

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*) has anthocyanin pigments that produce red color that can be used as a natural dye. The pH stability of anthocyanin content in pomegranate fruit allows it to be used as an alternative natural dye background microscopic staining of Soil Transmitted Helminth (STH) worm eggs.

**Objective:** To determine whether pomegranate (*Punica granatum*) juice is effective in staining STH worm eggs using the direct method in microscopic examination.

**Method:** This research design uses a comparison of experimental and control groups (post-test group design) comparing STH worm egg examinations. The experimental group begins with intervention or treatment (X) then measurements are taken (O2). The measurement results of the group that received treatment were then compared with the measurement results in the control group, the control group did not receive intervention treatment.

**Conclusion:** In this study, it was concluded that pomegranate juice (*Punica granatum*) can be an alternative to 2% eosin at a concentration of 75%, namely it is effective in coloring the background of the preparation at a concentration of 75%.

**Kata Kunci:** Pomegranate Juice, *Soil Transmitted Helminth*, 2% Eosin Staining

## ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang:** Buah Delima (*Punica granatum*) memiliki pigmen antosianin yang menghasilkan warna merah dapat digunakan sebagai pewarna alami. Stabilitas pH dalam kandungan antosianin pada buah delima memungkinkan dapat dimanfaatkan sebagai alternatif pewarna alami latar belakang pewarnaan mikroskopis telur cacing *Soil Transmitted Helminth* (STH).

**Tujuan:** Untuk mengetahui apakah perasan buah delima (*Punica granatum*) efektif dalam pewarnaan telur cacing STH metode *direct* pada pemeriksaan mikroskopis.

**Metode:** Desain penelitian ini menggunakan perbandingan kelompok eksperimen dan kontrol (*post test group design*) membandingkan pemeriksaan telur cacing STH. Kelompok eksperimen diawali dengan melakukan intervensi atau perlakuan (X) kemudian dilakukan pengukuran (O2). Hasil pengukuran kelompok yang mendapat perlakuan kemudian dibandingkan dengan hasil pengukuran pada kelompok kontrol, kelompok kontrol tidak mendapatkan perlakuan intervensi.

**Kesimpulan:** Pada penelitian ini disimpulkan perasan buah delima (*Punica granatum*) dapat menjadi alternatif eosin 2% pada konsentrasi 75% yakni efektif dalam mewarnai latar belakang preparat pada konsentrasi 75%

**Kata Kunci:** Perasan Buah Delima, *Soil Transmitted Helminth*, Pewarnaan Eosin 2%