

INTISARI

Bataha DW. 2017. Pengaruh pencucian terhadap Kontaminasi Telur dan Larva *Soil Transmitted Helminths* Pada Kemangi (*Ocimum basilicum*) di Pasar Tradisional Surakarta. Program Studi D-IV Analis Kesehatan, Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas Setia Budi.

Kebiasaan mengkonsumsi sayuran mentah sebagai lalapan bermanfaat untuk kesehatan tubuh karena mengandung vitamin dan mineral yang tidak rusak. Pencucian sayuran mentah perlu hati-hati karena jika kurang bersih dimungkinkan masih terdapat kontaminasi dari bibit penyakit antara lain oleh telur dan larva cacing nematoda usus golongan *Soil Transmitted Helminths*. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui persentase dan pengaruh pencucian terhadap kontaminasi telur dan larva *Soil Transmitted Helminths* pada Kemangi (*Ocimum basilicum*) yang dijual di pasar tradisional Surakarta.

Metode penelitian ini adalah eksperimental dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*, pemeriksaan sampel kemangi (*Ocimum basilicum*) sebelum dan sesudah pencucian dengan metode pengendapan. Analisa data dilakukan dengan pendeskripsian masing-masing variabel yang disajikan dalam bentuk tabel distribusi frekuensi dengan pengujian *Chi Square*.

Hasil yang didapat adalah terdapat pengaruh pencucian terhadap kontaminasi telur dan larva *Soil Transmitted Helminths* pada kemangi (*Ocimum basilicum*). Persentase kontaminasi telur dan larva *Soil Transmitted Helminths* di Pasar Gede sebesar 30 % (dari 10 sampel), Pasar Legi sebesar 25 % (dari 8 sampel), dan Pasar Ledoksari sebesar 27,3 % (dari 11 sampel), sedangkan persentase kontaminasi telur dan larva *Soil Transmitted Helminths* sesudah pencucian 0 %.

Kata kunci: Telur STH, Larva STH, Kemangi, *Ocimum basilicum*

ABSTRACT

Bataha DW. 2017. Effect Washing Against Contamination Egg and larvae *Soil Transmitted Helminths* On Basil Vegetables (*Ocimum basilicum*) in Traditional Market Surakarta. Study Program D-IV Health Analyst, Faculty of Health Analyst. Setia Budi University.

The habit of consuming raw vegetables as a vegetable is beneficial for the health of the body because it contains vitamins and minerals which not defective. Washing raw vegetables need to be careful because if less clean there is contamination from seed disease among others by egg and larvae intestine nematode worm from class *Soil Transmitted Helminths*. Interrelated this research know the percentage and effect washing against contamination of egg and larvae *Soil Transmitted Helminths* class on basil vegetables (*Ocimum basilicum*) which is sold in traditional market of Surakarta.

The method of this research was eksperimental with *cross sectional study*, examination of basil vegetables sample (*Ocimum basilicum*) before and after washing with precipitation method. Data analysis was done by descripting each variable presented in table form with *Chi Square* test.

The result showed that there was a effect washing against contamination egg and larvae *Soil Transmitted Helminths* in basil vegetables (*Ocimum basilicum*). Percentage of contamination egg and larvae *Soil Transmitted Helminths* level in Pasar Gede of 30 % (from 10 samples), Pasar Legi of 25 % (from 8 samples), and Pasar Ledoksari of 27,3 % (from 8 samples), so that percentage of contamination egg and larvae *Soil Transmitted Helminths* after washing of 0 %.

Keywords: Egg STH, Larvae STH, Basil vegetables, *Ocimum basilicum*