

INTISARI

Anita Purwandari. NIM 3212023. Gambaran Prevalensi *Blastocystis hominis* Pada Masyarakat Kota Surakarta.

Blastocystis hominis merupakan salah satu protozoa yang paling sering ditemukan di saluran intestinal manusia. *Blastocystis hominis* merupakan agen yang dapat menyebabkan gangguan gastrointestinal pada manusia. Diare, nyeri abdominal, meteorismus, anoreksia, berat badan turun, konstipasi, mual dan muntah ditemukan pada pasien yang terinfeksi *Blastocystis hominis*. Penegakan diagnosis *Blastocystis hominis* dapat ditentukan dengan pemeriksaan mikroskopis. Di Kota Surakarta sendiri belum didapatkan data penelitian mengenai gambaran prevalensi infeksi *Blastocystis hominis*. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui ada tidaknya infeksi *Blastocystis hominis* pada masyarakat di Kota Surakarta. Metode Penelitian ini adalah *deskriptif*. Sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh pasien dari masyarakat Kota Surakarta yang melakukan pemeriksaan feses rutin di Laboratorium Klinik Prodia Solo. Teknik sampling dengan cara *accidental sampling*. Suspensi sampel feses yang didapatkan secukupnya dihomogenisasi dengan larutan perwarna dan diamati dibawah mikroskop dengan perbesaran obyektif 10X dan 40X. Hasil yang diperoleh menunjukkan bahwa sebanyak 10 sampel feses dinyatakan positif terinfeksi *Blastocystis hominis* yang tersebar kedalam 5 wilayah kecamatan. Berdasarkan penelitian diketahui bahwa prevalensi *Blastocystis hominis* pada masyarakat Kota Surakarta adalah 12.05% dari total sampel yang diteliti.

Kata kunci: Prevalensi, Infeksi *Blastocystis hominis*, Masyarakat Kota Surakarta

ABSTRACT

Anita Purwandari. NIM 3212023. Description of the Prevalence of *Blastocystis hominis* in the Community in the City of Surakarta.

Blastocystis hominis is one of the most common protozoa found in the human intestinal tract. *Blastocystis hominis* is an agent that can cause gastrointestinal manifestations in human. Diarrhea, abdominal pain, meteorismus, anorexia, weight loss, constipation, nausea and vomiting were found in patients infected with *Blastocystis hominis*. The diagnosis of *Blastocystis hominis* can be determined by microscopic examination. In the city of Surakarta, no research has been conducted on the prevalence of *Blastocystis hominis* infection. The purpose of this study was to determine the presence or absence of *Blastocystis hominis* infection in the community at City of Surakarta. This research method is descriptive. The population in this study were all patients from the Surakarta City community who carried out routine stool examinations at the Prodia Solo Clinical Laboratory. Sampling technique by accidental sampling. Data collection was carried out through examination of stool samples in the form of direct. Sufficiently obtained stool sample suspension was homogenized with a dye solution and observed under a microscope with objective magnifications of 10X and 40X. The results obtained showed that 10 samples tested positive for *Blastocystis hominis* infection were spread over in 5 sub-districts. The conclusion was that the prevalence of *Blastocystis hominis* in the people of Surakarta City was 12.05% of the total samples examined.

Key word: Prevalence, *Blastocystis hominis* infection, Surakarta City Society