KARAKTERISTIK TEMPAT PERINDUKAN DAN STATUS RESISTENSI LARVA *Aedes aegypti* (L.) TERHADAP INSEKTISIDA ORGANOFOSFAT DI KECAMATAN MLATI DAN PAKEM, KABUPATEN SLEMAN, D.I. YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Penyakit demam berdarah dengue merupakan salah satu penyakit yang berbahaya, dapat menimbulkan kematian dalam waktu singkat dan sering menimbulkan wabah. Kabupaten Sleman, D.I. Yogyakarta merupakan salah satu daerah yang termasuk daerah rawan DBD. Berdasarkan data yang diperoleh dari Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Sleman menunjukkan bahwa Kabupaten Sleman mengalami peningkatan kasus dari tahun 2010 – 2015. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan Juni - September 2015 di kecamatan Mlati (daerah endemis DBD) dan di kecamatan Pakem (daerah non endemis DBD). Pengetahuan tentang karakteristik tempat perindukan larva *Aedes* sp. dan status resistensinya terhadap insektisida organofosfat perlu dilakukan untuk mengetahui jenis kontainer yang terdapat larva *Aedes* sp. serta lebih lanjut diharapkan dapat diketahui pemilihan metode dan dosis insektisida yang tepat untuk pemberantasan vektor penyakit DBD tersebut. Berdasarkan penelitian yang telah dilakukan terhadap 100 rumah di kecamatan Mlati dan 100 rumah di kecamatan Pakem didapatkan hasil bahwa tempat perindukan nyamuk *Aedes* sp. paling banyak terdapat di bak mandi (17 kontainer positif di Kecamatan Mlati dan 5 kontainer positif di kecamatan Pakem). Status resistensi larva dapat diketahui setelah melakukan metode *microplate assay* terhadap F1 dari larva yang didapat dari kecamatan Mlati dan Pakem. Nilai absorbansi dari hasil pembacaan uji resistensi dengan ELISA *reader* diketahui bahwa di Kecamatan Mlati 70% larva sudah resisten terhadap organofosfat, 16,67% larva toleran dan 13,33% larva rentan. Sedangkan untuk kecamatan Pakem didapatkan hasil 53,33% larva resisten, 20% toleran dan hanya 26,67% yang resisten terhadap organofosfat.

Kata kunci: DBD, *Aedes aegypti*, status resistensi, organofosfat.

BREEDING PLACES CHARACTERISTIC AND RESISTANCE STATUS OF Aedes aegypti (L.) LARVAE AGAINST ORGANOPHOSPATES INSECTICIDE IN MLATI AND PAKEM, DISTRICT SLEMAN, D.I. YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Dengue hemorrhagic fever is a dangerous disease, can cause death within a short time and often cause outbreaks. Sleman, D.I. Yogyakarta is one of area which includes dengue-prone areas. Based on data obtained from Dinas Kesehatan Sleman showed that Sleman experienced an increase in cases from 2010 - 2015. The research was conducted in June – September 2015, at District Mlati (DBD endemic areas) and District Pakem (non-endemic region). Knowing the characteristics of *Aedes* sp. breeding places and resistanc estatus *Aedes* sp. against organophosphate insecticides is necessary to separately determine any positive containers larvae and to know the dosage and selection of appropriate methods for the eradication of dengue fever vector. Based on the research that has been carried out on 100 houses in District Mlati and 100 houses in District Pakem showed that the most numerous breeding places of *Aedes* sp. is in bathtub (17 positive containers in Distric Mlati and 5 positive containers in District Pakem). Resistance status of larvae can be determined after a microplate assay method to F1 from larvae has been obtained from District Mlati and Pakem. Absorbance value from ELISA reader known that 70% larvae were resistant to organophosphates, 16.67% larvae were tolerant and 13.33% were vulnerable larvae. Pakem districts showed results that 53.33% larvae were resistant, 20% were tolerant and 26.67% were vulnerable.

Keyword: Dengue hemorrhagic fever, *Aedes aegypti*, resistance status, organophospates