

## ABSTRAK

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IDENTIFIKASI TELUR NEMATODA JENIS *SOIL TRANSMITTED HELMINTS*  
PADA KUKU DAN KEBERSIHAN DIRI PEKERJA KANDANG SAPI DI  
RUMAH POTONG HEWAN PEGIRIAN SURABAYA

xvi + 63 Halaman + 5 Tabel + 12 Lampiran

Infeksi yang disebabkan oleh nematoda dari golongan *Soil-Transmitted Helminths* (STH) masih menjadi masalah kesehatan yang sering terabaikan di Indonesia, terutama akibat rendahnya kebersihan diri. Pekerja kandang sapi berisiko tinggi terkena infeksi kecacingan karena kontak langsung dengan tanah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeteksi keberadaan telur nematoda jenis STH pada kuku jari serta menilai tingkat kebersihan diri pekerja kandang sapi di Rumah Potong Hewan (RPH) Pegirian Surabaya.

Desain penelitian yang digunakan yaitu deskriptif observasional. Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan November 2024 – Mei 2025 di RPH Pegirian Surabaya dan Laboratorium Parasitologi Poltekkes Kemenkes Surabaya, melibatkan 20 pekerja kandang sapi. Data dikumpulkan melalui observasi, wawancara, dan kuesioner kebersihan diri, dengan metode sedimentasi NaOH 0,2% untuk pemeriksaan sampel kuku.

Hasilnya, 1 dari 20 sampel (5%) positif telur cacing *Ascaris lumbricoides infertile*. Kuesioner kebersihan diri menunjukkan 60% pekerja memiliki kebersihan baik, 25% cukup, dan 15% kurang. Risiko infeksi dipicu oleh kebiasaan mencuci tangan yang buruk, tidak rutin memotong kuku, serta minimnya penggunaan alat pelindung diri (APD). Oleh karena itu, kesadaran akan kebersihan diri, penggunaan APD, dan pemeriksaan kesehatan rutin perlu ditingkatkan untuk mencegah infeksi kecacingan.

Kata kunci : Infeksi kecacingan, Telur *Soil Transmitted Helminths*, kebersihan diri, pekerja kandang sapi

Daftar bacaan : 4 buku (2020-2023)

## ABSTRACT

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*IDENTIFICATION OF SOIL-TRANSMITTED HELMINTHS NEMATODE EGGS ON FINGERNAILS AND PERSONAL HYGIENE OF CATTLE PEN WORKERS AT PEGIRIAN SLAUGHTERHOUSE, SURABAYA*

*xvi + 63 Pages + 5 Tables + 12 Appendices*

*Infections caused by nematodes from the Soil-Transmitted Helminths (STH) group remain a frequently overlooked public health issue in Indonesia, primarily due to poor personal hygiene. Cattle pen workers are at high risk of helminthic infection due to direct contact with soil. This study aims to detect the presence of STH-type nematode eggs on fingernails and to assess the personal hygiene levels of cattle pen workers at the Pegirian Slaughterhouse in Surabaya.*

*The research design used was descriptive observational. The study was conducted from November 2024 to May 2025 at Pegirian Slaughterhouse and the Parasitology Laboratory of Poltekkes Kemenkes Surabaya, involving 20 cattle pen workers. Data were collected through observation, interviews, and a personal hygiene questionnaire, using the 0.2% sodium hydroxide sedimentation method for fingernail sample examination.*

*The results showed that 1 out of 20 samples (5%) tested positive for infertile *Ascaris lumbricoides* eggs. The personal hygiene questionnaire indicated that 60% of workers had good hygiene, 25% moderate, and 15% poor. The risk of infection was attributed to poor handwashing habits, irregular nail trimming, and minimal use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Therefore, awareness of personal hygiene, PPE usage, and regular health check-ups should be enhanced to prevent helminth infections.*

*Keywords: Helminth infection, Soil-Transmitted Helminth eggs, personal hygiene, cattle pen workers*

*References: 4 books (2020-2023)*