# HUBUNGAN KEPADATAN JENTIK *AEDES AEGYPT* DENGAN KEJADIAN DEMAM BERDARAH DENGUE DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS DERWATI KOTA BANDUNG TAHUN 2026

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## ABSTRAK

Demam Berdarah Dengue masih menjadi salah satu masalah kesehatan masyarakat di Indonesia, termasuk di Kota Bandung. Penularan penyakit ini selalu berkaitan dengan nyamuk *Aedes aegypti* sebagai vektor utama. Kondisi tersebut dapat dilihat melalui kepadatan jentik nyamuk menggunakan Index Entomologi dan Maya Index. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan kepadatan jentik *Aedes aegypti* dengan kejadian DBD di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Derwati Kota Bandung Tahun 2026. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan desain cross sectional. Sampel penelitian sebanyak 109 rumah yang diperoleh melalui *proportional random sampling* dan *simple random sampling*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara mengenai riwayat DBD tiga bulan terakhir dan observasi langsung keberadaan jentik terhadap keberadaan tempat penampungan air. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji *Chi-Square*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 6 rumah (5,5%) memiliki riwayat DBD dan 53 rumah (48,6%) positif jentik. Nilai House Index 48,62% termasuk kategori tinggi, Container Index 6.69% termasuk kategori rendah, Breteau Index 112,94 kategori tinggi, dan Angka Bebas Jentik 51,37% belum memenuhi standar nasional (≥95%). Maya Index dengan kategori tinggi sebanyak 51 rumah (46,8%). Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara HRI (p=0,085), BRI (p=0,889), dan Maya Index (p=0,307) dengan kejadian DBD. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa meskipun kepadatan jentik di wilayah penelitian masih tergolong tinggi, Maya Index belum terbukti berhubungan dengan kejadian DBD.

**Kata Kunci**: DBD, *Aedes aegypti*, Kepadatan Jentik, Index Entomologi, Maya Index

# *RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AEDES AEGYPTI LARVA DENSITY AND DENGUE FEVER INCIDENCES IN THE WORKING AREA OF THE DERWATI PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER IN BANDUNG CITY IN 2026*

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## *ABSTRACT*

*Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) remains a public health issue in Indonesia, including in the city of Bandung. Transmission of the disease is consistently linked to the Aedes aegypti mosquito, which serves as the primary vector. This situation can be assessed by measuring mosquito larva density using the Entomology Index and the Maya Index. This study aimed to determine the relationship between Aedes aegypti3 larva density and the incidence of DHF in the working area of the Derwati Community Health Center (Puskesmas), Bandung City, in 2026. A quantitative method with a cross-sectional design was employed. The study sample consisted of 109 households selected through proportional random sampling and simple random sampling. Data collection involved interviews regarding DHF history over the preceding three months and direct observation of water storage containers for the presence of larvae. Data analysis was conducted using univariate and bivariate methods, specifically the Chi-Square test. The results showed that 6 households (5.5%) had a history of DHF, and 53 households (48.6%) tested positive for larvae. The House Index was 48.62% (high category), the Container Index was 6.69% (low category), the Breteau Index was 112.94 (high category), and the Larva-Free Index was 51.37% (below the national standard of ≥95%). Regarding the Maya Index, 51 households (46.8%) fell into the high category. Bivariate analysis revealed no significant relationship between the Breteau Index (p=0.353), House Index (p=0.571), or Maya Index (p=0.307) and the incidence of DHF. The study concludes that although larva density in the research area remains high, the Maya Index has not been proven to be associated with the incidence of DHF.*

***Keywords****: DHF, Aedes aegypti, Larval density, Entomological Index, Maya Index*