

Pengaruh pemberian albendazol dosis tunggal terhadap prevalensi soil transmitted helminths di Desa Pero Konda, Kabupaten Sumba Barat Daya = The effect of single dose albendazole treatment on the prevalence of soil transmitted helminths in Pero Konda Village South West Sumba District

Dani Muhamad Trianto, author

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Abstrak

Infeksi soil-transmitted helminths STH di Indonesia masih tinggi terutama di daerah miskin, berpendidikan rendah, dan hygiene buruk seperti di Desa Pero Konda, Sumba Barat Daya. Sayangnya, Desa Pero Konda tidak pernah mendapatkan survey prevalensi serta program pemberantasan STH dari puskesmas setempat. Untuk memberantas STH di daerah berisiko tinggi, WHO menganjurkan albendazol 400mg dosis tunggal untuk pengobatan massal. Meski demikian angka kesembuhan STH setelah pemberian albendazol 400mg bervariasi di tiap-tiap daerah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian albendazol dosis tunggal 400mg terhadap prevalensi STH di Desa Pero Konda. Penelitian eksperimental semu ini menggunakan desain pre-post study. Subjek diwawancara dan dilakukan pemeriksaan feses sebelum dan sesudah pemberian albendazol 400mg dosis tunggal. Pengambilan data sebelum pemberian albendazol dilakukan pada bulan Agustus 2015. Evaluasi dilakukan pada bulan Januari 2016. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan prevalensi *Ascaris lumbricoides* menurun signifikan

*Soil transmitted helminthes STH infection prevalence is high in Indonesia rsquo s low educated and deprived area with poor hygiene like Pero Konda Village, South West Sumba District. Unfortunately, local community health center had never conducted STH prevalence survey and elimination program in Pero Konda Village. To eliminate STH in high risk area, WHO recommends the use of single dose albendazole 400mg mass treatment. However, the cure rate after single dose albendazole 400mg treatment varies from one place to another. The aim of this study was to assess the effect of single dose albendazole 400mg treatment towards STH infection in Pero Konda Village. This study was a quasi experimental with pre post design. Subjects were interviewed and their feces were collected before and after treatment with single dose albendazole 400mg. Pre treatment data collection and treatment were done on August 2015 and the post treatment data collection was conducted on January 2016. STH infections were assessed using fecal examination with light microscope. Result showed that *Ascaris lumbricoides* infection significantly.*