

Potensi transmisi *Acanthamoeba* sp pada pengguna Lensa Kontak dari Larutan Perawatan Lensa Kontak dan Sumber Air Rumah Tangga = *Acanthamoeba* sp transmission potential in Contact Lens Wearers from Contact Lens Care Solution and Household Tap Water.

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Acanthamoeba keratitis (AK) merupakan salah satu penyakit yang menyebabkan infeksi kornea dikarenakan terkontaminasinya lensa kontak dan air oleh organisme yang disebut *Acanthamoeba*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui potensi transmisi *Acanthamoeba* sp dari larutan perawatan lensa kontak dan sumber air rumah tangga pengguna lensa kontak. Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan Januari-Mei 2019. Pemeriksaan *Acanthamoeba* dilakukan terhadap 53 mahasiswa kedokteran di salah satu FK di Jakarta yang menggunakan lensa kontak dan air bekas rendamannya serta air yang digunakan di rumah. Pemeriksaan *Acanthamoeba* dilakukan di Laboratorium Parasitologi FK Universitas Indonesia menggunakan media kultur page-salt agar. Dari 53 sampel lensa kontak dan larutan perawatan lensa kontak didapatkan dua sampel kultur positif *Acanthamoeba* sp dan tiga sampel, positif free living amoeba (5.6%). Dari hasil kultur 53 sampel air kran rumah tangga didapatkan hasil 5 kultur positif *Acanthamoeba* sp (9.4%) dan 34 kultur positif free living amoeba (64.1%). Hanya satu sampel yang menunjukkan hasil positif dari lensa kontak dan larutan perawatan lensa kontak dan air kran rumah tangga dengan hasil subtype yang sama yaitu T4. Adanya potensi transmisi *Acanthamoeba* sp yang diisolasi dari sumber air kran pengguna lensa kontak ke lensa kontak yang digunakan.

ABSTRACT

Acanthamoeba keratitis (AK) is one of the diseases that cause corneal infections due to contamination of contact lenses and water by an organism called *Acanthamoeba*. This study aims to determine the transmission potential of *Acanthamoeba* sp from contact lens treatment solutions and household water sources of contact lens users. The study was conducted in January-May 2019. An examination of *Acanthamoeba* was carried out on 53 medical students in one of the FK in Jakarta who used contact lenses and their used water and water used at home. *Acanthamoeba* examination was carried out in the Parasitology Laboratory of the University of Indonesia FK using page-salt agar culture media. From 53 contact lens samples and treatment solution of contact lens samples, there were two positive samples of *Acanthamoeba* sp and three samples positive free living amoeba (5.6%). From the culture results of 53 household tap water samples, 5 positive cultures of *Acanthamoeba* sp (9.4%) and 34 positive cultures free living amoeba (64.1%) were obtained. There is only one sample showed positif of from contact lenses and household tap water with the same subtype result T4. The presence of potential transmission of *Acanthamoeba* isolated from household tap water users to contact lens that has been use.