

Evaluasi bobot risiko histamin Ikan Cakalang *Katsuwonus pelamis* linnaeus 1758 pada rantai pasok di Pelabuhan Perikanan Nusantara Palabuhan Ratu = Risk assessment of histamine in skipjack tuna *Katsuwonus pelamis* linnaeus 1758 at supply chain in the Palabuhan Ratu fishing port

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Abstrak

Ekspor ikan cakalang ke Uni Eropa dan Amerika Serikat masih menemui kendala akibat masalah keamanan pangan, seperti kadar histamin yang melampaui batas. Kadar histamin berhubungan dengan penerapan rantai dingin selama penanganan ikan, sejak di atas kapal, pendaratan, pengumpulan dan penjiran. Tujuan penelitian mengevaluasi risiko bahaya peningkatan kadar histamin, melakukan penilaian Good Handling Practice (GHP), dan mengusulkan alternatif perbaikan pengendalian risiko ikan cakalang pada rantai pasok. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kadar histamin tahap pendaratan rata-rata 1,58 mg/kg, pengumpulan 2,09 mg/kg dan penjualan 2,46 mg/kg. Hasil karakterisasi risiko menunjukkan ranking risiko bahaya histamin bagi penduduk Indonesia 52 (tinggi), Amerika Serikat 48 (sedang), dan Uni Eropa 52 (tinggi). Hasil pemeriksaan kapal menunjukkan kapal memenuhi 38,24% persyaratan dan inspeksi pembongkaran ikan memenuhi 42,85 - 48,57% persyaratan. Penilaian penerapan standar di pengumpul memenuhi 36% persyaratan dan penjual belum memenuhi persyaratan penanganan ikan yang baik.

Export of skipjack tuna to the European Union and the United States faces problem due to food safety issues, such as high level of histamine. The high level of histamine indicates a poor cold chain system on fish handling during on board, fish landing, suppliers and distributors. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the risk of histamine at the supply chain, assess Good Handling Practices (GHP), and propose alternative improvement for risk control of the skipjack tuna at supply chain. The research showed that histamine level of skipjack tuna found during landing in suppliers and distributors was around 1,58 mg/kg, 2,09 mg/kg and 2,46 mg/kg respectively. Risk characterization showed that the ranking of histamine hazard for Indonesian population was 52 (high), United States was 48 (moderate) and European Union was 52 (high). The assessment of Good Handling Practices indicated that fishing vessel fulfill 38,24% of requirements and unloading fulfill 42,85 - 48,57% of requirements. The assessment of fish handling in suppliers fulfill 36% of requirements and fishermen have not fully implement the requirements of good handling practices.