

BEHAVIOR OF ERADICATING MOSQUITO NESTS AND LARVA INDEX WITH INCIDENCE RATE OF DENGUE INFECTION AT KUPANG CITY

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BEHAVIOR OF ERADICATING MOSQUITO NESTS AND LARVA INDEX WITH INCIDENCE RATE OF DENGUE INFECTION AT KUPANG CITY

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ABSTRACT

Introduction : Dengue infection occurs at a large scale in Indonesia, especially in Kupang City. The incidence rate of dengue infection in January 2019 was 245 cases and caused 15 deaths. The number of cases and mortality at Kupang City increased in 2019. In 2018, dengue infection attacked 210 persons, and one person died due the infection. Thus Kupang City was determined to have extraordinary incidents of dengue infection by the government.

Aim : This research was conducted to determine whether there is a relationship between larvae index and the behavior of eradicating mosquito nest with the incidence of dengue infection in the city of Kupang.

Method: This study used a cross-sectional design and data collection was carried out by random sampling with a total sample of 60 samples divided into three working areas of the health center and secondary data in the form of the incidence of dengue infections obtained from the health center in January-June 2019 period.

Results: there was a significant relationship between the behavior of eradicating mosquito nest with the incidence rate of dengue infection in Kupang City ($p=0,006$). A significant correlation between larva existence with the incidence rate of dengue infection ($p=0,006$) and significant correlation between the behavior of eradicating mosquito with larva existence ($p=0,000$).

Conclusion: there is a significant relationship between the behavior of eradicating mosquito nests and larva existence with the incidence rate of dengue infection at Kupang City.

Keywords: dengue infection, outbreak, larvae index, mosquito breeding eradication behavior

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country that is categorized as endemic of dengue infection. Dengue disease is a scourge for the community because it threatens patient safety. In 2019, on 29 January, based on data from the ministry of health Indonesia Republic, the total patient infected by dengue virus was 13.863 people, and 132 people died. East Nusa Tenggara Province was ranked third after East Java and Central Java according to the total patient that was infected by the dengue virus.¹

The total case of dengue infection in East Nusa Tenggara Province, on 1 February 2019 based on data from the health authority in East Nusa Tenggara, was 1.337 cases. Kupang city was ranked second after West Manggarai with total 245 cases. This number was higher than the previous year, which was 66 cases. By this condition, the government of Kupang City declared that Kupang City is an area of extraordinary incident.²

Indonesia's government has declared a program known as 3M Plus to eradicate *Aedes aegypti* nests. The purpose is to achieve wiggler free numbers at the level of 95%. The example

of 3M Plus is 1) use abate powder at water containers, 2) use insect repellent, 3) use a mosquito net, 4) raising fish that eating *Aedes aegypti* larvae, 5) raising larvae eating plants, 6) make sure of proper lighting and ventilation in the house, 7) hanging clothes in wardrobe.³

This study examined the correlation between behavior of eradicating mosquito nests and larva index with incidence rate of dengue infection in Kupang City.

METHOD

This research used a cross-sectional method with a random sampling technique. Use 2 data, one was primary data, and the other was secondary data. Primary data was data by an interview with the respondent about behavior to eradicating mosquito nests. Secondary data was data about the total incidence rate of dengue infection at health center Oesapa, Kupang Kota, and Manutapen. The population of this research was people aged 17-60 years old. The sample in this research was 20 samples per health center, so the total sample was 60 samples for three health center.

RESULTS

Table 1 showed a research result about subject characteristic. Table 1 showed that male has 10 (17%) in number compared to female which has 50 (83%)

Table 1. Base Characteristic of Subject in This Research Based on Gender

Gender	Total(n)	Percentage (%)
Male	10	17
Female	50	83
Total	60	100

Table 2 showed characteristic of subjects based on age. Respondent with age between 17 and 30 has 15 in total (25%) compared to 83 (75%) in age group between 31-60

Table 2. Base Characteristic of Subject in This Research Based on Age

Age	Male	Female	Total	Percentage (%)
17-30	3	12	15	25
31-60	7	38	45	75
Total	10	50	60	100

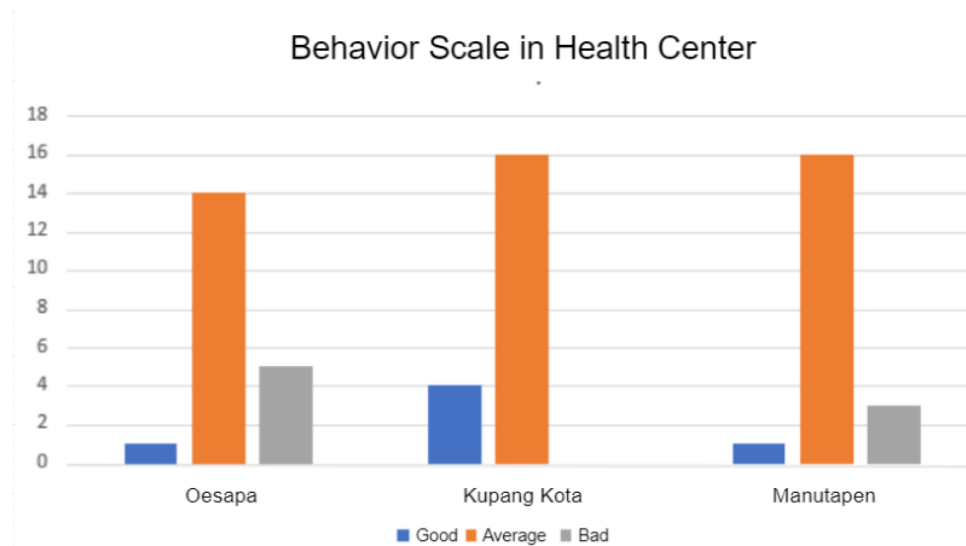


Figure 1. Characteristic of Behavior to Eradicating Mosquito Nests in 3 Puskesmas

