

INTISARI

KAJIAN KEBERADAAN TELUR DAN LARVA CACING TAMBANG DI TANAH LAHAN PERSEMAIAN BPDASHL SOP, BUNDER, GUNUNG KIDUL

Penyakit kecacingan *Soil Transmitted Helminth* merupakan penyakit yang disebabkan oleh infeksi cacing parasit jenis nematoda yang hidup di dalam tanah dan banyak ditemui di daerah tropis seperti di Indonesia. Proses pekerjaan produksi bibit tanaman seperti di persemaian BPDASHL Serayu Opak Progo sangat erat hubungannya dengan tanah. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui ada tidaknya telur dan larva cacing tambang di tanah lahan persemaian BPDASHL Serayu Opak Progo.

Metoda penelitian yang digunakan adalah *Observasional Deskriptif*. Ada 3 variabel yang diteliti, yaitu : cacing tambang diteliti dengan melakukan pengecekan tanah di laboratorium, variabel tanah diteliti dengan melakukan observasi lingkungan, dan pekerja persemaian diteliti dengan pengisian kuisisioner sebagai penguat hasil.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Tidak ditemukan telur dan larva cacing tambang di tanah lahan persemaian Permanen BPDASHL SOP, tidak ditemukan titik lokasi tanah di lahan Persemaian Permanen BPDASHL SOP yang terdapat telur dan larva cacing tambang, dan tidak ditemukan kasus penyakit kecacingan pada pekerja Persemaian Permanen BPDASHL SOP.

Kata kunci : keberadaan, cacing tambang, tanah, lahan persemaian

ABSTRACT

STUDY OF THE PRESENCE OF HOOKWORM EGGS AND LARVAE IN THE SOIL OF BPDASHL SOP NURSERY, BUNDER, GUNUNG KIDUL

Soil Transmitted Helminth worm disease is a disease caused by infection with nematode parasitic worms that live in the soil and are commonly found in tropical areas such as Indonesia. The process of producing plant seeds such as in the BPDASHL Serayu Opak Progo nursery is closely related to the soil. The purpose of this study was to determine the presence or absence of hookworm eggs and larvae in the soil of the BPDASHL Serayu Opak Progo nursery.

The research method used is descriptive observational. There were 3 variables studied, there are: hookworms were studied by checking the soil in the laboratory, soil variables were studied by conducting environmental observations, and nursery workers were examined by filling out questionnaires as a result reinforcement.

The results showed that hookworm eggs and larvae were not found in the soil of the BPDASHL SOP Permanent Nursery, there were no point locations of soil in the BPDASHL SOP Permanent Nursery that contained hookworm eggs and larvae, and no cases of helminthiasis were found in the workers of the BPDASHL SOP Permanent Nursery. .

Keywords: presence, hookworm, soil, nursery

