

**POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN TANJUNGPINANG
PRODI TEKNOLOGI LABORATORIUM MEDIS
PROGRAM DIPLOMA TIGA**

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**Cemaran Telur Cacing (*Soil Transmitted Helminths*) Pada Sayuran Selada
(*Lactuca Sativa*) Dan Kemangi (*Ocimum Sanctum*) Yang Dijual Di Pasar
Tugu Bandar Lampung**

xv + 29 Halaman, 5 Tabel, 12 Gambar, 12 Lampiran

ABSTRAK

Soil Transmitted Helminths merupakan nematoda usus yang siklus hidupnya memerlukan tanah sebagai media pematangan dan penularan telur. Spesies yang menginfeksi manusia adalah cacing gelang, cacing cambuk, dan cacing tambang. Manusia bisa terinfeksi apabila tertelan telur/larva infeksius melalui makanan yang terkontaminasi. Selada dan kemangi merupakan sayuran yang memiliki daun pendek menyebabkan terjadinya kontak langsung dengan tanah sehingga mudah tercemar telur STH. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui persentase cemaran telur cacing STH pada sayuran selada, persentase cemaran telur cacing STH pada sayuran kemangi, persentase spesies telur cacing STH pada sayuran selada, dan persentase spesies telur cacing STH pada sayuran kemangi yang dijual di pasar Tugu kota Bandar Lampung. Penelitian bersifat deskriptif. Populasi penelitian yaitu 12 pedagang sayuran yang menjual sayuran selada dan kemangi dengan sampel penelitian adalah seluruh populasi. Penelitian dilakukan di Laboratorium Parasitologi Jurusan Teknologi Laboratorium Medis Poltekkes Tanjungpinang pada bulan Juni 2022. Analisa data adalah univariat. Hasil penelitian adalah cemaran telur STH pada sayuran selada sebanyak 2 sampel (16,67%) dan kemangi tidak ditemukan (0,00%). Spesies telur cacing STH pada sayuran selada ialah *Ascaris lumbricoides* (8,33%), *Trichiuris trichiura* (8,33%), dan cacing tambang (0,00%) namun ditemukan bentuk larva rhabditiform. Sedangkan Spesies telur cacing STH pada sayuran kemangi (0,00%) namun ditemukan larva rhabditiform.

Kata kunci : Telur cacing, *Soil Transmitted Helminths*, Selada, Kemangi
Daftar Bacaan : 41 (2006-2022)

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Scientific Papers, June 2022

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Contamination of Worm Eggs (Soil Transmitted Helminths) In Lettuce (Lactuca Sativa) And Basil (Ocimum Sanctum) Sold At Tugu Market Bandar Lampung

xiv + 29 Pages, 5 Tables, 12 Pictures, 12 Attachmenths

ABSTRACT

Soil Transmitted Helminths are intestinal nematodes whose life cycle requires soil as a medium for maturation and egg transmission. Species that infect humans are roundworms, whipworms, and hookworms. Humans can become infected if ingested eggs/infective larvae through contaminated food. Lettuce and basil are vegetables that have short leaves causing direct contact with the soil so that they are easily contaminated with STH eggs. This study aims to determine the percentage of STH worm egg contamination in lettuce, the percentage of STH worm egg contamination in basil vegetables, the percentage of STH worm egg species in lettuce, and the percentage of STH worm egg species in basil vegetables sold at the Tugu market, Bandar Lampung city. The research is descriptive. The research population is 12 vegetable traders who sell lettuce and basil with the research sample being the entire population. The research was conducted at the Parasitology Laboratory, Department of Medical Laboratory Technology, Poltekkes Tanjung Karang in June 2022. Data analysis is univariate. The result of the research was that there were 2 samples of STH egg contamination in lettuce (16.67%) and basil was not found (0.00%). Species of STH worm eggs in lettuce were *Ascaris lumbricoides* (8.33%), *Trichiuris trichiura* (8.33%), and hookworms (0.00%) but found rhabditiform larvae. While the species of STH worm eggs in basil vegetables (0.00%) but found rhabditiform larvae.

Keywords : Worm eggs, Soil Transmitted Helminths, Lettuce, Basil

Reading List : 41 (2006-2022)