

## Perbedaan kontaminasi parasit usus pada sayuran kubis di pasar tradisional dan swalayan Jakarta dengan media perendaman larutan garam jenuh 2012 = The difference of intestinal parasite contamination on cabbage in traditional markets and supermarket Jakarta with saturated salt solution as the immersion media 2012

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### Abstrak

[Di Indonesia, kubis sering dikonsumsi mentah sebagai lalapan, hal ini dapat meningkatkan kejadian infeksi parasit usus. Adanya asumsi masyarakat mengenai perbedaan kebersihan antara sayuran dari pasar tradisional dan swalayan. Untuk itu, dilakukan penelitian mengenai prevalensi kontaminasi parasit usus pada sayuran kubis di pasar tradisional dan swalayan Jakarta. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah studi potong lintang analitik observasional.

Sampel sayuran kubis yang berasal dari 20 pasar tradisional dan 20 pasar swalayan Jakarta. 100 gram kubis dari setiap sampel direndam selama 24 jam dengan larutan garam jenuh. Air rendaman disaring kemudian disentrifugasi (teknik sedimentasi). Hasil endapan dilihat dibawah mikroskop untuk identifikasi kontaminasi parasit usus jenis STH dan protozoa. Didapatkan 100% kubis di pasar tradisional dan 90% di pasar swalayan positif terkontaminasi parasit usus. Total jumlah parasit usus yang ditemukan 3530/mL (55,5% pasar tradisional, 44,5%

pasar swalayan). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan perbedaan yang bermakna antara kontaminasi parasit usus di pasar tradisional dan swalayan ( $p < 0,05$ ). Telur *A.lumbricoides* terbanyak ditemukan di kedua jenis pasar. Penggunaan larutan garam jenuh sebagai media perendaman bermakna dibandingkan dengan air sebagai kontrol ( $p < 0,05$ ). Dengan demikian, jenis pasar tempat menjual sayuran

kubis bermakna terhadap kontaminasi parasit usus.; In Indonesia, cabbage are often eaten raw as salad, it can increase the incidence of intestinal parasitic infections. An assumption of the community regarding the cleanliness difference between vegetables from traditional markets and supermarkets. Therefore, a research on the prevalence of intestinal parasitic contamination on cabbages in traditional markets and supermarkets Jakarta need to be done. This type of research is observational analytic cross-sectional study.

Cabbage samples was taken from 20 traditional markets and 20 supermarkets in Jakarta. 100 gram cabbages from each samples were immersed in saturated salt solution for 24 hours. Soaking water is filtered and then centrifuged (sedimentation technique). Immersion in water was done as a control. Precipitated seen under a microscope to identify the type of intestinal parasites contamination, STH and protozoa. As the results, 100% of cabbage in the traditional markets and 90% in supermarkets were contaminated by intestinal parasites. The total number of intestinal parasites found 3530/mL (55.5% traditional markets, supermarkets 44.5%). The results showed a significant difference between intestinal parasite contamination in traditional markets and supermarkets ( $p < 0.05$ ). The most number eggs contamination are *A.lumbricoides* found in both types of markets.

The use of saturated salt solution as an immersion medium significantly compared with water as the control ( $p < 0.05$ ). Thus, the type of markets selling cabbage significantly to contamination of intestinal parasites.; In Indonesia, cabbage are often eaten raw as salad, it can increase the incidence of intestinal

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