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KORELASI INDEKS ENTOMOLOGI TERHADAP SUSEPTIBILITAS AE. AEGYPTI PADA ENAM JENIS INSEKTISIDA DI TUJUH PROVINSI WILAYAH SUMATERA

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PHUBBING, PENYEBAB DAN DAMPAKNYA PADA MAHASISWA FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT, UNIVERSITAS INDONESIA

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Doni Lasut, Rina Marina, Jusniar Ariati, Roy Nusa Res
**KORELASI INDEKS ENTOMOLOGI
TERHADAP SUSEPTIBILITAS AE. AEGYPTI
PADA ENAM JENIS INSEKTISIDA DI TUJUH
PROVINSI WILAYAH SUMATERA**

Dengue cases are increasingly widespread in all parts of Indonesia, but currently, the priority of control is prevention through fogging focus on endemic DHF areas. The purpose of this study was to determine the entomology indicator of dengue vector mosquitoes about the susceptibility status of the *Ae aegypti* mosquito. The study design was a cross-sectional study and data analysis using Pearson Correlation statistical tests. This research was conducted in seven provinces in Sumatra, which consisted of three districts with three regions endemic to dengue fever centers in each province. The larvae collection was carried out in 100 houses in each selected Puskesmas. The susceptibility test of adult mosquitoes to six types of insecticide active ingredients was carried out by the WHO Bioassay method while the larval susceptibility test used the Elliot method. The results showed that index of entomology at 7 provinces in Sumatra were: HI and CI of the highest in Kota. Pematang Siantar (58,60 % and 64 %) and the lowest in Kabupaten Prabumulih and Palembang (22,70 and 0 %), the highest of BI in Kabupaten Bangka Barat (87,40 %) and the lowest in the Kota Metro (31,10 %); the highest of ABJ in Kota Palembang (77,30 %) and the lowest in Kota Pematang Siantar (41,40 %). Malathion 0.8 % still effective as an mosquito control by the presence of strong and moderate relationship was for CI and HI. Whether there are mosquitoes control using chemical insecticides in several locations in 7 provinces of Sumatra show resistant condition, thus controlling by PSN, 3M plus is still a major strategy to be done to break the chain of transmission of dengue fever.

Keywords: DHF, Aedes, Correlation, Suceptibility

Mutiara Widawati, Muhammad Umar Riandi, Yuneu Yuliasih
**PENGETAHUAN FILARIASIS DAN
PENGUNAAN OBAT GOSOK PENGUSIR
NYAMUK DI WILAYAH ENDEMIS FILARIASIS**

The uses of repellent are an effort to prevent mosquito bites in the community. Therefore, a study was conducted to find out the difference in the level of knowledge with the use of repellent/liniment on people in areas that received the Filariasis Mass Prevention Drug Program. This research is the result of secondary data analysis from multicenter research "Filariasis elimination evaluation study" in 2017 conducted in Subang district, West Java Province. Total respondents surveyed were 555 people. The respondents were the people who received mass drug administration. The data collected respondent's knowledge about the cause and transmitter of filariasis diseases and the repellent use activity of respondents. This study used chi-square analysis to see the relationship between knowledge and the use of repellent in respondents. The results showed that a total of 307 (55.3%) respondents stated they were using liniment / repellent drugs; and 248 (44.7%) respondents did not use repellent. There is a difference in the level of knowledge of respondents with filariasis ($p < 0.05$) between respondents who use repellent and those who do not. This study concludes that the higher respondents' knowledge, the greater their tendency to use repellent. Knowledge about the spread and causes of filariasis was related to the use of repellent in the community.

