

Gambaran Telur Nematoda Usus Pada Kuku dan Feses Pemulung di TPA Daerah Semarang

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ABSTRAK

Soil Transmitted Helmint adalah infeksi cacing yang di tularkan melalui tanah. Penelitian ini untuk mengetahui bagaimana gambaran infeksi telur nematoda usus pada kuku dan feses pemulung berdasarkan data kuisioner. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui gambaran adanya telur nematoda usus pada kuku dan pada feses pemulung. Metoda dalam penelitian ini adalah jenis penelitian deskriptif. Sampel diambil secara sampling jenuh sebanyak 35 orang pemulung di TPA daerah semarang , sampel di periksa dengan dua metode yaitu menggunakan teknik flotasi NaCl jenuh dan teknik sedimentasi. Didapatkan prevalensi 14,2 % sampel teridentifikasi telur *Ascaris lumbricoides*, 5,72% telur Cacing Tambang dan 8.57% positif mengandung telur *Ascaris lumbricoides* dan *cacing tambang* pada sampel feses dan terdapat hasil negatif pada sampel kuku, hal ini menunjukkan bahwa pemulung di TPA daerah semarang teridentifikasi telur nematoda usus jenis *Ascaris umbricoides* sebanyak 14,2% dan 5,72% telur *Cacing tambang* dari total populasi sebanyak 35 orang.

Kata kunci: Pemulung, *Soil Transmitted Helmint*, Kuku, Feses

A Description of Intestinal Nematode Eggs on Scavengers' Nails and Feces in The Garbage Dump of Semarang

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ABSTRACT

Soil Transmitted Helminth is a helminth infection which is contaminated through the soil. The aim of research is to describe the intestinal nematode eggs on the scavengers' nails and feces. Type of this paper was a descriptive research method. The researcher took sample amounted to 35 scavengers in the garbage dump of Semarang by taking use of saturation sampling. Sample data were tested by the researcher by taking using of saturated NaCl flotation and sedimentation technique. The result found out prevalence percentage of 14,2%, it indicated that data sample were contaminated by *Ascaris Lumbricoides* eggs, hookworm eggs gained percentage of 5,72%, feces samples positively contained *Ascaris Lumbricoides* and hookworm eggs gained percentage of 8,57%, and nail samples indicated negative result. In this case, result of data indicated that the scavengers in the garbage dump of Semarang were contaminated by the intestinal nematode eggs of *Ascaris Lumbricoides* gained percentage of 14,2 % and hookworm eggs gained percentage of 5,72 % derived from total population amounted to 35 scavengers.

Keywords: scavengers, soil transmitted helminth, feces, and nails