

ABSTRAK

Zahrotus Sania

PERBANDINGAN HASIL PEMERIKSAAN TINJA PADA TELUR *Soil-Transmitted Helminth* DENGAN METODE SEDIMENTASI MENGGUNAKAN NaCl 0,9% DAN NaOH 0,2% SERTA METODE FLOTASI MENGGUNAKAN NaCl JENUH

xvi + 53 Halaman + 8 Tabel + 7 Lampiran

Infeksi *Soil-Transmitted Helminth* (STH) merupakan salah satu persoalan kesehatan masyarakat yang banyak ditemukan di daerah tropis dan subtropis. Deteksi dini infeksi kecacingan sangat penting untuk diagnosis dan pengendalian penyakit, salah satunya melalui pemeriksaan tinja menggunakan berbagai metode mikroskopis. Studi ini bertujuan membandingkan efektivitas metode sedimentasi (dengan NaCl 0,9% dan NaOH 0,2%), serta flotasi (dengan NaCl jenuh) dalam mendeteksi telur cacing STH. Studi ini tergolong eksperimental dengan pendekatan komparatif. Sampel tinja yang positif STH diperiksa menggunakan ketiga metode secara replikasi sebanyak tiga kali. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan uji normalitas *Shapiro-Wilk*, uji homogenitas, uji ANOVA *One-Way*, dan uji *Post Hoc*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan rerata jumlah telur yang terdeteksi yaitu: metode sedimentasi NaCl 0,9% sebesar 9,33; sedimentasi NaOH 0,2% sebesar 8,33; dan flotasi NaCl jenuh sebesar 4,00. Uji ANOVA menunjukkan adanya perbedaan yang signifikan antar metode ($p = 0,007$). Uji *Post Hoc* menunjukkan bahwa perbedaan signifikan terjadi antara flotasi dan dua metode sedimentasi, tetapi tidak antara NaCl 0,9% dan NaOH 0,2% ($p = 1,000$). Dengan demikian, metode sedimentasi NaCl 0,9% merupakan metode yang paling efektif dalam mendeteksi telur STH pada penelitian ini.

Kata kunci: *Soil-Transmitted Helminth*, tinja, sedimentasi, flotasi, NaCl 0,9%, NaOH 0,2%, NaCl jenuh

Daftar bacaan : 6 buku (2017-2019), 33 jurnal/artikel ilmiah (2020-2024)

ABSTRACT

Zahrotus Sania

COMPARISON OF THE RESULTS OF FECAL EXAMINATION ON SOIL-TRANSMISSIVE HELMINTH EGGS WITH THE SEDIMENTATION METHOD USING 0.9% NaCl AND 0.2% NaOH AND THE FLOTATION METHOD USING SATURATED NaCl

xvi + 53 Pages + 8 Tables + 9 Appendices

Soil-Transmitted Helminth (STH) infection is one of the public health problems that are often found in tropical and subtropical areas. Early detection of worm infections is very important for the diagnosis and control of the disease, one of which is through stool examination using various microscopic methods. This study aims to compare the effectiveness of the sedimentation method using 0.9% NaCl, 0.2% NaOH, and the flotation method using saturated NaCl in detecting STH worm eggs. This research classified a experiment with a comparative approach. Stool samples that were positive for STH were examined using all three methods in three replications. Data analysis was carried out using the Shapiro-Wilk normality test, homogeneity test, One-Way ANOVA test, and Post Hoc test. The results showed the average number of eggs detected, namely: 0.9% NaCl sedimentation method of 9.33; 0.2% NaOH sedimentation of 8.33; and saturated NaCl flotation of 4.00. The ANOVA test showed a significant difference between the methods ($p = 0.007$). Post Hoc test showed that significant differences occurred between flotation and two sedimentation methods, but not between 0.9% NaCl and 0.2% NaOH ($p = 1.000$). Thus, the 0.9% NaCl sedimentation method was the most effective method in detecting STH eggs in this study.

Keywords: Soil-Transmitted Helminth, feces, sedimentation, flotation, 0.9% NaCl, 0.2% NaOH, saturated NaCl

Refences : 6 books (2017-2019), 33 journal/scientific article (2020-2024)