

INTISARI

Pengendalian vektor Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) biasanya menggunakan dua cara, yaitu secara biologis dan kimia. Pengendalian vektor DBD secara biologis diantaranya adalah menggunakan *Mesocyclops aspericornis*.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk membandingkan efektivitas penggunaan *Mesocyclops aspericornis* dengan *Temephos*. Efektivitas diukur dengan index larva sebagai evaluasi menggunakan kriteria RESSA (*Rational, Efective, Efficient, Sustainable, Acceptable*).

Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan kuasi eksperimental dan menggunakan rangkaian waktu dengan kelompok pembandingan (*time series with control group design*). Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di kampung Komet Raya (aplikasi *Mesocyclops aspericornis*) dan Kampung Loktabat (aplikasi *Temephos*) pada bulan Mei 2002 sampai dengan Agustus 2002. Subjek penelitian diambil secara random sebanyak 200 rumah, terdiri dari kelompok perlakuan *Mesocyclops aspericornis* (n=100) diisi sebanyak 20 ekor *Mesocyclops* setiap kontainer. Kelompok pembandingan (n=100) aplikasi *Temephos Abate SG 1%* disesuaikan dengan volume air pada setiap kontainer. Evalasi *Mesocyclops aspericornis*, diukur dengan menggunakan kriteria REESA.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *Mesocyclops aspericornis* efektif setelah 10 minggu menurunkan BI 4, HI 3,8%, CI 3% serta efesiensi biaya hingga 28,5%. *Mesocyclops aspericornis* masih dapat bertahan hidup dan berkembang biak normal dalam Tempat Penampungan Air (TPA), hingga minggu 14. Masyarakat yang terlibat dalam penelitian ini menerima dan berpartisipasi dalam penggunaan *Mesocyclops aspericornis*.

Aplikasi *Mesocyclops aspericornis* memenuhi kriteria REESA di Komet Raya, Kecamatan Banjarbaru, Kota Banjarbaru.

ABSTRACT

There are two methods mainly used in the prevention of DHF vectors: biological method and chemical method. One of biological methods is using *Mesocyclops aspericornis* as the predator of the *Aedes aegypti* larvae.

The objective of the research is to compare the effectiveness of the application of *Temephos* and *Mesocyclops aspericornis*. The effectiveness was measured by the larva index when the evaluation were measured using the **REESA** (Rational, Effective, Efficient, Sustainable, Acceptable) criterion.

The research was a quasi experimental research with control group design. A study on dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) vector control using *Mesocyclops aspericornis* was conducted at North Banjarbaru Sub district, Banjarbaru Regency. The observations were conducted from May 2002 until Augusts 2002. The subjects were 200 houses that were randomly assigned into two groups: the intervention group with *Mesocyclops aspericornis* (n=100) and the control group with *Temephos* (n=100). The intervention groups were taken from 130 containers filled with 20 *Mesocyclops aspericornis* spread in 100 houses. When the samples of comparing group were taken from 127 containers filled with Abate SG 1% spread in 100 houses.

The result showed that *Mesocyclops aspericornis* was effective after ten weeks to reduce BI (Breteau Index) up to 4, HI (House Index) up to 3.8%, CI (Container Index) up to 3%. *Mesocyclops aspericornis* cost effectiveness up to 28.5%. Predating activity of *Mesocyclops aspericornis* was occurred on the tenth week to fourteenth week when the *Temephos* only effective for the first 8 weeks. *Mesocyclops aspericornis* was still survived and breed normally in the container until the fourteenth weeks. The community involved in the research was welcomed and participate actively in the application of *Mesocyclops aspericornis*.

The application of *Mesocyclops aspericornis* fulfill the criterion off REESA.