

ABSTRAK

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HUBUNGAN PERAN WAMANTIK TERHADAP KEBERADAAN JENTIK *Aedes sp* DI SEKOLAH DASAR WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS BOJONEGORO

xvi + 63 Halaman + 9 Tabel + 5 Lampiran

Di Indonesia persentase kematian tertinggi akibat demam berdarah dengue adalah anak usia 5-14 tahun. Kasus DBD di Wilayah kerja Puskesmas Bojonegoro pada umur 5-14 tahun tertinggi sebesar 85 kasus. Program wamantik sebagai upaya pencegahan DBD di sekolah dasar belum terlaksana. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis hubungan antara peran wamantik dengan keberadaan jentik *Aedes sp* di Sekolah Dasar.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah observasional dengan desain cross sectional. Populasi penelitian ini siswa masing-masing kelas 4 dan 5 sejumlah 4 siswa pada 15 Sekolah dengan sampel sejumlah 53 siswa. Teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah teknik simple random sampling. Variabel dalam penelitian ini adalah peran wamantik dan keberadaan jentik. Data diperoleh melalui observasi dan pengukuran langsung. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji chi-square.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sekolah dasar di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Bojonegoro ada jentik sejumlah 56,6%, peran wamantik memiliki kategori baik sejumlah 67,9%, dan pengetahuan wamantik memiliki kategori baik sejumlah 92,5%. Hasil analisis data didapatkan bahwa tidak ada hubungan antara pengetahuan wamantik dengan keberadaan jentik di Sekolah Dasar wilayah kerja Puskesmas Bojonegoro ($p\text{-value } 0,440 > 0,05$) dan ada hubungan antara peran wamantik terhadap keberadaan jentik di Sekolah Dasar wilayah kerja Puskesmas Bojonegoro ($p\text{-value } 0,045 < 0,05$).

Terdapat hubungan peran wamantik terhadap keberadaan jentik *Aedes sp* di Sekolah Dasar wilayah kerja Puskesmas Bojonegoro. Pihak Sekolah disarankan memberikan pendampingan wamantik, menghimbau seluruh warga sekolah untuk menjaga kebersihan lingkungan, koordinaasi dengan petugas kebersihan untuk memastikan bahan, warna, dan penempatan kontainer kamar mandi serta rutin membersihkan penampungan air. Puskesmas diharapkan memberikan edukasi serta pemeriksaan jentik secara berkala guna mencegah DBD.

Kata Kunci : Wamantik, Jentik Nyamuk, Demam Berdarah Dengue,
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ABSTRACT

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ROLE OF WAMANTIK AND THE PRESENCE OF Aedes sp LARVAE IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN THE WORKING AREA OF BOJONEGORO HEALTH CENTER

xvi + 63 Pages + 9 Tables + 5 Appendices

In Indonesia, the highest percentage of deaths due to dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) occurs among children aged 5–14 years. In the working area of the Bojonegoro Health Center, DHF cases in this age group reached the highest number, with 85 cases. The wamantik program as an effort to prevent DHF in elementary schools has not yet been implemented. The aim of this study was to analyze the relationship between the role of wamantik and the presence of Aedes sp. larvae in elementary schools.

This research was observational with a cross-sectional design. The study population consisted of fourth and fifth-grade students, with four students from each of 15 schools, resulting in a total sample of 53 students. The sampling technique used was simple random sampling. The variables in this study were the role of wamantik and the presence of larvae. Data were obtained through observation and direct measurement. The data were analyzed using the chi-square test.

The results showed that 56.6% of elementary schools in the Bojonegoro Health Center area had Aedes sp. larvae, 67.9% of wamantik members had a good level of role performance, and 92.5% had good knowledge. Data analysis showed that there was no significant relationship between the knowledge of wamantik members and the presence of larvae in elementary schools ($p\text{-value} = 0.440 > 0.05$), but there was a significant relationship between the role of wamantik and the presence of larvae ($p\text{-value} = 0.045 < 0.05$).

There was a relationship between the role of wamantik and the presence of Aedes sp. larvae in elementary schools within the working area of the Bojonegoro Health Center. Schools were advised to provide support for wamantik members, encourage all school residents to maintain environmental cleanliness, coordinate with cleaning staff to ensure the appropriate material, color, and placement of bathroom containers, and routinely clean water reservoirs. The health center was expected to provide education and conduct regular larval inspections to prevent dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF).

Keywords : Wamantik, Mosquito Larvae, Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever, Elementary School

References : 53 Journal, 15 Book (2020-2025)