

INTISARI

ENDAH SRI MULATSIH.NIM 1191025.2022. Identifikasi Telur *Soil Transmitted Helminth* (STH) pada Kuku Pengrajin Genteng di Dusun Nglaban, Desa Girimarto, Kecamatan Girimarto, Kabupaten Wonogiri.

Penyakit kecacingan yang dapat ditularkan melalui tanah disebut *Soil Transmitted Helminth* (STH). Cacing yang masuk kedalam golongan *Soil Transmitted Helminth* (STH) meliputi *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Trichuris trichiura* dan *Hook worm*. Penegakan diagnosis awal kecacingan dapat menggunakan sampel feses maupun kuku. Kuku dapat menjadi tempat melekatnya berbagai kotoran yang mengandung mikroorganisme, salah satunya telur cacing seperi, *Soil Transmitted Helminth* (STH). Pekerja yang beresiko terinfeksi telur *Soil Transmitted Helminth* (STH) salah satunya adalah pengrajin genteng. Hal ini dikarenakan pengrajin sering melakukan kontak langsung dengan tanah, dimana tanah merupakan salah satu media penularan penyakit kecacingan yang disebabkan oleh *Soil Transmitted Helminth* (STH).

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui ada tidaknya telur *Soil Transmitted Helminth* (STH). Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan teknik *Quota sampling* sebanyak 20 sampel kuku tangan. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Laboratorium Parasitologi Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Nasional Surakarta menggunakan teknik pengapungan (*Flotasi*). Sampel direndam dengan NaCl 27% kemudian telur cacing dibiarkan mengapung ke permukaan sehingga tertangkap oleh deck glass dan diperiksa secara mikroskopis.

Data yang diperoleh dianalisa secara deskriptif yaitu untuk mengetahui presentase (%) telur cacing pada kuku pengrajin genteng di Dusun Nglaban Desa Girimarto yang akan disajikan dalam bentuk tabel dan dinyatakan dalam bentuk persen.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tidak ditemukan telur *Soil Transmitted Helminth* dan didapatkan hasil negatif dengan presentase 0% dari 20 sampel kuku tangan yang diperiksa.

Kata kunci : *Soil Transmitted Helminth*, kuku pengrajin genteng, pengapungan (*Flotasi*)

ABSTRACT

ENDAH SRI MULATSIH.NIM 1191025.2022. Identification of Soil Transmitted Helminth (STH) Egg on The Nail of Tile Workers in Nglaban Hamlet, Girimarto Village, Girimarto District, Wonogiri Regency

Worm disease that can be transmitted through the soil is called Soil Transmitted Helminth (STH). Worms that fall into the Soil Transmitted Helminth (STH) group include *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Trichuris trichiura* and Hook worms. Early diagnosis of worms can use a sample of feces or nails. Nails can be a place to attach various dirt that contains microorganisms, one of which is worm eggs such as Soil Transmitted Helminth (STH). Workers who are at risk of being infected with Soil Transmitted Helminth (STH) eggs, one of which is tile craftsmen. This is because craftsmen often make direct contact with the soil, where soil is one of the transmission media for helminthiasis caused by Soil Transmitted Helminth (STH).

This study aims to determine the presence or absence of Soil Transmitted Helminth (STH) eggs. Sampling was done by using Quota sampling technique as many as 20 fingernail samples. This research was conducted at the Parasitology Laboratory of the Surakarta National College of Health Sciences using a flotation technique. The sample was soaked with 27% NaCl then the worm eggs were allowed to float to the surface so that they were caught by the deck glass and examined microscopically.

The data obtained were analyzed descriptively, namely to determine the percentage (%) of worm eggs on the nails of tile craftsmen in Nglaban Hamlet, Girimarto Village which will be presented in tabular form and expressed in percent.

The results showed that no Soil Transmitted Helminth eggs were found and negative results were obtained with a percentage of 0% of the 20 fingernail samples examined.

Key words : Soil Transmitted Helminth, tile craftsman's nails, flotation (Flotation)