Keywords: Repellent; knowledge; filariasis; mosquitoes

Eliza Eka Nurmala, Nurhalina Sari

KUSTA DI PROVINSI LAMPUNG: STUDI EKOLOGI BERDASARKAN TREN WAKTU

Leprosy is a disease that can cause pain and disability, which in the end can affect a person's quality of life. Through the 2013 Bangkok Declaration, Indonesia declared itself that 2020 was a leprosy-free country. However, until 2015, there were still reports of leprosy cases, including in Lampung Province. This study aims to analyze spatial leprosy and its risk factors to get priority areas for leprosy handling in Lampung Province. The study used ecological study designs. The sources of leprosy data and risk factors came from secondary data at the Central Statistics Agency and Health Office in Lampung for the year 2011 to 2015. Data analysis using spatial analysis. The analysis shows that leprosy cases are divided into two categories, namely paucibacillary and multibacillary. Spatial analysis results for 5 years indicate that leprosy cases are dominant in Central Lampung and East Lampung Districts. Based on population density, number of poor people, sanitation, nutritional status, and health facilities, several districts have a high risk of leprosy. The conclusion of this study is the priority in handling leprosy cases should be focused in the Central Lampung District and East Lampung District.

Keywords: Leprosy, Lampung, spatial analysis, ecological study

Shinta P, Amirullah Baharudin

PERILAKU MENGHISAP DARAH NYAMUK ANOPHELES SPP. DI DESA SAKETA, KECAMATAN GANE BARAT, HALMAHERA SELATAN, MALUKU UTARA

South Halmahera is a malaria-endemic area in Indonesia. One of the efforts to control the vector is to get information on Anopheles spp mosquito bionomics. This study aims to understand the Anopheles spp blood-sucking behavior in Saketa Village, South Halmahera Regency. The study was conducted from May 2013 to April 2014. Catching mosquitoes was carried out from morning to evening using the Human Landing Collection (HLC) method. The results found 9 species of Anopheles namely, An. barbumbrosus, An. farauti, An. kochi, An. indefinitus, An. koliensis, An. punctulatus, An. subpictus, An. tessellatus and An. vagus. The highest Man Hour Density (MHD) is found at an altitude of 25 meters above sea level, namely An. kochi, and An. indefinitus (2.15 and 1.45 mosquitoes/person /hour). MHD at an altitude of 3 masl is dominated by An. kochi and An. indefinitus (1.95, and 1.8 mosquitoes/person/hour). Man Biting Rate (MBR) at an altitude of 25 meters above sea level is dominated by An. kochi and An. indefinitus (25,90 and 17,47 mosquitoes/person/day), at an altitude of 9 masl, dominated by An. punctulatus and An. indefinitus (4,82 and 4,22 mosquitoes/person/day), at an altitude of 3 meters is dominated by An. indefinitus and An. kochi (21.69 and 23.49 mosquitoes/person/day). Anopheles spp. the number of caught at 06.00-07.00 is very low, but the density An. kochi and An. indefinitus increased at 07.00-08.00 and decreased after 17.00. Other Anopheles species remain with low populations throughout capture

Keywords: Anopheles spp., Malaria, Saketa village

Heny Lestary, Sugiharti, Suparmi

PEMANFAATAN JAMINAN KESEHATAN DALAM PELAYANAN KESEHATAN IBU DI TUJUH KABUPATEN/KOTA DI INDONESIA

Since 2014, Indonesia has been implementing universal health coverage to increase health insurance coverage. However, health insurance utilization by the community for maternal health is still low. This research aimed to determine factors related to the use of health insurance for antenatal care and delivery services among pregnant and childbirth women. The research conducted in 7 districts/cities, namely Kota Bandar Lampung, Kota Palembang, Kabupaten Lebak, Kabupaten Karawang, Kota Semarang, Kota Surabaya, dan Kota Makasar. A total of 517 respondents has been interviewed. The results showed that most respondents aged 21-34 years (68.5%), unemployed (74.7%) and graduated from high school or higher (58.4%). Around 11% of the respondent had health insurance. 73.0% of respondents who had health insurance used it for antenatal care and 88.3% used it for delivery. Multivariate analysis shows that the level of income is related to the use of health insurance for antenatal care and delivery, whereas mothers who have income level higher than Rp 2,000,000 had lower odds to utilize health insurance for antenatal care (OR=0,56; 95%CI:0,35 - 0,91) and delivery (OR=0,52; 95%CI:0,27 - 1,02). Therefore, there is a need for broader socialization of health insurance utilization for antenatal and delivery, especially for couples at reproductive age.

