara