

**LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER
REVIEW KARYA ILMIAH: JURNAL ILMIAH**

Judul Artikel Ilmiah : **The Effect of Rekattidiri Ovitrap Towards Aedes Aegypti Larval Density**
 Nama semua penulis : Malik Saepudin, Soeharyo Hadisaputro, **Ari Suwondo**, Suhartono
 Status Pengusul (coret yg tidak perlu) : ~~Penulis Utama/ Penulis Utama & Korespondensi/ Penulis Korespondensi/ Penulis Anggota~~

Status Jurnal:

- Nama Jurnal : International Journal of Public Health Science
- Tahun terbit/Vol/No/halaman : 2017/Vol. 6 /No. 1 / Halaman 78-84
- Edisi (bulan, tahun) : Maret 2017
- ISSN : p-ISSN 2252-8806 e-ISSN 2620-4126
- DOI : <http://doi.org/10.11591/ijphs.v6i1.6536>
- Alamat WEB Jurnal/ Proceeding : <http://ijphs.iaescore.com/index.php/IJPHS/article/view/6536>
- Terindex di : SINTA 2 (SK No. 21/E/KPT/2018)

Kategori Publikasi (beri tanda V yang sesuai)

- Jurnal Internasional [] Jurnal internasional bereputasi & memiliki impact factor
- [] Jurnal internasional bereputasi,
- [] Jurnal Internasional
- Jurnal Nasional [] Jurnal Nasional Terakreditasi Dikti Peringkat 1 atau 2
- [] Jurnal Nasional berbahasa Inggris Terindeks CABI atau Copernicus, atau Berbahasa Inggris Terakreditasi Peringkat 3 atau 4
- [] Jurnal Nasional berbahasa Indonesia Terakreditasi peringkat 3 atau 4
- [] Jurnal Nasional

Hasil Penilaian Peer Review:

No	Komponen yang dinilai	Nilai Maksimal Artikel Jurnal Nasional Terakreditasi Dikti Peringkat 1 atau 2	Nilai yang didapat artikel
a	Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel (10 %)	2,5	1,5
b	Ruang lingkup & kedalaman pembahasan (30 %)	7,5	6,5
c	Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30 %)	7,5	6,5
d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas jurnal (30%)	7.5	6,5
	Nilai Total	25	21
Nilai yang didapat pengusul:		21 X 0.4 = 8,4 / 3 = 2,8	

Catatan Penilaian artikel oleh Reviewer

a	Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel	Jurnal sudah sesuai dengan pedoman yang tertulis di aturan penulisan artikel
b	Ruang lingkup & kedalaman pembahasan	Ruang lingkup materi tentang ovitrap sudah sesuai dengan ranah epidemiologi (public health). Menggunakan 17 jurnal sebagai rujukan pembahasan
c	Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi	Metode penelitian ditulis cukup lengkap. Terdapat 15 jurnal yang lebih dari 10 tahun penerbitan dari 25 jurnal yang digunakan sebagai rujukan.
d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas jurnal	Merupakan jurnal ilmiah internasional namun terakreditasi di sinta 2

Semarang, 26 Maret 2020

Reviewer 1



Dr. Yuliani Setyaningsih, SKM, M.Kes

NIP. 197107141995032001

Unit kerja : Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat UNDIP

Jabatan : Lektor Kepala

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- [] Jurnal Nasional

Hasil Penilaian Peer Review:

No	Komponen yang dinilai	Jurnal Nasional Terakreditasi Dikti Peringkat 1 atau 2	Nilai yang didapat artikel
a	Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel (10 %)	2,5	2,5
b	Ruang lingkup & kedalaman pembahasan (30 %)	7,5	7
c	Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30 %)	7,5	7
d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas jurnal (30%)	7.5	7,5
	Nilai Total	25	24
Nilai yang didapat pengusul:		$24 \times 0.4 = 9,6 / 3 = 3,2$	

Catatan Penilaian artikel oleh Reviewer

a	Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel	Artikel sudah sesuai dengan unsur isi International Journal of Public Health Science
b	Ruang lingkup & kedalaman pembahasan	Artikel ini melakukan eksperimen tentang penggunaan ovitrap untuk mengurangi kepadatan larva aedes aegypti. Topik sudah sesuai scope jurnal dan bidang ilmu penulis. Pembahasan cukup baik namun referensi sebaiknya menggunakan jurnal yang publis tidak terlalu lama atau melebihi 10 tahun sebelum artikel dipublis
c	Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi	Penyajian data cukup baik, metode penelitian cukup dan sesuai dengan tujuan penelitian
d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas jurnal	Artikel diterbitkan di jurnal terindeks di sinta 2

Semarang, 10 April 2020
Reviewer 2



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 Jabatan : Lektor Kepala

Bukti Indexing





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REPUBLIK INDONESIA

NOMOR 21/E/KPT/2018

TENTANG

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TAHUN 2018

DIREKTUR JENDERAL PENGUATAN RISET DAN PENGEMBANGAN
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- Menimbang : a. bahwa berdasarkan hasil akreditasi jurnal ilmiah yang ditetapkan oleh Tim Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah Kementerian Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi pada tanggal 5 Mei 2018 dan Tim Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia pada tanggal 9 Mei 2018 dan dalam rangka melaksanakan ketentuan Pasal 6 ayat (5) Peraturan Menteri Riset, Teknologi dan Pendidikan Tinggi Nomor 9 Tahun 2018 tentang Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah, perlu menetapkan Peringkat Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah Periode I Tahun 2018;
- b. bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud pada huruf a, perlu menetapkan Keputusan Direktur Jenderal Penguatan Riset dan Pengembangan Kementerian Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi tentang Peringkat Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah Periode I Tahun 2018;
- Mengingat : 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2012 tentang Pendidikan Tinggi (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2012 Nomor 158, tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5336);
2. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 4 Tahun 2014 tentang Penyelenggaraan Pendidikan dan Pengelolaan Perguruan Tinggi (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2014, Nomor 16, tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5500);
3. Peraturan Presiden Nomor 13 Tahun 2015 tentang Kementerian Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2015 Nomor 14);
4. Keputusan Presiden Nomor 121/P Tahun 2014 tentang Pembentukan Kementerian dan Pengangkatan Menteri Kabinet Kerja Periode Tahun 2014-2019;
5. Keputusan Presiden Nomor 99/M Tahun 2015 tentang Pemberhentian dan Pengangkatan Dari dan Dalam Jabatan Pimpinan Tinggi Madya di Lingkungan Kementerian Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi;

6. Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Republik Indonesia Nomor 49/PMK.02/2017 tentang Standar Biaya Masukan Tahun Anggaran 2018;
7. Peraturan Menteri Riset, Teknologi dan Pendidikan Tinggi Nomor 15 Tahun 2015 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Kementerian Riset, Teknologi dan Pendidikan Tinggi (Berita Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2015 Nomor 889);
8. Peraturan Menteri Riset, Teknologi dan Pendidikan Tinggi Nomor 9 Tahun 2018 tentang Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah (Berita Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2018 Nomor 428);

MEMUTUSKAN:

- Menetapkan : KEPUTUSAN DIREKTUR JENDERAL PENGUATAN RISET DAN PENGEMBANGAN KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI TENTANG PERINGKAT AKREDITASI JURNAL ILMIAH PERIODE I TAHUN 2018.
- KESATU : Menetapkan Peringkat Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah Periode I Tahun 2018 sebagaimana tercantum dalam Lampiran yang merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari Keputusan Direktur Jenderal ini.
- KEDUA : Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Diktum KESATU berlaku selama 5 (lima) tahun sejak Keputusan Direktur Jenderal ini ditetapkan.
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Ditetapkan di Jakarta
pada tanggal 9 Juli 2018

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MUHAMMAD DIMYATI
NIP 195912171984041001

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Kementerian Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi
Kepala Bagian Hukum, Kerjasama, dan Layanan Informasi,

TTD.

Syarip Hidayat
NIP 197306101997031004

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KEPUTUSAN DIREKTUR JENDERAL
PENGUATAN RISET DAN PENGEMBANGAN
KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN
PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
NOMOR 21/E/KPT/2018
TENTANG PERINGKAT AKREDITASI JURNAL
ILMIAH PERIODE I TAHUN 2018

PERINGKAT AKREDITASI JURNAL ILMIAH PERIODE I TAHUN 2018

Peringkat	No	Nama Jurnal	ISSN	Penerbit
Peringkat 1 (Satu)	1	Bulletin of Chemical Reaction Engineering & Catalysis	19782993	Departement of Chemical Engineering, Diponegoro University
	2	IJAL (Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics)	25026747	Balai Bahasa Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
	3	Indonesian Journal of Biotechnology	20892241	Pusat Studi Bioteknologi dan Sekolah Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada
	4	Indonesian Journal of Chemistry	24601578	Chemistry Department, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Universitas Gadjah Mada
	5	Journal of Indonesian Islam	23556994	Lembaga Studi Agama dan Sosial (LSAS) dan Program Pascasarjana Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Sunan Ampel Surabaya
	6	Medical Journal of Indonesia	22528083	Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia
	7	TELKOMNIKA: Telecommunication Computing Electronics and Control	23029293	Universitas Ahmad Dahlan (UAD)
	8	The Indonesian Biomedical Journal	23559179	Secretariat of The Indonesian Biomedical Journal
Peringkat 2 (Dua)	1	Agro Ekonomi	25411616	Departemen Sosial Ekonomi Pertanian, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Gadjah Mada
	2	Al Ahwal: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga Islam	25286617	Prodi Al-Ahwal Al-Syakhshiyah Fakultas Syariah dan Hukum UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta
	3	Al-Albab	25028340	Pascasarjana, Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Pontianak
	4	Al-Ulum	24428213	LP2M IAIN Sultan Amai Gorontalo
	5	Amerta	25498908	Pusat Penelitian Arkeologi Nasional
	6	Analisa: Journal of Social Science and Religion	24433853	Religious Research and Development Ministry of Religious Affairs Semarang Indonesia

7	Analisis Kebijakan Pertanian	25497278	Pusat Sosial Ekonomi dan Kebijakan Pertanian, Kementerian Pertanian
8	Andharupa: Jurnal Desain Komunikasi Visual & Multimedia	24773913	Universitas Dian Nuswantoro
9	Annales Bogorienses	24077518	Pusat Penelitian Bioteknologi, LIPI
10	Antropologi Indonesia	16936086	Pusat Kajian Antropologi Indonesia, Departemen Antropologi, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik, Universitas Indonesia
11	ASEAN Marketing Journal	23562242	Management Research Center, Departemen Manajemen, Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis, Universitas Indonesia
12	Aspirator: Jurnal Penelitian Penyakit Tular Vektor (Journal of Vector Borne Diseases Studies)	23387343	Loka Litbang P2B2 Ciamis, Badan Litbang Kesehatan, Kementerian Kesehatan
13	Atavisme	25035215	Balai Bahasa Jawa Timur
14	BACA: Jurnal Dokumentasi dan Informasi	23018593	Pusat Dokumentasi dan Informasi Ilmiah, LIPI
15	Bahasa dan Seni : Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, Seni, dan Pengajarannya	25500635	Fakultas Sastra Universitas Negeri Malang
16	Bali Medical Journal	25286641	DiscoverSys Inc., Canada on behalf of Sanglah General Hospital in collaboration to Indonesian Physician Forum and Indonesia College of Surgeons, Bali, Indonesia & Udayana University Bali, Indonesia
17	BAWAL Widya Riset Perikanan Tangkap	25026410	Pusat Riset Perikanan, BRSDMKP, KKP
18	Berita Biologi	23378751	Pusat Penelitian Biologi, LIPI
19	Berkala Arkeologi	25487132	Balai Arkeologi Yogyakarta
20	Beta: Jurnal Tadris Matematika	25410458	Program Studi Tadris Matematika UIN Mataram kerjasama dengan Ad-Mapeta (http://ad-apsmapeta.or.id)
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27	Buletin Sumber Daya Geologi	25801023	Pusat Sumber Daya Geologi, Badan Geologi, Kementerian ESDM
28	Bulletin of the Marine Geology	25278843	Puslitbang Geologi Kelautan, Kementerian ESDM
29	Economics and Finance in Indonesia	24429260	Lembaga Penyelidikan Ekonomi dan Masyarakat, Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis, Universitas Indonesia
30	Economics Development Analysis Journal	25022725	Jurusan Ekonomi Pembangunan, Fakultas Ekonomi, Universitas Negeri Semarang
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44	Indonesian Journal of Cancer Chemoprevention	23558989	Indonesian Society for Cancer Chemoprevention
45	Indonesian Journal of Forestry Research	24068195	Research Development and Innovation Agency, Ministry of Environment and Forestry
46	Indonesian Mining Journal	25278797	Puslitbang Teknologi Mineral dan Batubara, Kementerian ESDM
47	Informatika Pertanian	25409875	Sekretariat Badan Litbang Pertanian, Kementerian Pertanian
48	Instrumentasi	24601462	Pusat Penelitian Metrologi, LIPI
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50	International Journal of Public Health Science (IJPHS)	22528806	Institute of Advanced Engineering and Science
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52	JLBG: Jurnal Lingkungan dan Bencana Geologi JLBG (Jurnal Lingkungan dan Bencana Geologi) (Journal of Environment and Geological Hazards)	25028804	Pusat Lingkungan Geologi, Kementerian ESDM
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Client Satisfaction towards Quality of Health Services: An Assessment at Primary Healthcare of District Gujranwala

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ABSTRACT

This survey designed to evaluate the satisfaction level and the factors that affect the patient satisfaction regarding health care delivery services with the aim to improve the services in the primary health care settings of Gujranwala. A Cross Sectional Study done on randomly selected patients attending the basic health units of Gujranwala, with more than 18 years of age. Pretested structured "Liker scale questionnaire" was used for data collection. Out of total respondents, 62 (41.3%) clients were satisfied with the services provided by the basic health units of Gujranwala. The factors identified to determine patient satisfaction were accessibility of services, behavior of staff, health education, level of cleanliness, drug availability and miscellaneous services. Not a single ranked area of satisfaction noticed. Client's occupation and income had significant relationship with the patient satisfaction level. Gender, age, and education of clients were not contributing factors; they not affect the client satisfaction level. Less than half clients were satisfied with the services provided by the basic health units. Management of health facilities needs to improve the services.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The concept and idea of client satisfaction is not novel. Clients are the most important stakeholders in the modern world of health care industry [1]. It can be defined as the balance between the received care and his/her expectation about the care. In any health system the first and foremost goal is the patient satisfaction but it is hard to quantify the satisfaction because it has two different aspects one is the clinical and second is the non-clinical, these aspects affect the patient satisfaction level [2].

To maintain the quality of the health care system is a global issue. Previously, the quality was based only on the standard practices of the professionals but now a day; this concept has been widely accepted as a core component for improving the performance and efficiency of health care delivery system [3]. As the patients are using the services of the health care facilities, so, they are the best source of feedback of the services; they can accurately tell and give inputs that can provide great help in improving and enhancing the health care services at any level that can done through the proper ratification of the identified weak areas [4].

This study was design to measure the level of client's satisfaction and to assess the factors that affect the satisfaction level of clients regarding primary health services. It would be useful for health service

Physical Activity and Obesity Indicators: National Cross Sectional Study on Lebanese Adults

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ABSTRACT

Association between higher levels of physical activity and lower rates of obesity has been shown. The aim is to assess the relation between the prevalence of physical activity and the Physical Activity Index (PAI) of 300 Lebanese healthy adults, with age, gender, occupation, body mass indices and waist circumferences (WC). The cutoff points of WC for both genders were determined using the values of Body Mass Index (BMI). A cross-sectional study using self-reported valid questionnaire was conducted randomly on 150 men and 150 women, between 18 and 74 years, from Beirut region. Association between variables was performed using χ^2 , T-Test and ANOVA. Linear regression determined the WC cutoffs based on BMI. 22% of the population was obese with WC mean level of 92.47 ± 14.4 cm (87.71 ± 14.4 cm for women and 97.24 ± 12.96 cm for men). The prevalence of physical activity was 34% in overall population (27% in women and 40% in men). There was no significant association between BMI values and PAI ($p < 0.085$ for men and $p < 0.300$ for women). However there was an inverse association between WC values and PAI in both genders ($p < 0.043$ in men and $p < 0.036$ in women). Linear regression showed WC cut-off point in Lebanese women with $BMI \geq 25$ kg/m² and ≥ 30 kg/m² of 86 cm and 100 cm respectively, whereas for men it was 92.12 cm and 105 cm respectively. The prevalence of physical activity in Beirut is low with differences among genders. The highest physical activity index is associated with the decreased values of waist circumference.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Over the past 3 decades the obesity epidemic has spread inexorably across societies in all parts of the globe [1]. Obesity, an excess of body fat, has been well documented as key risk factor for a wide range of non-communicable diseases [2],[3]. Anthropometric measures have been widely used for body weight classification in humans. While Body Mass Index (BMI) has been shown to predict abdominal fat and abdominal subcutaneous fat, waist circumference has been shown to predict visceral fat, thus reinforcing the use of both BMI and waist circumference in clinical practice [4].

Physical activity appears to be the most variable component of energy expenditure and therefore has been the target of behavioral interventions to modify body weight. There is now a large body of evidence on the importance of physical activity in disease prevention [5]-[7].

The Effect of Rekattidiri Ovitrap Towards *Aedes aegypti* Larval Density

by Ari Suwondo

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The Effect of Rekattidiri Ovitrap towards *Aedes aegypti* Larval Density

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ABSTRACT

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is a health problem in Indonesia. The entire region of Indonesia at risk of contracting dengue disease. The study aims to prove the effect of modifications ovitrap rekattidiri on the density of larvae (HI: House Index, CI: Container Index and BI: Breteau Index) as well as comparing the differences between the mean larvae trapped between ovitrap Rekattidiri with standard ovitrap. Using a quasi experimental design, time series experimental design with Control group. Population subjects were *Aedes aegypti* at the endemic sites in Pontianak, West Borneo. The results showed larval density index in the intervention area decreased each ie HI from 26% to 3%, CI of 6.95% to 2.19 %, and BI from 29% to 13%. The number of larvae trapped in ovitrap rekattidiri ie 70% (12,770 larvae) more than the standard ovitrap in the control and intervention, namely: 17% (3,057 larvae) and 13% (2,334 larvae). It is concluded that there are significant modifications Rekattidiri ovitrap against larval density index (HI p-value: 0.025, CI p-value: 0.052, BI value of p: 0.04) and there are differences between the mean larvae trapped in ovitrap Rekattidiri and standard ovitrap with p value: 0.001.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is a serious public health problem in tropical and subtropical regions in America, Asia and Africa. World Health Organization (WHO) noted the number of dengue cases each year increased from 0.4 to 1.3 million a decade from 1996 to 2005, reaching 2.2 million in 2010 and 3.2 million in 2015 [1]. DHF is one of the health problems in Indonesian also. All of the regions throughout Indonesia have a high-risk for dengue fever, because both the virus and the mosquitoes are widespread in the settlements and public facilities throughout Indonesia.

Based on the recent available report, dengue fever has been being an endemic problem in 33 provinces and 436 districts or cities, 605 sub-districts and 1,800 villages. In the period of 2012 to 2013, it has reached a level of 41.25/100,000 population, with a Case Fatality Rate of 0.7% [2]. One of the cities that has increase trend in dengue fever cases is Pontianak, West Borneo. The increase in dengue cases almost four-fold in 2014 (IR: 58.85), the mortality rate is still high (CFR: 4%). The spread of dengue is evenly throughout all district in Pontianak. The number of people with the highest in 2014 is West Pontianak District (93 cases)[3]. Environmental conditions Pontianak City is located right on the Equator, with a height ranging from 0.10 to 1.50 meters above sea level, which is categorized as a low-lying (less than 500 m) with high mosquito populations. Pontianak City temperature ranged from 26.8 to 28.8 ° C, with the optimal

temperature and rainfall. This range of temperatures is an ideal temperature (20-30°C) for the life of *Aedes aegypti*. Rising temperatures shorten the extrinsic incubation period of the disease agent and tends to boost the pattern of spread of Dengue virus from time to time [4].

Dengue virus can grow and multiply without causing death to the mosquito because there is no cytopathic effect formed and it is an obligate intracellular parasite, which makes the virus able to only exist in living cells of a particularly suitable organism to live, so that the virus will only die if the living cells of the host die. The living cell of the hosting organism is called as host cell. The host cell here is the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito [5]. This is one of the factors affecting the availability and the ability of dengue virus to maintain its existence in nature, also the virus spread and defends themselves through two mechanisms: horizontal transmission between viremia vertebrates that is transmitted by the *Aedes* mosquito and vertical transmission (transovarial) in which the virus is infected by the female mosquitoes to the next generation [6]. Based on the descriptions above, it is necessary to have an innovative and complex control on the egg-larvae/larvae-pupa-adult, so that the purpose of controlling the vector of *Aedes* spp mosquitoes can be realized and the case of the disease can also be controlled [7]. The specific control on the vector of dengue is aimed to reduce the density of *Aedes* mosquito population, and reducing the spread of the virus to a certain limit, so that there will have no potential to infect the dengue fever. The common sizes used are the three traditional *Aedes* indexes, namely House Index (HI), Container Index (CI), and Breteau Index (BI).

In controlling the dengue, WHO recommends some best ways are directed to the habitat located in a residential settlements [8]. One of the methods to control the *Aedes aegypti* vector without insecticides that successfully reduce the vector density in some countries is the use of ovitrap. In this research is forming a kind of new ovitrap, *Rekattidiri* Ovitrap. The development of *Rekattidiri* Ovitrap is conducted to reduce the incidence and prevalence of dengue fever. *Rekattidiri* is an abbreviation of *Merekat dan Mati Sendiri* (being stuck and died by it). That is a combination between two modifications of Ovitrap according to function, in one hand to catch the adult mosquitoes by sticking them on sticky ovitrap and on the other hand as an egg-trap that have a self-killing function (autocidal ovitrap). This combination can conduct these two functions are capturing the adult female gravid mosquitoes and killing the larvae after growing into adult at once, which is expected to create lower the larval density in dengue endemic areas.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

It is a quasi-experimental study employed the control group, time series experimental designs. The time series study often conducted to define the effect of intervention or medication [9]. The subject of this study is the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito in the study location. The population and sample of the subject cannot be found for its exact density, but can be measured by using the traditional *Aedes* indexes. The unit of this study is a group of houses/buildings in the selected study locations. The study unit is at the Village level. The selection subject technique of study was conducted by using purposive sampling based on the guidelines index measurement larvae by the World Health Organization [8], as well as also by five criteria; first, one of the villages with high endemic level of dengue in the last 4 years respectively; second, equal regional characteristics (conditions of settlements, vegetation, and topography); third, the occurrence of fatal dengue case(s) in the last four years; fourth, there is a new case in the last 3 months before the study conducted; fifth, has a distance > 5 km between the study locations (between the treatment and comparative locations). Based on those criterias above, there are two location in different Sub-Districts were selected. First location is located in Sungai Jawi Dalam Village of West Pontianak Sub-District as intervention group. Batu Layang Village of North Pontianak Sub-District is selected as control group. Each was selected 100 samples. For more details, in the intervention area ovitrap *Rekattidiri* use in Sungai Jawi Dalam Village of 100 homes around one of the houses that positive DHF. Ovitrap *Rekattidiri* and standard ovitrap placed side by side in every home adjusted by the number and location of shelters water (container). The total number ovitrap in the intervention are 592 pieces. They are consisting of 119 pieces located inside the house, and 473 pieces outside the home. While the control group only placed 620 pieces, adjusted number of water reservoirs in the location.

Researcher was counting the number and type of reservoir in the study area to adjust the amount ovitrap that will be installed. Calculate the density of larvae (HI, CI, BI) before and after the installation of ovitrap *Rekattidiri* with, for 8 consecutive times at intervals of one week, 4 times before and four times after the intervention. Interventions carried out for two months (eight weeks), done counting the number of mosquitoes trapped in ovitrap *Rekattidiri* during the intervening eight times in succession with an interval of one week in the area of intervention, and compare with the standard ovitrap. This study has received ethical clearance from the Medical Research Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Diponegoro with certificate number: 243/EC/FK-RSDK /2016.

3. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

This research was conducted in Dengue endemic areas in Pontianak City. The research location was selected by the endemicity criterias, they are; a new case found in the last 3 months, the occurrence of Case Fatality Rate in the last 3 years, and other criteria. Based on the criteria, there were 2 groups selected, they were treatment group in Sungai Jawi Dalam Village of West Pontianak Sub-District and comparative group in Batulayang Village of North Pontianak Sub-District.

The measurement was conducted on the indicators of *Aedes aegypti* larval density in the form of HI, BI, and CI, for 8 times; 4 times before and 4 times after the intervention. The results of the measurement on all larvae indexes showed that there are some decreases after the intervention (week 5) compared to the control group. The measurement on HI shows a decrease after the intervention from 26% to 3% as shown in Figure 1. CI decreased from 6.95% to 2.19% as shown in Figure 2. Likewise, the measurement on BI shows a decrease after the intervention in the fifth week from 29% to 13% as shown in Figure 3.

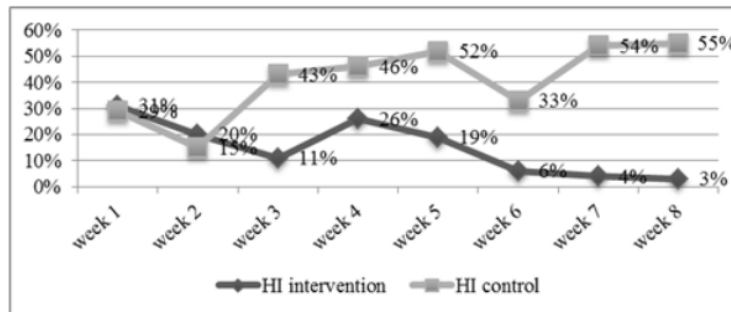


Figure 1. Comparison of HI before and after Intervention

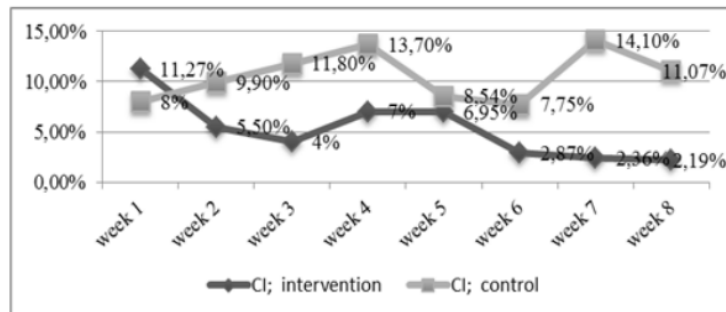


Figure 2. Comparison of CI before and after Intervention

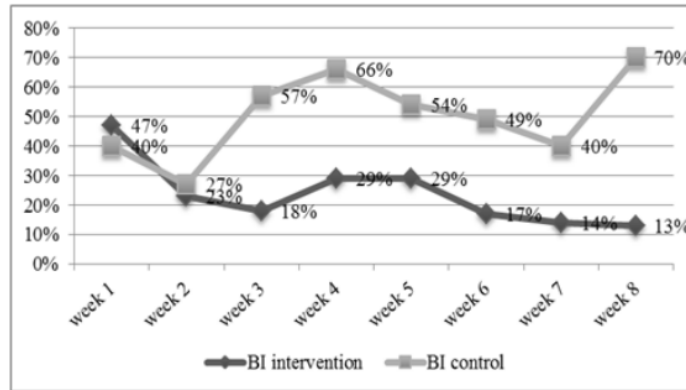


Figure 3. Comparison of BI before and after Intervention

The analysis on Figure 4 shows that the total number of larvae trapped in ovitrap Rekattidiri is 12,770 larvae, based on the differences between the mean numbers of larvae trapped in rekattidiri ovitrap was 1,596 larvae (70%), ovitrap standard in the intervention area by 292 larvae (13%) and ovitrap setandar in the region a comparison of 382 larvae (17%). Kruskal Wallis test statistical test showed a significant difference in the mean larvae trapped ovitrap Rekattidiri and ovitrap setandar both in the intervention area or region of comparison, the value of $p: 0.001$. Proceed with the Mann-Whitney test, shows that there are differences between the mean between Rekattidiri ovitrap with standard ovitrap either on the territory of both treatment and comparison is with p value: 0.002 and 0.005. While the standard ovitrap at both sites showed no mean difference with p value: 0.093. Based on the analysis of partial correlation ($r_{y.x1x2}$) Rekattidiri ovitrap influence is very strong against the larval index with a value of r (HI: 0.889, CI: 0.998 and BI: 0.909), while the standard ovitrap have a weak influence with the value of r (HI: 0.650, CI: 0.290 and BI: 0.739)

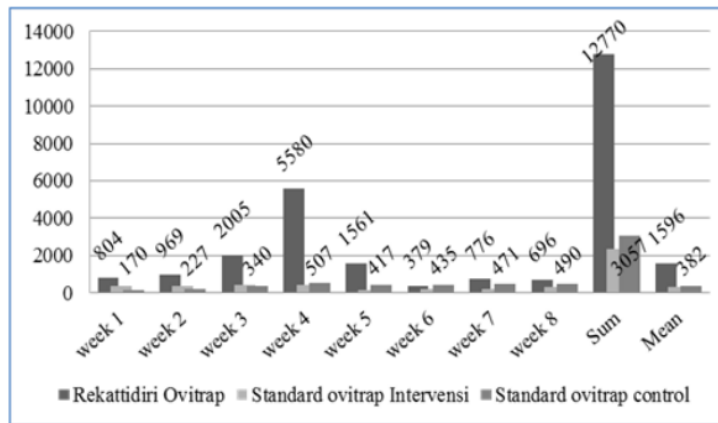


Figure 4. Distribution of The Mean Difference Larvae Trapped

The analysis on the paired data in Table 1 shows that there is a difference on the average of the measurement of larvae indicators (HI, CI, BI) before the treatment between the treatment and comparative group with a value of HI: 0.025, CI: 0.045, and BI: 0.052. Then the analysis on the unpaired data in Table 2 shows that there is a difference on the average of the measurement of larvae indicators (HI, CI, BI) before the treatment between the treatment and comparative group with a value of HI: 0.000, CI: 0.010, and BI: 0.003.

Table 1. Analysis of Larvae and Transovarial Transmission Indexes on the Paired Data

Group	Indicators	Min (%)	Max (%)	Mean (%)	standard deviation	amount (%)	<i>p-value</i>
Treatment	HI pre	11	31	22	9	88	0.025*
	HI Post	3	19	8	7	32	
	BI pre	18	47	29	13	117	0.052*
	BI Post	13	29	18	7	73	
	CI pre	4	11	7	3	28	0.045*
Control	CI Post	2	7	4	2	15	
	HI pre	15	46	33	14	133	0.068
	HI Post	33	55	49	10	194	
	BI pre	27	66	48	17	190	0.544
	BI Post	40	70	53	13	213	
	CI pre	8	14	11	2	43	0.704
	CI Post	8	14	10	3	41	

* Paires samples t test

Table 2. Analysis of Larvae and Transovarial Transmission Indexes on the Unpaired Data

Group	Indicators	Min (%)	Max (%)	Mean (%)	standard deviation	amount (%)	<i>p-value</i>
Pre Test	HI Treatment	11	31	22	9	88	0.225
	HI Control	15	46	33	14	133	
	BI Treatment	18	47	29	13	117	0.141
	BI Control	27	66	48	17	190	
	CI Treatment	4	11	7	3	28	0.097
Post test	CI Control	8	14	11	2	43	
	HI Treatment	3	19	8	7	32	0.000*
	HI Control	33	55	49	10	194	
	BI Treatment	13	29	18	7	73	0.003*
	BI Control	40	70	53	13	213	
	CI Treatment	2	7	4	2	15	0.010*
	CI Control	8	14	10	3	41	

*Independent samples t test

3.1. Discussion

The general overview of the research locations shows that the characteristics of endemicity and geographical environment and the population of the two sites before the study is relatively the same, especially the incidence of dengue cases is the main criterion determining the location of the study, showed that the incidence of dengue cases in the location that in April 2016, the difference in one week is incident cases in the intervention area in the 3rd week of April, while the region of the comparators in the 2nd week of April 2016. As a follow-up on the incident, has been pengendalian vectors such activities are conducted fogging and abatisasi selective focus [10]. Thus, the mosquito density conditions prior research activities are relatively the same, it is according to the results of research time series at week 1, indicating that the amount of larval density index is relatively the same in both locations comparative research that HI region of 29% and 31% Intervention, CI territory Intervention comparator 6.32% and 7.93%, and BI area comparator 40% and 47% Intervention.

Statistical analysis showed that there were significant differences in larval density indicators HI, CI and BI before and after treatment. Intervention for 8 weeks could prove Rekattidiri ovitrap influence on the density of larvae is a decline in the index of larvae of dengue high risk of transmission is low. In line with research conducted by Supakul in Thailand, after the installation of ovitrap four weeks showed not found larvae in ovitrap [11]. In line also with Sayono that there are significant modifications to the lethal ovitrap one indicator of the density of larvae (HI) [12]. However, in contrast to research Umniyati, that the modifications did not affect the ovitrap autocidal larval density [13]; based on the modifications made by Sayono autocidal and Umniyati, as well as the model developed by Eiras and Gama with adhesive paper (sticky) trap gravid female mosquitoes [14]-[15].

