

Efektivitas albendazol triple dose dalam pengobatan infeksi cacing usus = The effectiveness of triple dose albendazole for the treatment of intestinal helminth infections

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Abstrak

Albendazol 400mg dosis tunggal adalah antelmintik yang direkomendasikan WHO untuk memberantas STH, namun obat tersebut hanya efektif untuk memberantas *Ascaris lumbricoides* dan tidak efektif terhadap trikuriasis sehingga dosis perlu ditingkatkan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efektivitas albendazol 400mg triple dose dalam pengobatan infeksi cacing usus pada anak berusia 1-15 tahun di desa Perobatang, Sumba Barat Daya. Desain penelitian adalah pre-post study. Data diambil dua kali, yaitu pada 12 Juli 2016 dan 26 Juli 2016. Orang tua subjek/subjek diminta untuk mengumpulkan feses, kemudian dibuat sediaan kato katz dan sampel feses diperiksa secara mikroskopis. Subjek yang positif diberikan albendazol triple dose dan sampel feses diperiksa kembali untuk mengetahui cure rate CR dan egg reduction rate ERR dua minggu setelah intervensi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan dari 246 sampel, didapatkan 192 anak 78 positif STH dan turun menjadi 66 anak 27 setelah intervensi. Pengobatan albendazol triple dose efektif untuk mengobati infeksi cacing tambang sebanyak 24 anak yang terinfeksi cacing tambang seluruhnya sembuh dan *A.lumbricoides* CR = 97 ; ERR = 100 , tetapi kurang efektif untuk infeksi *T.trichiura* CR=61 dan ERR= 91 . Meskipun demikian, rerata hitung telur *T.trichiura* sebelum dan dua minggu setelah pengobatan menurun secara bermakna uji Wilcoxon.

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Single dose albendazole 400 mg is an anthelmintic which is recommended by WHO to eliminate the STH infection. However, it is only effective to eliminate *Ascaris lumbricoides*, but ineffective against trichuriasis thus, the dosage needs to be increased. This research aimed to determine the effectiveness of triple dose albendazole 400mg in eliminating the intestinal helminth infections on children aged 1 ndash 15 years in Perobatang village, Southwest Sumba. This study was designed as a pre post study. Data were collected twice on 12th July 2016 and 26th July 2016. Subjects or their parents were asked to collect the stool, then the stool samples were examined using the Kato Katz method for microscopic examination. Subjects infected with STH were given albendazole triple dose and their stool samples were collected again to determine the cure rate CR and egg reduction rate ERR at 2 week post treatment. As much as 246 subjects were conducted, 192 of them 78 were positive with STH infections and decrease to 66 subjects 27 after treatment. Treatment with albendazole triple dose was effective against hookworm all the 24 samples with hookworm infection was entirely cured and *A. lumbricoides* CR 97 ERR 99.98 , while albendazole triple dose was still ineffective against *T.trichiura* CR 61 and ERR 90.87 although the wilcoxon test for *T.trichiura* showed a significant reduction egg count epg before and 2 week after treatment p 0.001 . Overall, the infection rate at 2 week after treatment decreased significantly McNemar test, p 0,001 . It can be concluded that the triple dose albendazole 400mg is effective against ascariasis, but ineffective against trichuriasis. Further research is required to adjust the dosage or to consider using another anthelmintic to enhance the effectiveness in eliminating trichuriasis.