

# Kontaminasi parasit usus pada kubis pasar tradisional dan Swalayan Jakarta dengan media perendaman larutan deterjen cair 2012 = Contamination of intestinal parasites on cabbage from traditional and modern markets Jakarta within submersion of liquid detergent solution medium 2012th / Eka Lusi Susanti

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20403325&lokasi=lokal>

---

## Abstrak

[Prevalensi infeksi parasit usus di Jakarta masih tinggi, yaitu mencapai 70,47%. Ada beberapa jalur transmisinya, antara lain melalui konsumsi sayuran yang terkontaminasi. Sayuran yang mungkin terkontaminasi ialah kubis, terlebih lagi kubis dapat dimakan dalam kondisi mentah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dan membandingkan kontaminasi parasit usus pada kubis di pasar tradisional dan swalayan Jakarta tahun 2012. Digunakan masing-masing 20 sampel sayuran kubis dari pasar tradisional dan swalayan Jakarta. Sampel diolah menggunakan metode sedimentasi sederhana dengan media perendaman larutan deterjen cair 10% dan air sebagai kontrol. Ditemukan 100% sampel kubis yang diteliti menggunakan media perendaman larutan deterjen cair 10% positif terkontaminasi parasit usus dengan jumlah yang bervariasi. Spesies parasit usus yang ditemukan ialah *Ascaris lumbricoides* (64,03%), *Trichuris trichiura* (18,71%), cacing tambang (7,02%), *Giardia lamblia* (7,90%), dan *Entamoeba coli* (2,34%). Terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna ( $p=0,000$ ) antara jumlah parasit usus pada sayuran kubis di pasar tradisional sebanyak 2240 (64,93%) dan swalayan sebanyak 1210 (35,07%). Terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna ( $p=0,000$ ) antara jumlah kontaminasi parasit usus pada sayuran kubis berdasarkan media perendaman, yaitu sebanyak 3450 (71,43%) pada larutan deterjen cair 10% dan 1380 (28,57%) pada air. Prevalence of intestinal parasites infection in Jakarta is still high, about 70,47%. There are several ways of its transmission. One of them is by consuming contaminated vegetables. Vegetables which are possible to be contaminated is cabbage, more over it can be consumed in raw condition. This study aims to determine and compare contamination of intestinal parasites on cabbage from traditional and modern markets Jakarta 2012. This study used 20 samples of cabbages from each traditional and modern markets in Jakarta. Samples were processed using a simple sedimentation method with 10% liquid detergent solution as submersion media and water as control. From all samples, 100% samples of cabbage that were soaked in 10% liquid detergent solution were positive contaminated by intestinal parasites in varying amounts. Species of intestinal parasites that was found were *Ascaris lumbricoides* (64,03%), *Trichuris trichiura* (18,71%), Hookworm (7,02%), *Giardia lamblia* (7,90%), and *Entamoeba coli* (2,34%). There was a significant difference ( $p=0,000$ ) between the number of intestinal parasite on cabbage from traditional markets as much as 2240 (64,93%) and modern markets as much as 1210 (35,07%). There was a significant difference ( $p=0,000$ ) between the number of intestinal parasites contamination on cabbage based on submersion media, 3450 (71.43%) was found by using 10% liquid detergent solution and 1380 (28,57%) was found by using water. Prevalence of intestinal parasites infection in Jakarta is still high, about 70,47%. There are several ways of its transmission. One of them is by consuming contaminated vegetables. Vegetables which are possible to be contaminated is cabbage, more

