

INTISARI

Setyawan, A.D.2016.IDENTIFIKASI TELUR *Ascaris lumbricoides* dan Hookworm SECARA LANGSUNG PADA FESES MURID SD KELAS 1 SDN I TAMBAKBOYO PEDAN."Karya Tulis Ilmiah", Program Studi D-III Analis Kesehatan, Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas Setia Budi.

Indonesia merupakan Negara berkembang dengan prevalensi kecacingan yang tinggi. Prevalensi kecacingan ini terjadi karena infeksi cacing kelompok STH (soil-transmitt helminth). Seperti cacing *Ascaris lumbricoides* dan Hookworm Infeksi cacing ini umumnya ditularkan melalui tanah dalam bentuk infeksi. Faktor yang mempengaruhi prevalensi kecacingan ini adalah kondisi lingkungan, pendidikan, ekonomi, sanitasi lingkungan dan hygiene masyarakat. Tujuan dari pemeriksaan feses pada murid sekolah dasar kelas 1 SDN I Tambakboyo Pedan adalah untuk mengetahui adanya telur *Ascaris lumbricoides* dan Hookworm, serta mengetahui prosentase anak yang terinfeksi telur *Ascaris lumbricoides* dan telur Hookworm.

Sampel yang diperiksa sebanyak 20 sampel feses dari siswa kelas 1 SDN I Tambakboyo Pedan. Pemeriksaan feses dilakukan dengan metode secara langsung menggunakan pewarna eosin 2%. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode pemeriksaan feses secara langsung.

Hasil pemeriksaan feses terhadap 20 sampel feses siswa kelas 1 SDN I Tambakboyo Pedan menunjukkan adanya telur cacing dengan prosentase positif *Ascaris lumbricoides* sebesar 10%, positif Hookworm sebesar 5%, dan prosentase negative *Ascaris lumbricoides* dan Hookworm sebesar 85%. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian tersebut angka kecacingan di SDN I Tambakboyo Pedan relative rendah.

Kata kunci :Feses secara langsung, *Ascaris lumbricoides*, Hookworm

ABSTRACT

Setyawan, A. D. 2016. Identification of *Ascaris lumbricoides* and Hookworm Eggs in Faeces of First Year Students of SDN 1 Tambakboyo (Tambakboyo First State Elementary School) in Pedan. Scientific Writing Paper. The Study Program of Three-Year Diploma (D-III) in Medical Laboratory Technology. The Faculty of Health Sciences. Setia Budi University.

Indonesia is one of developing countries with high prevalence of helminth infections. This prevalence is caused by infections attributable to soil-transmitted helminthes (STH), including *Ascaris lumbricoides* and Hookworms. Infections due to these worms are commonly transmitted through soil. Factors contributing to this helminth prevalence include environmental, educational and economic conditions, as well as environmental sanitation and hygiene society. The examination for faeces of first year students SDN 1 Tambakboyo in Pedan aims at investigating the existence of *Ascaris lumbricoides* and Hookworm and the percentage of students infected by *Ascaris lumbricoides* and Hookworm eggs.

A total of 20 faecal samples obtained from first year students of SDN 1 Tambakboyo in Pedan were examined. The examination was carried out with direct method using eosin 2% dye. Samples were taken using faecal direct examination method.

The results of examination on 20 faecal samples taken from first year students of SDN 1 Tambakboyo in Pedan demonstrate that worm eggs are found in the samples. A total of 10% samples are positive with *Ascaris lumbricoides*, 5% samples are positive with Hookworms, and 85% samples are negative with *Ascaris lumbricoides* and Hookworms. On the basis of those findings, it can be

concluded that the helminthic disease rate in SDN 1 Tambakboyo in Pedan is considered relatively low.

Keywords: Faeces examined with direct method, *Ascaris lumbricoides*, Hookworm