**KEMENTERIAN KESEHATAN RI**

**POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN KEMENKES MEDAN**

**JURUSAN KESEHATAN LINGKUNGAN KABANJAHE**

**KARYA TULIS ILMIAH KABANJAHE, AGUSTUS 2018**

**EZRA RONAULI PASARIBU**

**“IDENTIFIKASI HASIL DISTRIBUSI NYAMUK AEDES SP SEBAGAI VEKTOR PENYAKIT DEMAM BERDARAH DENGUE”**

**ix + 42 Halaman, Daftar Pustaka + Lampiran+Daftar Tabel+Daftar Gambar**

**ABSTRAK**

Demam berdarah dengue (DBD merupakan salah satu penyakit infeksi yang ditularkan melalui vektor nyamuk *Aedes sp*, dipengaruhi oleh perubahan Lingkungan. Kabupaten Karo memiliki potensial mengalami perubahan lingkungan yang dapat mengganggu karakteristik habitat normal nyamuk *Aedes sp*.

Jenis penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif bertujuan untuk Mengetahui distribusi populasi vektor *aedes sp* dengan teknik Identifikasi di lingkungan dengan dampak perubahan lingkungan termasuk ketinggian lokasi, suhu udara, dan kelembaban di Kabupaten Karo.

Sampel penelitian ini adalah nyamuk genus *Aedes sp*, yang ditemukan dalam perangkap yang dipasang di beberapa Lokasi, yaitu Kelurahan Kampung dalam, Kelurahan Gung Negeri,Kelurahan Gung Leto, Kelurahan Gundaling 1 Berastagi,yang didapat dari Data Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Karo yang memiki Kasus DBD berdasarkan 2 Kecamatan yaitu Kecamatan Kabanjahe dan Berastagi

Dari hasil penelitian mengidentifikasi dengan jumlah total populasi Nyamuk yang berhasil ditangkap  dalam penelitian ini ada 200 ekor nyamuk. Dari jumlah tersebut hanya 134 diantaranya yang merupakan nyamuk *Aedes sp*, berdasarkan morfologinya 104 (77,6%) Nyamuk *Aedes Aegypti* dan 30 (22,4%) ekor nyamuk *Aedes Albopictus*, sementara sisanya 66 ekor nyamuk *Culex. Nyamuk Aedes SP terbanyak pada suhu rata-rata 27,60C sebanyak 31 ekor dan pada Nyamuk Aedes SP terbanyak pada kelembaban rata-rata 74% sebanyak 31 ekor dan pada ketinggian 1198 mdpl Nyamuk Aedes SP sebanyak 31 ekor* Dengan demikian tidak terdapat perbedaan suhu,kelembaban,ketinggian yang signifikan dikarenakan cakupan wilayah daerah yang sempit, untuk penelitian selanjutnya dilakukan pada daerah yang cukup luas sehingga terdapat perbedaan suhu,kelembaban dan ketinggian yang signifikan.

Kata Kunci: *DBD*, *Aedes SP,*Kabupaten Karo

**MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE REPBULIC OF INDONESIA**

**POLYTECNIC OF HEALTH MEDAN**

**DEPARTEMENT OF ENVERIONMENTAL HEALTH**

**KABANJAHE , AUGUST 2018**

**EZRA RONAULI PASARIBU**

**IDENTIFICATION OF THE RESULTS OF DISTRIBUTION OF *AEDES SP* MOSQUITOES AS A VECTOR OF DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER**

**ix + 42 PAGES+ BIBLIOGRAPHY + ATTACHMENTS + TABLE LISTS + PICTURE LISTS**

**ABSTRACT**

. Dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) is one of the infectious diseases transmitted through *Aedes sp* mosquito vector, affected by environmental changes. Karo Regency has the potential to experience environmental changes that can interfere with the normal habitat characteristics of *Aedes sp*.

This type of research is descriptive aims to determine the distribution of the population of vector *aedes sp* with identification techniques in the environment with the impact of environmental changes including the height of the location, air temperature and humidity in Karo Regency.

The sample of this study were mosquitoes of the genus *Aedes sp*, which were found in traps that were installed in several locations, namely Kampung Dalam Village, Gung Negeri Village, Gung Leto Village, Gundaling 1 Berastagi Village, which were obtained from the Karo Regency Health Office document on DHF cases based on 2 Subdistricts namely Kabanjahe and Berastagi Regency

From the results of the study, it was identified that there were 200 mosquitoes. Of these, only 134 of them were *Aedes sp* mosquitoes, based on their morphology of 104 (77.6%) *Aedes Aegypti* mosquitoes and 30 (22.4%) *Aedes Albopictus* mosquitoes, while the remaining 66 *Culex* mosquitoes. The highest number of *Aedes SP* mosquitoes at an average temperature of 27.60C was 31 heads and the highest number of *Aedes SP* mosquitoes was at an average humidity of 74% as many as 31 tails and at an altitude of 1198 mdpl *Aedes sp* Mosquito as many as 31 tails. , a significant height due to the narrow area coverage, for further research carried out in a wide enough area so that there are significant differences in temperature, humidity and altitude.

Keywords : DHF, *Aedes SP, Karo Regency*