over it can be consumed in raw condition. This study aims to determine and compare contamination of intestinal parasites on cabbage from traditional and modern markets Jakarta 2012. This study used 20 samples of cabbages from each traditional and modern markets in Jakarta. Samples were processed using a simple sedimentation method with 10% liquid detergent solution as submersion media and water as control. From all samples, 100% samples of cabbage that were soaked in 10% liquid detergent solution were positive contaminated by intestinal parasites in varying amounts. Species of intestinal parasites that was found were *Ascaris lumbricoides* (64,03%), *Trichuris trichiura* (18,71%), Hookworm (7,02%), *Giardia lamblia* (7,90%), and *Entamoeba coli* (2,34%). There was a significant difference ( $p=0,000$ ) between the number of intestinal parasite on cabbage from traditional markets as much as 2240 (64,93%) and modern markets as much as 1210 (35,07%). There was a significant difference ( $p=0,000$ ) between the number of intestinal parasites contamination on cabbage based on submersion media, 3450 (71.43%) was found by using 10% liquid detergent solution and 1380 (28, 57%) was found by using water.;Prevalence of intestinal parasites infection in Jakarta is still high, about 70,47%. There are several ways of its transmission. One of them is by consuming contaminated vegetables. Vegetables which are possible to be contaminated is cabbage, more over it can be consumed in raw condition. This study aims to determine and compare contamination of intestinal parasites on cabbage from traditional and modern markets Jakarta 2012. This study used 20 samples of cabbages from each traditional and modern markets in Jakarta. Samples were processed using a simple sedimentation method with 10% liquid detergent solution as submersion media and water as control. From all samples, 100% samples of cabbage that were soaked in 10% liquid detergent solution were positive contaminated by intestinal parasites in varying amounts. Species of intestinal parasites that was found were *Ascaris lumbricoides* (64,03%), *Trichuris trichiura* (18,71%), Hookworm (7,02%), *Giardia lamblia* (7,90%), and *Entamoeba coli* (2,34%). There was a significant difference ( $p=0,000$ ) between the number of intestinal parasite on cabbage from traditional markets as much as 2240 (64,93%) and modern markets as much as 1210 (35,07%). There was a significant difference ( $p=0,000$ ) between the number of intestinal parasites contamination on cabbage based on submersion media, 3450 (71.43%) was found by using 10% liquid detergent solution and 1380 (28, 57%) was found by using water.;Prevalence of intestinal parasites infection in Jakarta is still high, about 70,47%. There are several ways of its transmission. One of them is by consuming contaminated vegetables. Vegetables which are possible to be contaminated is cabbage, more over it can be consumed in raw condition. This study aims to determine and compare contamination of intestinal parasites on cabbage from traditional and modern markets Jakarta 2012. This study used 20 samples of cabbages from each traditional and modern markets in Jakarta. Samples were processed using a simple sedimentation method with 10% liquid detergent solution as submersion media and water as control. From all samples, 100% samples of cabbage that were soaked in 10% liquid detergent solution were positive contaminated by intestinal parasites in varying amounts. Species of intestinal parasites that was found were *Ascaris lumbricoides* (64,03%), *Trichuris trichiura* (18,71%), Hookworm (7,02%), *Giardia lamblia* (7,90%), and *Entamoeba coli* (2,34%). There was a significant difference ( $p=0,000$ ) between the number of intestinal parasite on cabbage from traditional markets as much as 2240 (64,93%) and modern markets as much as 1210 (35,07%). There was a significant difference ( $p=0,000$ ) between the number of intestinal parasites contamination on cabbage based on submersion media, 3450 (71.43%) was found by using 10% liquid

detergent solution and 1380 (28, 57%) was found by using water., Prevalence of intestinal parasites infection in Jakarta is still high, about 70,47%. There are several ways of its transmission. One of them is by consuming contaminated vegetables. Vegetables which are possible to be contaminated is cabbage, more over it can be consumed in raw condition. This study aims to determine and compare contamination of intestinal parasites on cabbage from traditional and modern markets Jakarta 2012. This study used 20 samples of cabbages from each traditional and modern markets in Jakarta. Samples were processed using a simple sedimentation method with 10% liquid detergent solution as submersion media and water as control. From all samples, 100% samples of cabbage that were soaked in 10% liquid detergent solution were positive contaminated by intestinal parasites in varying amounts. Species of intestinal parasites that was found were *Ascaris lumbricoides* (64,03%), *Trichuris trichiura* (18,71%), Hookworm (7,02%), *Giardia lamblia* (7,90%), and *Entamoeba coli* (2,34%). There was a significant difference ( $p=0,000$ ) between the number of intestinal parasite on cabbage from traditional markets as much as 2240 (64,93%) and modern markets as much as 1210 (35,07%). There was a significant difference ( $p=0,000$ ) between the number of intestinal parasites contamination on cabbage based on submersion media, 3450 (71.43%) was found by using 10% liquid detergent solution and 1380 (28, 57%) was found by using water.]