

Gambaran Kontaminasi Telur Soil Transmitted Helminth Pada Sekolah Alam Dan Konvensional

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ABSTRAK

Hasil survei Departemen Kesehatan Republik Indonesia di beberapa provinsi di Indonesia menunjukkan prevalensi kecacingan untuk semua di Indonesia berkisar antara 40%-60. Tingginya prevalensi kecacingan disebabkan oleh iklim tropis dan kelembapan udara yang tinggi di Indonesia, yang merupakan lingkungan yang baik untuk perkembangan cacing, serta kondisi yang higiene dan sanitasi yang buruk. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran kontaminasi telur soil transmitted helmints pada sekolah alam dan konvensional. Pemeriksaan kontaminasi telur STH pada sekolah alam dan konvensional dapat dilakukan dengan metode Natif (*Direct slide*) yaitu dilakukan dengan cara mencampur feses dengan sedikit formalin 10% dan meletakkannya diatas objek glass yang ditutup deckglass dan diperiksa dibawah mikroskop. Sampel diambil secara acak dari siswa kelas 3 dan 4 sekolah alam Saung, Ungaran Barat dan SD Negeri sayung 2 Kec. Sayung. Pada sekolah alam Saung, Ungaran Barat ada 28 responden dan terdapat sampel positif dari 2 responden (2,2%), sampel negatifnya ada 26 responden (98,8%). Sedangkan pada SD Negeri sayung 2 Kec. Sayung ada 32 responden dan hasilnya negatif (100%). Dapat disimpulkan bahwa sampel yang positif pada sampel anak sekolah alam, sedangkan sampel yang negatif ada pada sampel sekolah konvensional.

Kata kunci : Telur STH, Sekolah, Anak.

The Pattern of Soil Transmitted Helminth egg's Contamination in Nature School and Conventional School

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ABSTRACT

Based on National Survey conducted by the Ministry of Health, Republic of Indonesia, the prevalence of Helminthiasis in Indonesia is about 40% to 60%. This high prevalence is caused by Indonesia's tropical climate and high humidity, which can serve as an optimal environment for the growth of helminth, accompanied by inadequate hygiene and sanitation practice. This study aims to understand the pattern of Soil Transmitted Helminth egg's contamination in nature school (*Sekolah Alam*) and conventional school. The examination for helminth's egg contamination was done using native method (direct slide) by mixing feces with few drops of 10% formalin solution and put them on the object glass covered by deck glass and then observed them under the microscope. Sample was randomly selected from students in the 3rd and 4th grade of Saung Nature School, West Ungaran and Sayung State Elementary School No.2, Saung Sub-district, West Ungaran. From Saung Nature school, 28 sample were collected with 2 (2.2%) of them showed positive contamination while the other 26 (97.8%) did not. As from Sayung State Elementary School No.2 there were 32 sample with all of them showed negative result. It can be concluded that few helminth's egg contaminations were found in Nature School but no contamination was found in State Elementary School.

Key words: Eggs STH, School, Child