

Perbedaan Metode Sedimentasi Dan Flotasi Terhadap Hasil Telur *Soil Transmitted Helminth* Pada Sayuran Selada Di Pasar Johar Semarang

Endhyke Harviantari¹, Tulus Ariyadi², Budi Santosa²

1. Progam studi D-III Analis Kesehatan Fakultas Ilmu Keperawatan dan Kesehatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang
2. Laboratorium Patologi Klinik Fakultas Ilmu Keperawatan dan Kesehatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang

ABSTRAK

Penyakit kecacingan sampai saat ini masih merupakan masalah kesehatan di Indonesia. Penyakit ini disebabkan oleh nematoda usus yang ditularkan melalui tanah atau sering disebut *Soil Transmitted Helminth* (STH). Tingginya angka kejadian penyakit ini dipengaruhi oleh rendahnya tingkat sanitasi pribadi (perilaku hidup bersih dan sehat). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan Metode Sedimentasi dan Flotasi terhadap hasil pemeriksaan telur *Soil Transmitted Helminth* pada sayuran selada. Pemeriksaan telur *Soil Transmitted Helminth* dilakukan dengan dua metode yaitu Metode Sedimentasi dan Flotasi. Jenis penelitian ini adalah eksperimen. Sampel di ambil dari Pasar Johar Semarang sebanyak 1(satu) sampel kemudian dilakukan pengulangan sebanyak 16 kali dengan Metode Sedimentasi dan Flotasi. Hasil pemeriksaan Metode Sedimentasi sebanyak 16 butir telur dengan rata-rata 1 butir, sedangkan Metode Flotasi didapatkan hasil telur 4 butir dengan rata-rata 1 butir. Teknik analisis data untuk mengetahui perbedaan kedua metode tersebut dengan uji Mann-whitney didapatkan hasil lebih dari $p=0,05$ yaitu 0,102 sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa ada perbedaan hasil telur *Soil Transmitted Helminth* pada Metode Sedimentasi dan Flotasi.

Kata kunci : Metode Flotasi, Metode Sedimentasi, Telur *Soil Transmitted Helminth*.

Difference between Sedimentation Method and Flotation of the Results of Helminth Soil Transmitted Eggs in Lettuce Vegetables in Johar Market Semarang

Endhyke Harviantari¹, Tulus Ariyadi², Budi Santosa²

1. Three years Diploma of Health Analyst Study Progam, Faculty of Nursing and Health, Muhammadiyah University of Semarang
2. Clinical Pathology Laboratory, Faculty of Nursing and Health, Muhammadiyah University of Semarang

ABSTRACT

Worm disease is still a health problem in Indonesia. This disease is caused by intestinal nematodes transmitted through the soil or often called Soil Transmitted Helminth (STH). The high incidence of this disease is influenced by the low level of personal sanitation (clean and healthy living behavior). This study aims to determine the differences in the method of sedimentation and flotation on the results of examination of the eggs of Soil Transmitted Helminth in lettuce vegetables. The examination of Soil Transmitted Helminth eggs is carried out in two methods, namely the Sedimentation and Flotation Method. This type of research is experimental. Samples were taken from Pasar Johar Semarang as many as 1 (one) sample and then repeated 16 times with the Sedimentation and Flotation Method. The results of the examination of the Sedimentation Method were 16 eggs with an average of 1 item, while the Flotation Method obtained 4 eggs with an average of 1 item. Data analysis techniques to determine the differences between the two methods with Mann-Whitney test showed that the results were more than $p = 0.05$, that is 0.102 so it can be concluded that there are differences in egg yields of Soil Transmitted Helminth in the Sedimentation and Flotation Method.

Keywords: Helminth Soil Transmitted Eggs, Sedimentation Method, Flotation Method

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