Potensi transmisi Acanthamoeba sp pada pengguna Lensa Kontak dari Larutan Perawatan Lensa Kontak dan Sumber Air Rumah Tangga = Acanthamoeba sp transmission potential in Contact Lens Wearers from Contact Lens Care Solution and Household Tap Water.

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK
Acanthamoeba keratitis (AK) merupakan salah satu penyakit yang menyebabkan infeksi kornea dikarenakan terkontaminasinya lensa kontak dan air oleh organisme yang disebut Acanthamoeba. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui potensi transmisi Acanthamoeba sp dari larutan perawatan lensa kontak dan sumber air rumah tangga pengguna lensa kontak. Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan Januari-Mei 2019. Pemeriksaan Acanthamoeba dilakukan terhadap 53 mahasiswa kedokteran di salah satu FK di Jakarta yang menggunakan lensa kontak dan air bekas rendamannya serta air yang digunakan di rumah. Pemeriksaan Acanthamoeba dilakukan di Laboratorium Parasitologi FK Universitas Indonesia menggunakan media kultur page-salt agar. Dari 53 sampel lensa kontak dan larutan perawatan lensa kontak didapatkan dua sampel kultur positif Acanthamoeba sp dan tiga sampel, positif free living amoeba (5.6%). Dari hasil kultur 53 sampel air kran rumah tangga didapatkan hasil 5 kultur positif Acanthamoeba sp (9.4%) dan 34 kultur positif free living amoeba (64.1%). Hanya satu sampel yang menunjukkan hasil positif dari lensa kontak dan larutan perawatan lensa kontak dan air kran rumah tangga dengan hasil subtipe yang sama yaitu T4. Adanya potensi transmisi Acanthamoeba sp yang diisolasi dari sumber air kran pengguna lensa kontak ke lensa kontak yang digunakan.
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ABSTRACT
Acanthamoeba keratitis (AK) is one of the diseases that cause corneal infections due to contamination of contact lenses and water by an organism called Acanthamoeba. This study aims to determine the transmission potential of Acanthamoeba sp from contact lens treatment solutions and household water sources of contact lens users. The study was conducted in January-May 2019. An examination of Acanthamoeba was carried out on 53 medical students in one of the FK in Jakarta who used contact lenses and their used water and water used at home. Acanthamoeba examination was carried out in the Parasitology Laboratory of the University of Indonesia FK using page-salt agar culture media. From 53 contact lens samples and treatment solution of contact lens samples, there were two positive samples of Acanthamoeba sp and three samples positive free living ameba (5.6%). From the culture results of 53 household tap water samples, 5 positive cultures of Acanthamoeba sp (9.4%) and 34 positive cultures free living ameba (64.1%) were obtained. There is only one sample showed positif of from contact lenses and household tap water with the same subtype result T4. The presence of potential transmission of Acanthamoeba isolated from household tap water users to contact lens that has been use.