Key words : *Health insurance, health services, maternal Health*

Tiara Amelia, Mieska Despitari, Kencana Sari, Dwi Sisca Kumala Putri, Puput Oktamianti, Agustina PHUBBING, PENYEBAB DAN DAMPAKNYA PADA MAHASISWA FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT, UNIVERSITAS INDONESIA

Nowadays, phubbing phenomena occur in various social groups, including college students. This has an impact on social relationships and physical health. This is a qualitative study which aims to describe the causes, behavior, and impact of phubbing. The informants were fifth semester Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia undergraduate students' year 2018. Data collected through focus group discussions on female students and in-depth interviews with male students. The results of this study indicate that students understand phubbing as a phenomenon where a person is more engaging with mobile phones than interacting with the surrounding environment. Duration of internet usage starts from 5 hours to almost 24 hours a day. Phubbing among students was due to the desire to get updated information and events, entertainment, and shows the activities or achievements of themselves. The influence of the social environment and the demands of the academic environment encourage the use of smartphones frequently. Some students experience physical health problems (tiredness, sore eyes, dizziness, nausea) and sign of mental problem (sad, depressed, lost confidence) due to improper use of smartphones. Therefore, education students regarding the use of the internet wisely to prevent phubbing behavior and its effects are needed. In addition, academic and student activities through direct interaction rather than internet need to be maintained.

Keywords: Phubbing, student, internet, smartphone

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EDITORIAL

Sampai saat ini prioritas pengendalian penyakit DBD di wilayah endemis masih dilakukan dengan *fogging focus*. Salah satu artikel dalam edisi ini menyajikan hasil penelitian yang dapat membuktikan bahwa entomologi nyamuk *Ae. aegypti* (vektor DBD), dapat digunakan sebagai indikator kerentanan nyamuk terhadap pestisida.

Pemakaian repelen/obat gosok merupakan salah cara untuk menghindari gigitan nyamuk vektor penyakit filariasis. Pengetahuan masyarakat terhadap penyakit filariasis sangat penting dalam perilaku penggunaan repelen/obat gosok. Semakin tinggi pengetahuan responden terhadap *filariasis*, maka semakin besar kecenderungan untuk memakai obat gosok/repelen.

Artikel lain yang cukup menarik adalah tentang hasil analisis secara spasial penyakit kusta. Pada tahun 2020 Indonesia akan menjadi negara bebas kusta, akan tetapi sampai saat ini penyakit tersebut masih ditemukan; salah satunya adalah di Provinsi Lampung. Hasil analisis penyakit kusta dan faktor risikonya, dapat digunakan sebagai dasar penanganannya di wilayah endemis, seperti di Provinsi Lampung.

Beberapa wilayah di Indonesia masih merupakan wilayah endemis malaria. Salah satu upaya pengendalian vektor penyakit tersebut adalah dengan memahami perilaku menghisap darah nyamuk *Anopheles* spp, seperti hasil temuan di Desa Saketa, Kabupaten Halmahera Selatan.

Sejak diterapkannya *Universal Health Coverage* (UHC) pada tahun 2014, cakupan asuransi kesehatan mengalami peningkatan. Hal ini berarti bahwa pemanfaatan layanan kesehatan juga akan meningkat. Dapat dibuktikan bahwa pendapatan keluarga berhubungan dengan pemanfaatan jaminan kesehatan untuk pemeriksaan kehamilan dan pelayanan persalinan pada ibu hamil dan bersalin.

Artikel yang tidak kalah menarik adalah tentang fenomena *phubbing* (penggunaan *smartphone* secara berlebihan) yang terjadi di berbagai kelompok sosial, tidak terkecuali mahasiswa. Hasil studi kualitatif menemukan bahwa sebagian mahasiswa mengalami gangguan kesehatan fisik (lelah, mata pedih, pusing, mual) dan tanda gangguan kesehatan mental akibat penggunaan *smartphone* yang tidak tepat.

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