**ABSTRAK**

# **GAMBARAN HASIL PEMERIKSAAN TELUR CACING *Soil Transmitted Helminths* PEKERJA SAMPAH TPA SUWUNG PADA SEDIAAN FESES**

**MENGGUNAKAN PEWARNAAN KUNYIT KERING DENGAN**

**PERBANDINGAN EOSIN METODE *DIRECT SLIDE***

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**Latar Belakang** : Infeksi cacing *Soil-Transmitted Helminths (STH*) merupakan masalah kesehatan di daerah tropis, khususnya pada masyarakat dengan sanitasi rendah seperti pekerja di TPA Suwung, Denpasar. Pemeriksaan telur cacing umumnya menggunakan metode apusan langsung dengan pewarna eosin , namun pewarna sintetis memiliki keterbatasan seperti biaya dan dampak lingkungan. Penelitian ini bertujuan membandingkan hasil pewarnaan telur cacing STH pada sediaan feses menggunakan pewarna alami kunyit kering dengan eosin menggunakan metode *direct slide.* Penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif. Sampel terdiri dari 30 feses positif STH yang diwarnai menggunakan larutan ekstrak kunyit kering (5 g bubuk kunyit dalam 20 mL etanol 96%) dan eosin. Parameter pengamatan meliputi intensitas warna telur, kontras dengan latar belakang. Diperoleh hasil presentase sampel positif telur cacing *Soil Transmitted Helminth* pada pewarnaan kunyit kering yaitu 2 sampel (13,33%) pada pewarnaan eosin sebanyak 5 sampel (33,3%). Jenis telur cacing yang ditemukan adalah Ascaris lumbricoides. Pemeriksaan menggunakan eosin lebih efektif daripada menggunakan kunyit kering. Namun pewarnaan kunyit juga dapat sebagai pewarnaan tamabahan karena mudah didapatkan dan ramah lingkungan.

**Kata Kunci** : telur cacing STH, pewarnaan kunyit kering, eosin , *metode direct,* feses

# ***ABSTRACT***

**OVERVIEW OF SOIL-TRANSMITTED HELMINTH EGG**

**EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FECAL SAMPLES OF SUWUNG**

**LANDFILL WASTE WORKERS USING DRIED TURMERIC STAINING COMPARED TO EOSIN WITH THE DIRECT SLIDE METHOD**

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***Background:*** *Soil-Transmitted Helminths (STH) infections are a significant public health issue in tropical regions, particularly among communities with poor sanitation, such as waste workers at the Suwung Landfill in Denpasar. Helminth egg examination is commonly conducted using the direct smear method with eosin staining; however, synthetic dyes have limitations such as high cost and environmental concerns. This study aimed to compare the staining results of STH eggs in fecal preparations using natural dried turmeric dye and eosin through the slide direct method. This research is descriptive in nature, using a qualitative approach. involving 30 STH-positive fecal samples stained using a dried turmeric extract solution (5 g turmeric powder in 20 mL of 96% ethanol) and eosin. Observation parameters included egg color intensity and background contrast. The results showed that staining with dried turmeric revealed 2 positive samples (13.33%), while eosin staining revealed 5 positive samples (33.3%) for STH eggs. The identified helminth species was Ascaris lumbricoides. Eosin was found to be more effective in highlighting the morphology of helminth eggs. However, dried turmeric still shows potential as a supplementary stain due to its accessibility, affordability, and environmental friendliness.*

***Keywords :*** *STH eggs, dried turmeric staining, eosin, direct method, feces*