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## Correlation between periodic larva surveys (Hi and Ci) in Rt 15-18 Payaman village, Ngraho District, Bojonegoro regency

Wulan Meidikayanti, Nelsa Kurnia, Linda Andriani and Elyda Rahmayanti  
Airlangga University, Indonesia

**Background:** Morbidity and mortality of dengue fever in Bojonegoro is still experiencing a rapid growth. In 2014, cases of dengue fever had dropped significantly to 151 cases from 284 cases in 2013. Meanwhile in 2015, 565 cases were found, 7 deaths. (CFR= 1.2%). Areas that need improvement such as Ngraho Payaman have been handled. Payaman village is endemic and is prone to dengue and Chikungunya. 1 incident of dengue fever was reported in Ketawang 2016 while 20 frequent cases of chikungunya in Tinggang were reported in 2014. These findings came from the data collected in 2015, the number of HI and CI in RT 15-18 Payaman village which is around 50.5% and 27.2%. Therefore a program on conducting a survey to obtain the right information is vital in order to reduce the number of house index and container index and reduce the transmission of dengue fever.

**Objective:** Reduced figures HI and CI of 10% during the week with a regular survey program.

**Methods:** This observational study is a cross-sectional descriptive analysis with collection of Sekunder data and in depth interview with RT 15-18 people of Payaman village with 95 houses.

**Results:** The results showed that the number of HI and CI were previously in the form of 50.5% and 27.2% decreased with average 10% to 35.7% and 16.6% after the given program larva survey periodically with 4 M +.

**Conclusion:** There is a relationship between program larva survey periodically to decrease the HI and CI indicators.

wulan.meidika@gmail.com