

Prevalensi dan distribusi taeniasis dan sistiserkosis / HS Widarso, Sri S Margono, Wilfried H Purba, Rizal Subahar

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Abstrak

Taenia saginata dan *Taenia solium* ditemukan di seluruh dunia, khususnya di negara-negara berkembang.

Kedua jenis

cacing pita ini hidup dalam rongga usus halus. Hospes perantaranya adalah ternak dan babi. Gejala-gejala berat

ditemukan bilamana *T. solium* menginfeksi sistim saraf pusat. Kasus-kasus dengan kejang epilepsi dan perilaku

abnormal sering ditemukan di daerah endemis. Di Mexico diantara 68.754 sampel serum manusia 0,06-2,97%

ditemukan positif untuk cysticercosis. Rupa-rupanya ada hubungan antara angka sero-prevalensi yang tinggi dengan

tingkat keadaan sosio-ekonomi yang rendah. Di berbagai negara di Amerika Latin ditemukan prevalensi antara 0,1-

8,7%, sedangkan prevalensi berkisar antara 0,05-10,4% di Asia dan Afrika. Di Indonesia taeniasis/sistiserkosis terutama

ditemukan di tiga provinsi yaitu Sumatera Utara, Bali dan Irian Jaya (Papua). Sejumlah kasus juga ditemukan di

Lampung, Sulawesi Utara, Sulawesi Tenggara, Nusa Tenggara Timur dan Kalimantan Barat. Di Indonesia prevalensi

taeniasis/sistiserkosis berkisar antara 1,0-42,7%. Prevalensi tertinggi ditemukan di Irian Jaya. Tidak banyak laporan

mengenai sistiserkosis pada ternak di dunia, termasuk Indonesia. Pengumpulan data epidemiologi seperti tentang

prevalensi dan distribusi diperlukan supaya program penanggulangan berhasil. Disamping itu perlu dilakukan

penyuluhan kesehatan di masyarakat pada tiap program penanggulangan

Prevalence and distribution of Taeniasis and Cysticercosis. *Taenia saginata* and *Taenia solium* are found through

the whole world, especially in developing countries. These tapeworms live in the small intestines of humans. Cattle and

pigs are the intermediate animal hosts. Serious signs and symptoms are found if *T. solium* is infecting the central

nervous system. Cases with epileptic seizures and abnormal behavior are often found in endemic areas. In Mexico

among 68.754 human serum samples 0,06-2,97% were found positive for cysticercosis. Apparently there was an association between high sero prevalence rates and low socio-economic conditions. In several countries in Latin America, prevalences were between 0,1-8,7%, whereas prevalences between 0,05-10,4% were detected in Asia and Africa. In Indonesia taeniasis/cysticercosis are mostly found in three provinces i.e. North Sumatra, Bali and Irian Jaya. Cases were also discovered in North Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, East Nusa Tenggara and West Kalimantan. The prevalences of taeniasis/cysticercosis in Indonesia were between 1,0-42,7%. The highest prevalence rate was in Irian Jaya (Papua). Not many reports are available for cysticercosis in cattle and in pigs in the world, including Indonesia. The collection of epidemiological data such as on prevalence rates and distribution are needed for a successful control program. In addition community health education should be implemented in control programs.