Perbandingan status infeksi protozoa usus antara penduduk sekitar tempat pembuangan akhir tpa bantar gebang dengan penduduk di luar tpa = Comparison of intestinal protozoan infection in people living near bantar gebang landfill and people living outside the landfill / Elvina Johanna Yunasan

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK
Infeksi protozoa usus dapat mengakibatkan terjadinya absorpsi nutrisi defisiensi vitamin dan mineral sehingga mengakibatkan penderita rentan mengalami penyakit serius Faktor higenitas sanitasi yang buruk meningkatkan risiko terjadinya infeksi parasit usus Oleh karena itu dilakukan penelitian untuk membandingkan status infeksi protozoa usus antara penduduk yang tinggal di TPA dan penduduk di luar TPA Dilakukan penelitian cross sectional pada bulan Juli 2014 Penelitian ini melibatkan 55 responden penduduk yang tinggal di sekitar TPA dan 43 responden penduduk di luar TPA yang diambil berdasarkan consecutive sampling Berdasarkan hasil pemeriksaan mikroskopik didapatkan sebesar 40 responden tinggal di sekitar TPA 72 7 dan 10 penduduk yang tinggal di luar TPA 27 3 positif mengalami infeksi protozoa usus Spesies yang ditemukan pada penelitian ini adalah Blastocystis hominis Entamoeba coli dan Giardia lamblia Berdasarkan hasil uji chi square didapatkan p 0 00 p
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ABSTRACT
Intestinal protozoan infection may alter nutrition absorption in the small intestines causing vitamin and mineral deficiency As a result people with untreated intestinal protozoan infection are prone to have serious diseases Poor personal hygiene and sanitation will increase the risk of intestinal protozoan infection Therefore a research is needed to compare intestinal protozoan infection between people living near Bantar Gebang landfill and people living outside the landfill The research was conducted on July 2014 using cross sectional method There were 55 respondents who live near Bantar Gebang landfill and 43 respondents live outside the landfill The samples were taken by consecutive sampling From the research using microscopic examination we found 72 7 respondents living near Bantar Gebang landfill and 27 3 respondents living outside the landfill were positive for protozoan intestinal infection There were three species found in this research Blastocystis hominis Giardia lamblia and Entamoeba coli Based on chi square analysis there was a significant difference of Blastocystis hominis infection between people living near Bantar Gebang and people living outside the landfill p 0 00 p