Ovitrap Rekattidiri has two functions: one side as a trap larvae and the other side as a gravid female traps *Aedes* spp. Modifications ovitrap Rekattidiri designed in accordance with the pleasure of *Aedes* spp laying namely black/dark, this part ovitrap lid opens partially to reduce the entry of direct sunlight. This is consistent with results of previous studies that *Ae. Aegypti* is more interested in putting their eggs in water reservoirs, dark/black, wide open and shielded direct sunlight [16]. The placement and number of ovitrap Rekattidiri adjusted by the amount and placement of the landfill in every home residents, according modification that ovitrap performed by Supakul in Thailand during May to September 2001, modifying the function installed in the bathroom or near the water tank and dispose of larvae that emerge every day [11].

The results of partial correlation analysis also addressed the relationship is very strong against the larval index, compared with ovitrap setandar. This is due to the towing/attractant in the form of water soaking hay undergo metabolic processes that produce substances such as ammonia and CO₂ are able to attract the olfactory nerve *Aedes* mosquitoes to lay their eggs in these places [17]. With the use of behavior and bionomics of the *Aedes* mosquito, the ovitrap Rekattidiri with water soaking hay attractant quite effective in catching mosquitoes and reduce the population of *Aedes* spp. These results are consistent with research Polson and Santos which showed that the water soaking hay with a concentration of 10% to produce eggs of mosquitoes trapped for more [18]-[19]. Research Salim about ovitrap laboratory tests also showed that the attractant in the form of water immersion water straw is better than the former colonies [20]. The gravid female mosquitoes lay their eggs in place selective attractants containing compounds from the decay process of organic matter and bacteria is a good food source for mosquito larvae [21]-[22].

Based on the results showed the total number of mosquitoes trapped was 1,167 mosquitoes and larvae are caught are 12,770 larvae. If every adult mosquito laid 100 eggs [23], then it should be the number of mosquitoes that lay eggs and trapped for intervention is 128 mosquitoes, so the remaining 1,038 mosquitoes lay eggs but which have not been trapped at the sites. Thus ovitrap Rekattidiri could prevent as many as 1,038 (89%) of mosquitoes will lay eggs in water containers. Then the results of the identification of the type of mosquitoes trapped in ovitrap Rekattidiri, indicating that the mosquitoes were discovered more is *Aedes aegypti*, as we know that the pleasure of resting mosquito *Aedes aegypti* is at home on the objects hanging [24]. The environment provides little chance for other species mosquito breeding. Although the number of mosquitoes trapped in ovitrap out is more at 65% (764 head), than in that 35% (403 head). It is also associated with the laying of the ovitrap with water jar, placed almost inseparable from the house that is on the side porch or the front of the house. Thus there is a pattern of behavior change that *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes lay their eggs outside the houses. Limited breeding places in the house, causing the female mosquito *Aedes aegypti* gravid trying to find the nesting and their attractants in the ovitrap facilitate gravid female mosquitoes find new breeding places are ovitrap Rekattidiri in settlements where none previously existed [17],[25].

Use of ovitrap Rekattidiri with attractant can be used as an additional alternative in dengue vector control method. Rekattidiri ovitrap is a complete modification, compared with ovitrap designed by some previous researchers. Ovitrap serves a three-in-one, the first serves as autocidal ovitrap for collecting observation data vector density and the potential for vertical transmission/vertically in an area [6],[26]. Both functions are also as an adhesive/sticky ovitrap. Their adhesive on the upper side of the inner ovitrap catches female *Aedes* gravid. In accordance with the habits of the mosquito *Aedes* females gravid looking containers for nesting. So this model is very sensitive and suitable for use in epidemiological surveys and further study in the laboratory against several species of mosquitoes caught in sticky, so the integrated vector control programs and early detection of transmission can be done more quickly [14]-[15],[27]. The third function is as effective alternative vector control is mainly used after fogging focus and selective dissemination with temefos. According to the limitations and acceptance of society against fogging and abatisasi, as well as the affordability and the number of breeding sites around the globe (virtual index) are abundant in during the rainy season. Expectations of future government policy in this case the Ministry of Health, can use modification ovitrap Rekattidiri in *Aedes aegypti* vector control activities. And the additional to surveillance activities vector of dengue is not only focused on indicators entomologists like ABJ, but further enhanced the surveillance of the virus in the vector, as efforts to early arning systems (EWS) to prevent the occurrence of extraordinary events/epidemic [28].

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the data processing of research findings, in general it can be concluded that Ovitrap rekadiri interventions is capable being a mosquito trap on one of the dengue's endemic areas in Pontianak, West Borneo. This show from the results of processing statistical test that ovitrap Rekattidiri proved more effective than the standard ovitrap with p value: 0.001. In addition, it also concluded this tool also able to reduce the larval index measurements in before and after the intervention. The findings of the index's decline larvae known based on statistical processing of the 3 measurements. The third measures are known also consistently affected by use of this tool. The measurement results are density index larvae House Index (HI), p value: 0.025; larvae Container Index (CI), p value: 0.052 and Breteau Index (BI), p value: 0.04.

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