

**IDENTIFIKASI TELUR DAN LARVA CACING *Ascaris lumbricoides*
DAN *Hookworm* PADA KUBIS YANG DIGUNAKAN SEBAGAI
LALAPAN NASI GORENG DI KECAMATAN
PASAR KLIWON SURAKARTA**

**IDENTIFICATION EGGS AND LARVAE WORMS *Ascaris lumbricoides*
AND *Hookworm* ON CABBAGE WHICH IS USED AS FRIED RICE
FRESH VEGETABLE IN PASAR KLIWON
SUB-DISTRICT SURAKARTA**

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INTISARI

Prevalensi infeksi cacing usus sebesar 80% di beberapa daerah di Indonesia umumnya ditularkan melalui makanan, minuman atau melalui kulit. Kubis mempunyai permukaan daun berlekuk-lekuk memungkinkan telur maupun larva cacing menetap didalamnya. Nasi goreng merupakan makanan yang paling diminati oleh masyarakat Indonesia, seringkali nasi goreng menggunakan kubis sebagai lalapan. Tingginya kontaminasi telur maupun larva *Ascaris lumbricoides* dan *Hookworm* pada kubis dapat disebabkan mulai dari budidayanya sampai dengan perlakuan saat dipasaran hingga ke tangan pedagang.

Sampel yang diperiksa sebanyak 25 sampel kubis yang digunakan sebagai lalapan nasi goreng. Populasi sampel merupakan seluruh pedagang kaki lima yang berjualan nasi goreng di Kecamatan Pasar Kliwon Surakarta. Pemeriksaan kubis dilakukan dengan metode tidak langsung teknik sedimentasi menggunakan larutan NaOH 0,2%.

Hasil pemeriksaan terhadap 25 sampel kubis menunjukkan bahwa ditemukan larva filariform sebanyak 1 sampel (4%), telur *Hookworm* sebanyak 1 sampel (4%). Berdasarkan hasil penelitian tersebut teknik pencucian kubis para pedagang kaki lima yang berjualan nasi goreng di Kecamatan Pasar Kliwon Surakarta relatif rendah.

Kata kunci : *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Hookworm*, Kubis

ABSTRACT

Prevalence of intestinal worms infection of 80% in some areas of Indonesia is generally transmitted through food, drink or through the skin. Cabbage has a curved leaf surface allowing eggs and worm larvae to settle inside. Fried rice is the most popular food by the people of Indonesia, often fried rice using cabbage as lalapan. The high contamination of eggs and larvae of *Ascaris lumbricoides* and *Hookworm* on cabbage can be caused from the cultivation until treatment in the market to the hands of traders.

Samples examined were 25 cabbage samples used as fresh vegetable fried rice. The sample population is all street vendors selling fried rice in Kecamatan Pasar Kliwon Surakarta. Inspection of cabbage was done by indirect method of sedimentation technique using 0.2% NaOH solution.

The results of examination on 25 samples of cabbage showed that there were 1 filariform larvae (4%), *Hookworm* eggs were 1 sample (4%). Based on the results of these studies cabbage washing techniques of street vendors selling fried rice in Kecamatan Pasar Kliwon Surakarta is relatively low.

Keywords: *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Hookworm*, Cabbage