

**POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN TANJUNGPURUN
JURUSAN ANALIS KESEHATAN
PRODI TEKNOLOGI LABORATORIUM MEDIS
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**IDENTIFIKASI KONTAMINASI TELUR *SOIL TRANSMITTED
HELMINTHS* (STH) PADA SAYUR KUBIS (*Brassica oleracea*) DI
BEBERAPA WILAYAH DI INDONESIA DARI TAHUN 2010-2020
(Studi Pustaka)**

xiv + 34 halaman, 1 tabel, 13 gambar dan 12 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Penyakit parasit pada manusia dan hewan banyak dijumpai di Indonesia, disebabkan oleh parasit yang memungkinkan dapat hidup dan berkembang biak dengan sempurna. Infeksi kecacingan yang berhubungan dengan *Soil Transmitted Helminths* (STH) umumnya disebabkan cacing spesies *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Trichuris trichiura*, *Necator americanus* dan *Ancylostoma duodenale*. Sumber penularannya adalah air, pupuk dan tanah yang digunakan dalam budidaya sayuran. Sayur kubis mempunyai tekstur permukaan daun yang berlekuk-lekuk sehingga memungkinkan telur cacing menetap di dalam. Proses pengolahan dan pencucian sayuran yang kurang baik seperti mencuci sayur tidak dengan air mengalir, tidak perhelai sayur kubis dicuci dapat mempermudah transmisi telur cacing ke manusia. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui ada tidaknya dan jenis-jenis telur *Soil Transmitted Helminths* (STH) pada sayur kubis. Jenis penelitian adalah studi pustaka menggunakan 10 jurnal ilmiah yang telah dipublikasikan secara nasional dan internasional. Hasil penelitian studi pustaka yang telah dilakukan pada 10 jurnal ilmiah ditemukan telur cacing *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Trichuris trichiura*, *Enchinostoma sp* dan larva Cacing Tambang pada sayur kubis.

Kata Kunci : *Soil Transmitted Helminths*, sayur kubis

Daftar Bacaan: 30 (1996-2020)

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**IDENTIFICATION OF SOIL TRANSMITTED HELMINTHS (STH) EGG
CONTAMINATION CABBAGE (*Brassica oleraceae*) IN SOME REGIONS
IN INDONESIA FROM 2010-2020 (Studi Literature)**

xiv + 34 pages, 1 table, 13 pictures and 12 attachments

ABSTRACT

Parasites diseases in human and animals are often found in Indonesia, caused by parasites that allow them to live and reproduce perfectly. Worm infections associated with *Soil Transmitted Helminths* (STH) are generally caused by worm species *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Trichuris trichiura*, *Necator americanus* and *Ancylostoma duodenale*. Sources of transmission are water, fertilizers and soil used in vegetable cultivation. Cabbage has a curved leaf surface texture that allows eggs to settle inside. The processing and washing of vegetables that are not good, such as washing vegetables without running water, not washing cabbage leaves can facilitate the transmission of worm eggs to humans. The purpose of the study was to determine the presence of absence of *Soil Transmitted Helminths* (STH) eggs in cabbage. The type of research is a literature study using 10 scientific journals that have been published nationally and internationally. The results of a literature study that has been carried out in 10 scientific journals found eggs *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Trichuris trichiura*, *Enchinostoma sp* and *hookworm* larvae in cabbage vegetables.

Keywords : Soil Transmitted Helminths, cabbage
Reading List: 30 (1996-2020)