

Prevalence of intestinal parasitic infection among Tsanawiyah students in Madrasah X Pacet, Cianjur = Prevalensi parasit intestinal diantara murid murid Tsanawiyah Madrasah X Pacet, Cianjur

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Abstrak

Infeksi parasit intestinal sering ditemukan pada masyarakat yang mempunyai perilaku kebersihan rendah dan sering kontak dengan tanah. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui prevalensi infeksi parasitik pada murid Madrasah Tsanawiyah X, di daerah perkebunan sayur di Kecamatan Pacet, Cianjur. Desain penelitian adalah cross sectional dan data diambil pada tanggal 10 September 2011. Semua murid (133 orang) diikutsertakan dalam penelitian ini. Subjek diminta mengumpulkan feses, yang kemudian dibawa ke laboratorium parasitologi FKUI untuk dibuat sediaan dengan pewarnaan lugol 1% dan diperiksa di bawah mikroskop. Data diproses menggunakan SPSS program ver. 17.0 dan dianalisis dengan metode Fisher Exact, menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 63 (54.3%) subjek terinfeksi parasit dengan rincian Blastocystis hominis 76,2%, Giardia lamblia 1,6%, Ascaris lumbricoides 4,8%, Entamoeba coli 3,2 % infeksi campuran Blastocystis hominis + Ascaris lumbricoides 7,9 %, Blastocystis hominis + Entamoeba coli 4,8 %, Trichuris trichiura + Hymenolepis diminuta 1,6 %. Disimpulkan bahwa infeksi protozoa intestinal tergolong tinggi sedangkan prevalensi cacing tergolong rendah.

Intestinal parasitic infection are commonly found in society with low hygiene behavior and frequent contact with soil. The objective of this research is to know the prevalence of intestinal parasitic infection among tsanawiyah students in Madrasah Tsanawiyah X, plantation site Pacet subdistrict, Cianjur. The design method of this research is cross sectional where data was taken at 10 September 2011. All students (133 respondents) were included in this study. Subjects were instructed to collect feces specimen, which later was taken to parasitology labororium at FKUI. The specimen were then made into preparation with lugol 1% staining then observed under microscope. Data was processed using SPSS program ver. 17.0 and analyzed using Fisher's Exact method. Results showed 63 (54.3%) infected subjects with each infection of Blastocystis hominis 76.2%, Giardia lamblia 1.6%, Ascaris lumbricoides 4.8%, Entamoeba coli 3.2 % mixed infection Blastocystis hominis + Ascaris lumbricoides 7.9 %, Blastocystis hominis + Entamoeba coli 4.8 %, Trichuris trichiura + Hymenolepis diminuta 1.6 %. In conclusion, prevalence of intestinal protozoan infections was high while helminthes infections were low.