

STUDY ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DHF VECTOR CONTROL  
PROGRAM IN THE WORKING AREA OF THE PARE PUBLIC HEALTH  
CENTER, KEDIRI DISTRICT

(Case Study of Pare Public Health Center in 2024)

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**ABSTRACT**

Pare District is an endemic area for dengue fever. The number of dengue fever cases in 2020 was 22; in 2021, it was 31 people, and in 2022, it was 45. DHF cases tend to increase. Several dengue vector control programs have been implemented in Pare District but have not reduced the number of dengue cases. This research intended to examine the implementation of the dengue fever control program in the Pare Public Health Center Working Area, Kediri Regency.

The researcher analyzed the data through descriptive qualitative where the search location was in the Pare Public Health Center Working Area, Kediri Regency. The research informants were separated into two groups: main and supporting informants, each with 22 informants. Moreover, the researcher utilized purposive sampling. Data collection techniques employed interviews and observation. The data obtained was analyzed descriptively.

The results of the study indicated that the DHF Vector Control Program at Pare Health Center includes SOPs, counseling, physical, biological, chemical, integrated control methods in the good category. While reporting and evaluation efforts for DHF vector control are in the poor category.

The research conclusion revealed that efforts to control dengue vectors in the Pare Public Health Center working area are still not optimal and need to be improved in implementing various control methods, compliance with SOPs, and a better evaluation system. Suggestions for the Pare Public Health Center are to increase alertness for epidemiological investigations, counseling, periodic Mosquito Nest Eradication Activities, and implementation and socialization of the household jumantik program. Furthermore, regular evaluations such as efficacy and resistance tests need to be carried out.

**Keywords** : DHF Vector Control Program, DHF, *Aedes aegypti*.

KAJIAN PELAKSANAAN PROGRAM PENGENDALIAN VEKTOR DBD DI  
WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS PARE KABUPATEN KEDIRI

(Studi Kasus di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Pare Tahun 2024)

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**ABSTRAK**

Kecamatan Pare merupakan daerah endemis DBD. Jumlah kasus DBD pada tahun 2020 adalah 22 orang, pada tahun 2021 adalah 31 orang dan pada tahun 2022 adalah 45 orang. Kasus DBD tersebut cenderung meningkat. Beberapa program pengendalian vektor DBD telah diterapkan di Kecamatan Pare, tetapi belum dapat menurunkan jumlah kasus DBD. Tujuan penelitian adalah mengkaji pelaksanaan program pengendalian DBD di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Pare Kabupaten Kediri.

Jenis penelitian adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Lokasi penelitian dilaksanakan di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Pare Kabupaten Kediri. Informan penelitian dibagi menjadi dua yaitu informan kunci dan informan pendukung dengan total 22 informan. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan menggunakan *purposive sampling*. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan wawancara dan observasi. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis secara deskriptif.

Hasil penelitian adalah Program Pengendalian Vektor DBD di Puskesmas Pare meliputi SOP, penyuluhan, pengendalian metode fisik, biologi, kimiawi, terpadu dalam kategori baik. Sedangkan upaya pelaporan dan evaluasi Pengendalian vektor DBD dalam kategori kurang.

Kesimpulan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa upaya pengendalian vektor DBD di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Pare masih belum optimal dan perlu ditingkatkan, baik dari segi pelaksanaan berbagai metode pengendalian, kepatuhan terhadap SOP, maupun sistem evaluasi yang lebih baik. Saran untuk Puskesmas Pare meningkatkan kesiapsiagaan penyelidikan epidemiologi, penyuluhan, PSN berkala, serta implementasi dan sosialisasi program jumentik rumah tangga (G1R1J). Evaluasi secara berkala seperti uji efikasi dan resistensi perlu dilaksanakan.

**Kata Kunci** : Program Pengendalian Vektor DBD, DBD, *Aedes aegypti*.