PEMETAAN DAERAH KERAWANAN DBD DI DESA SUGIHWARAS WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS MAOSPATI DENGAN PERHITUNGAN NILAI *DENSITY FIGURE DAN MAYA INDEXS* TAHUN 2023

Nandana Echa Bagaskara[1], Aries Prasetyo [2], Tuhu Pinardi[3], Sri Poerwati[4]

Kementerian Kesehatan RI
Politeknik Kesehatan Kemenkes Surabaya
Program Studi Sanitasi Program Diploma III Kampus Magetan
Jurusan Kesehatan Lingkungan
Email : nandanaecha@gmail.com

ABSTRAK

DBD masih menjadi 10 Penyakit Berbasis Lingkungan (PBL) terbesar yang ada di Indonesia. Data Dinas Kesehatan Magetan menyebutkan pada 2 tahun terakhir yaitu pada tahun 2020-2021 angka *CFR* di Wilayah Puskesmas Maospati juga mengalami peningkatan dari 0% menjadi 76,9%. Berdasarkan profil Puskesmas Maospati Desa Sugihwaras sebagai salah satu wilayah kerja Puskesmas Maospati merupakan daerah endemis karena mengalami kenaikan kasus dalam 3 tahun terakhir. Tujuan dari penelitan ini adalah untuk mengetahui daerah kerawanan DBD Desa Sugihwaras berdasarkan penilaian kategori *Density Figure dan Maya Indexs* Tahun 2023.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif dengan desain ekologi. Menggunakan metode proportional random sampling untuk sampel, dimana kriteria rumah rumah yang diperiksa yaitu rumah di Desa Sugihwaras. Total rumah yang diperiksa dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 600 rumah yang tersebar di 6 RW dan 27 RT.

Hasil dari analisis untuk variabel DF menunjukan seluruh RW memiliki kategori sedang, sedangkan untuk variabel MI rata-rata memiliki kategori sedang, dan kerawanan pada peta menunjukan 129 area termasuk dalam kategori "Rendah" dan 221 area termasuk dalam kategori "Sedang" artinya masih adanya jentik di wilayah desa yang bisa beresiko terjadinya DBD dan masih perlunya tindak lanjut untuk pencegahan, angka tersebut bisa disebabkan dari banyaknya container atau tempat penampungan air yang jarang disebabkan sehingga berpotensi menjadi tempat perkembangbiakan jentik nyamuk Aedes *sp*

Kesimpulan yang didapat yaitu Wilayah Desa Sugihwaras di dominasi daerah kerawanan sedang yang artinya disana masih terdapatnya vektor jentik yang masih beresiko menimbulkan penyakit DBD,. Diharapkan masyarakat lebih memperhatikan lingkungan sekitar untuk mencegah perkembangbiakan jentik nyamuk untuk mengurangi potensi terjadinya DBD.

Kata kunci : DBD, *Density Figure, Maya Indexs*, Kerawanan, Pemetaan

MAPPING OF DHF VULNERABILITIES IN SUGIHWARAS VILLAGE, WORKING AREA OF MAOSPATI COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER WITH VALUE CALCULATIONS *DENSITY FIGURE AND MAYA INDEXS* YEAR 2023

Nandana Echa Bagaskara[1], Aries Prasetyo[2], Tuhu Pinardi[3], Sri Poerwati[4]

Indonesian Ministry of Health
Surabaya Ministry of Health Health Polytechnic
Magetan Campus Diploma III Sanitation Study Program
Department of Environmental Health
Email : nandanaecha@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

DHF is still the 10 biggest Environmental Based Diseases (PBL) in Indonesia. Data from the Magetan Health Service stated that in the last 2 years, namely in 2020-2021 the CFR rate in the Maospati Health Center Area has also increased from 0% to 76.9%. Based on the profile of the Maospati Health Center, Sugihwaras Village as one of the working areas of the Maospati Health Center is an endemic area because there has been an increase in cases in the last 3 years. The purpose of this research is to find out the DHF vulnerability areas in Sugihwaras Village based on the 2023 Density Figure and Maya Indexs category assessment.

This type of research is descriptive with an ecological design. Using the proportional random sampling method for the sample, where the criteria for the houses examined were houses in Sugihwaras Village. The total number of houses examined in this study were 600 houses spread over 6 neighborhood associations (RW) and 27 neighborhood associats (RT).

The results of the analysis for the DF variable show that all RWs are in the moderate category, while for the MI variable the average is in the moderate category, and the vulnerability on the map shows that 129 areas are included in the "Low" category and 221 areas are included in the "Medium" category, meaning that there are still larvae. in village areas that are at risk of DHF and still need follow-up for prevention, this number can be caused by the large number of containers or water reservoirs that are rarely caused so that they have the potential to become breeding grounds for Aedes sp mosquito larvae.

The conclusion obtained is that the Sugihwaras Village area is dominated by moderate vulnerability areas, which means that there are still larvae vectors that are still at risk of causing DHF. It is hoped that the community will pay more attention to the surrounding environment to prevent the breeding of mosquito larvae to reduce the potential for dengue fever.

Keywords: DHF, Density Figure, Maya Indexs, Vulnerability, Mapping