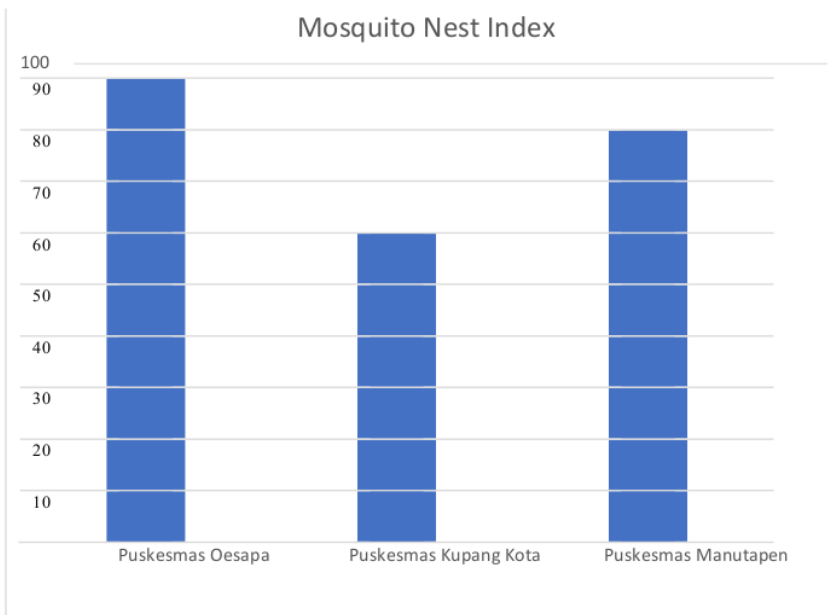


Figure 2. Characteristic of Larvae Index in 3 Puskesmas

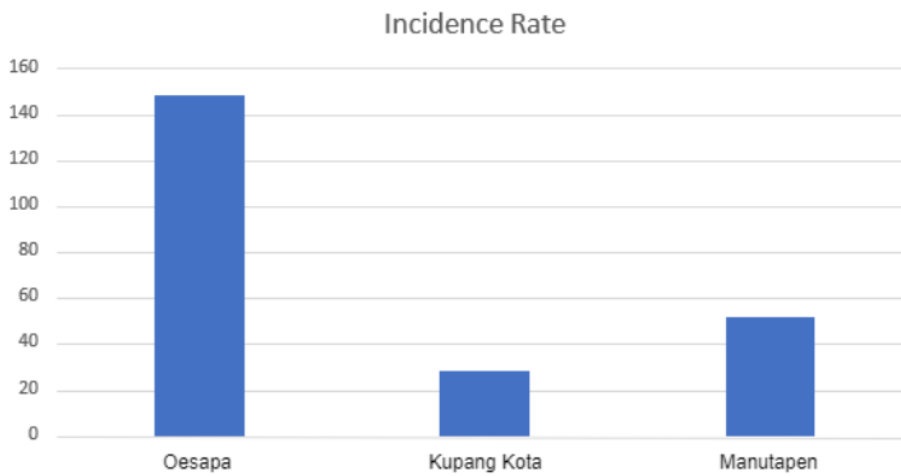


Figure 3. Characteristic of Insidens Rate dengue infection

Tabel 3. The analysis result between behavior to eradicating mosquito nests and insidens rate

Variable	Incidence rate						P value
	High		Low		Total		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
PSN							
Good	2	33,3	4	66,7	6	100	0,006
Avg	30	65,2	16	34,8	46	100	
Bad	8	100	0	0	8	100	

Tabel 3 shows that between behavior to eradicating mosquito nests and incidens rate is signifikan with P value= 0,006

Tabel 4. The analysis results between larvae and incidence rate

Variable	Incidence rate						P value
	High		Low		Total		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Mosquito Nest							
Exist	34	73,9	12	26,1	46	100	0,031
Non-exist	6	42,9	8	57,1	14	100	

Tabel 5. The descriptive analysis results between larvae index and insidens rate

Health center	Incidence Rate	Mosquito Nest Index
Oesapa	148,107	90
Kupang Kota	51,840	80
Manutapen	28,920	60

Tabel 6. The analysis results between behavior to eradicating mosquito nests and larvae index

Variable	Mosquito Nest Existence						P value
	Exist		Non-Exist		Total		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
PSN							
Good	0	0	6	100	6	100	0,000
Avg	38	82,6	8	17,4	46	100	
Bad	8	100	0	0	8	100	

DISCUSSION

According to the results of this research, we found that the was significant . The good behavior such as using abate powder, draining and closing water containers like tub, drum, and former cans cause the *Aedes aegypti* unable to put their eggs. Reduced number of eggs causes the proliferation of *Aedes aegypti* from larvae to adult mosquito to diminished. The effect is the adult mosquito is diminished as an infectious vector of dengue infection. If the vector is lesser, the incidence rate of dengue infection can be reduced.^{4,5,6} This condition is the purpose of the 3M Plus program by the Indonesian government as a way to control dengue infection^{3,7,8,9,10}.

CONCLUSION

This research that was done in July-August 2019 at Puskesmas Oesapa, Kupang Kota and Manutapen, with total respondent 60 people showed significant correlation. This condition shows that the behavior of eradicating mosquito nests and larvae index affected incidence rate of dengue infection at Kupang City.

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