

RINGKASAN

Filariasis limfatik merupakan penyakit disebabkan oleh cacing filaria *Wuchereria bancrofti*, *Brugia malayi*, dan *Brugia timori* yang menyerang saluran dan kelenjar getah bening. *Cx. quinquefasciatus* merupakan vektor filariasis bancrofti di daerah urban. Kecamatan Cisayong endemis filariasis dengan *Microfilaria rate* >1%. Eliminasi filariasis di Indonesia ditetapkan dua pilar kegiatan yaitu pemberian obat massal pencegahan filariasis (POMP filariasis) di daerah endemis dan pengendalian vektor. Pengendalian vektor dan potensi vektor dalam penularan filariasis dapat diketahui melalui berbagai hal diantaranya dengan mengetahui spesies *Culex*, *infection rate*, *parity rate* dan kepadatan larva *Culex*. Tujuan penelitian yaitu mengetahui spesies nyamuk *Culex*, *infection rate*, *parity rate*, dan kepadatan larva nyamuk *Culex*.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu metode survei dengan teknik *cluster sampling*. Kelompok (*Cluster*) dalam penelitian ini yaitu RT berjumlah 39 RT yang ada di Desa Cisayong. Penangkapan sampel nyamuk dilakukan di 9 RT yang terpilih. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan pada malam hari pukul 18.00-00.00 WIB.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa spesies *Culex* yang ditangkap di Desa Cisayong diantaranya *Cx. quinquefasciatus*, *Cx. hutchinsoni*, *Cx. sitiens*, *Cx. vishnui*, *Cx. pseudovishnui*, *Cx. tritaeniorinthus*, dan *Cx. gelidus*, *infection rate* 0%, sementara itu, *parity rate* *Cx. quinquefasciatus* 66%, *Cx. hutchinsoni* 17%, *Cx. sitiens* 68%, *Cx. vishnui* 55%, *Cx. pseudovishnui* 21%, *Cx. tritaeniorinthus* 53%, dan *Cx. gelidus* 54%. Kepadatan larva *Culex* sp. adalah 3,38/cidukan.

Kata kunci: Filariasis, *Culex*, *Infection Rate*, *Parity Rate*, Cisayong.

SUMMARY

Lymphatic filariasis is a disease caused by the filarial worm *Wuchereria bancrofti*, *Brugia malayi*, and *Brugia timori* that attack lymph and lymph nodes. *Cx. quinquefasciatus* is a vector of filarial bancroftiin urban area. Subdistrict Cisayong as endemic filariasis area with microfilaria rate in > 1%. Elimination of Filariasis in Indonesia was done in two methods such as filariasis mass drug administration in endemic areas and vector control. Vector control and potential transmission of filariasis needs some information including infection rate, parity rate and density of *Culex* larvae. The purpose of research are to observe the spesies of *Culex* mosquitoes, infection rate, parity rate, and density of *Culex* mosquito larvae.

The method is a survey method using cluster sampling method. The cluster in this research are 39 RT in Cisayong village. Mosquitoes was caughted from 9 groups (RT) which is elected. Sampling was conducted in the night at 18:00 to 00:00 WIB.

The results shows that the spesiesof *Culex* were caughted in Cisayong including *Cx. quinquefasciatus*, *Cx. hutchinsoni*, *Cx. sitien*, *Cx. vishnui*, *Cx. pseudovishnui*, *Cx. tritaeniorinchus*, dan *Cx gelidus*, infection rate is 0%, while of parity rate *Cx. quinquefasciatus* 66%, *Cx. hutchinsoni* 17%, *Cx. sitien* 68%, *Cx. vishnui* 55%, *Cx. pseudovishnui* 21%, *Cx. tritaeniorinchus* 53%, and *Cx. gelidus* 54% respectively. The density of *Culex* larvae is 3,38/dipper.

Keywords : Filariasis, *Culex*, Infection Rate, Parity Rate, Cisayong.