# INTISARI

Ida Rahankey. 2016. Hubungan Perilaku Hygienitas dan Sanitasi dengan Kontaminasi Nematoda Usus Golongan *Soil Transmitted Helminths* pada Sayuran Kemangi, dan Kubis yang Dipakai Sebagai Lalapan di Warung Makan Tenda Kelurahan Mojosongo. Program Studi D-IV Analis Kesehatan, Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas Setia Budi.

Sayur lalapan digemari masyarakat, sebab terasa segar bila dikonsumsi bersama ikan atau ayam goreng. Konsumen tidak menyadari bahaya kontaminasi parasit atau mikrobia. Perlakuan mencuci sayur lalapan dapat mengurangi atau meniadakan kontaminan tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui adanya hubungan perilaku mencuci sayur lalapan dengan presentasi kontaminasi telur *Ascaris lumbricoides, Hookworm, Trichuris trichiura* pada sayur lalapan kubis dan kemangi.

Metode penelitian ini adalah observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* studi, pemeriksaan sampel kemangi dan kubis dengan metode pengendapan NaOH. Sebanyak 17 sampel kemangi dan kubis, kesimpulan ditemukannya *Ascaris lumbricoides,* 11,76% dan *Hookworm* 11,76% pada sampel kemangi sedangkan pada sampel kubis tidak ditemukannya telur cacing.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebanyak 4 warung makan tenda yang terinfeksi *Ascaris lumbricoides,* dan *Hookworm*. Pada penelitian ini tidak ditemukannya telur *Trichuris trichiura.*

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**Kata kunci**: perilaku, hygienitas, sanitasi, nematoda usus, kontaminasi, kemangi, kubis

## ABSTRACT

Ida Rahankey. 2016. The Relationship between Behavior, Hygienity and Sanitation with Contamination of Intestine Nematoda from *Soil Transmitted Helminths* group on the Raw Vegetables at Tent Outdoor Restaurants in Mojosongo Village. D-IV Health Analys Study Program, Health Science Faculty. Setia Budi University.

Lalapan or raw vegetables are most favored by many people since they are fresh when enjoyed with fried fish or chicken. Consumers do not realize the danger of parasitic and bacterial contamination. Washing treatment for raw vegetables can reduce or eliminate the contaminants. This study aims at investigating the relationship between raw vegetable washing behavior and percentage of *Ascaris lumbricoides, Hookworm,* and *Trichuris trichiura* eggs contamination in cabbage and basil.

The research method was observational method with cross-sectional study. The examination of basil and cabbage samples was done using NaOH sedimentation method. A total of 17 samples of basil and cabbage were used. Approximately 11.76% *Ascaris lumbricoides* and 11.76% *Hookworm* were found in basil samples, while worm eggs were not found in cabbage samples.

The research results indicate that four tent outdoor restaurants are contaminated with *Ascaris lumbricoides* and *Hookworm*. *Trichuris trichiura* eggs are not found in this research.


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**Keywords**: behaviour, hygienitas, sanitation, contamination of intestine nematoda, basil, cabbage.