

INTISARI

Risky Anti, NIM. 1191052. Identifikasi Jamur *Candida* sp. pada Kuku Petani Padi Desa Blimbing Kecamatan Gondangrejo Kabupaten Karanganyar

Kasus infeksi jamur di Indonesia menempati urutan ketiga dalam infeksi jamur dermatokosis, tetapi pada beberapa kota seperti Medan, Makassar dan Denpasar menempati urutan pertama dalam insiden infeksi jamur dermatokosis. Infeksi Jamur di Indonesia paling banyak disebabkan oleh *Candida* sp. Petani padi adalah salah satu profesi yang berpotensi terkena penyakit infeksi jamur. Petani saat bekerja jarang menggunakan alat pelindung diri, seperti sepatu boot dan sarung tangan. Kaki dan tangan yang selalu lembab dan basah merupakan kondisi yang sangat disukai oleh jamur terutama jamur *Candida* sp. yang akan menyerang kuku jari tangan dan kuku jari kaki petani padi.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui ada atau tidaknya jamur *Candida* sp. pada kuku petani padi di Desa Blimbing Kecamatan Gondangrejo Kabupaten Karanganyar. Metode penelitian ini adalah deskriptif. Sampel yang digunakan adalah kerokan kuku Petani Padi di Desa Blimbing Kecamatan Gondangrejo Kabupaten Karanganyar sebanyak 15 sampel kerokan kuku dengan kriteria kuku yang rusak, mengeras, tebal, tidak rata, berwarna kuning hingga kehitaman. Metode pemeriksaan yang digunakan adalah metode kultur jamur dengan media PDA dan *chromagar Candida*.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat diketahui bahwa sebanyak 47 % sampel ditemukan *Candida* sp. Jamur lain yang ditemukan adalah jamur kontaminan seperti *Aspergillus* sp., *Penicillium* sp. dan *Mucor* sp. sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa 7 petani desa Blimbing Kecamatan Gondangrejo Kabupaten Karanganyar terinfeksi jamur *Candida* sp.

Kata Kunci : Jamur *Candida* sp., infeksi jamur, kultur jamur, petani padi, kerokan kuku.

ABSTRACT

Risky Anti, NIM 1191052. *Identification of Candida sp. on the Nails of Rice Farmers in Blimbing Village Gondangrejo District Karanganyar Regency*

The case of fungal infection in Indonesia ranks third in dermatocosis fungal infections, but in several cities, such as Medan, Makassar and Denpasar, the incidence of dermatocosis fungal infections is first. Most fungal infections in Indonesia are caused by Candida spp. Rice farmers are one of the professions that may be affected by fungal infections. Farmers at work rarely use personal protective equipment, such as boots and gloves. Feet and hands that are always moist and wet are conditions that are very favored by fungi, especially Candida sp. which will attack the fingernails and toenails of rice farmers.

The purpose of this study was to determine the presence or absence of the fungus Candida sp. on the nails of rice farmers in Blimbing Village, Gondangrejo District, Karanganyar Regency. This research method is descriptive. The samples used were nail scrapings of rice farmers in Blimbing Village, Gondangrejo District, Karanganyar Regency as many as 15 samples of nail scrapings with the criteria of damaged, hardened, thick, uneven, yellow to black nails. The examination method used is a fungal culture method with PDA media and Candida chromagar.

Based on the results of the study, it can be seen that as many as 47% of the samples were found to be Candida sp. Other fungi that were determined were contaminant fungi such as Aspergillus sp., Penicillium sp. and Mucor sp. so it can be concluded that 7 farmers in Blimbing village, Gondangrejo district, Karanganyar regency were infected with Candida sp.

Keywords: *Candida sp. fungus, fungal infection, fungal culture, rice farmers, nail scrapings.*