

SURVEI KEPADATAN DAN KERAGAMAN JENIS LALAT, SERTA PATOGEN KONTAMINAN PADA BEBERAPA PASAR TRADISIONAL DI KABUPATEN KLATEN

Intisari

Latar belakang: Lalat dapat berperan sebagai vektor mekanik dan biologis penyakit, hidup di tempat lembab dan mengandung unsur hara, seperti: pasar tradisional, tempat sampah, warung makan, dan rumah sakit. Kondisi yang kurang sehat, kotor dan kumuh berdampak terhadap perkembangbiakan lalat sebagai sumber penyebaran penyakit bagi masyarakat.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan indikator ekologi dan mikroorganisme patogen pada lalat di beberapa Pasar di Kabupaten Klaten.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif. Pada penelitian ini dilakukan pengamatan sanitasi pasar, identifikasi morfologi lalat dan patogen kontaminan permukaan tubuh lalat berupa bakteri dan parasit.

Hasil: Hasil pengukuran kepadatan lalat pada semua titik lokasi penelitian menunjukkan kategori tidak memenuhi syarat kesehatan pasar. Lalat yang tertangkap di kedua pasar berjumlah 225 ekor, dengan dominasi spesies *Musca domestica* 84,4% (190/225), *Chrysomya megacephala* 13,3% (30/225) dan *Sarcophaga* sp. 2,2% (5/225). Berdasarkan lokasi pasar yang diteliti, isolat lalat dari Pasar Srango membawa bakteri *E. coli* dan *Citrobacter freundii*, sedangkan isolat lalat Pasar Gedhe membawa bakteri *Citrobacter freundii*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* dan *Aeromonas hidrophyla*. Agen patogen kelompok parasit usus (protozoa maupun helmintes) tidak terdeteksi pada lalat yang ditangkap di kedua pasar rakyat tersebut.

Kesimpulan: Spesies lalat yang berhasil diidentifikasi di kedua pasar adalah *Musca domestica*, *Chrysomya megacephala*, dan *Sarcophaga* sp. Status kategori kepadatan lalat di Pasar Srango lebih tinggi daripada di Pasar Gedhe Klaten. Bakteri yang dapat diidentifikasi di Pasar Srango adalah *E. coli* dan *C. freundii*, sedangkan bakteri *C. freundii*, *K. pneumoniae*, *A. hidrophyla* berhasil diidentifikasi di Pasar Gedhe. Parasit pencernaan tidak ditemukan pada penelitian ini.

Kata kunci : lalat, vektor mekanik, patogen, pasar

A SURVEY OF FLY DENSITY, SPECIES DIVERSITY, AND CONTAMINANT PATHOGENS IN SEVERAL TRADITIONAL MARKETS IN KLATEN REGENCY

Summary

Background: Flies can act as mechanical and biological vectors of disease, living in moist and rich in nutrients places, can be found in places such as traditional markets, garbage bins, food stalls, and hospitals. Unhealthy, dirty and slum conditions impact to the breeding of flies as a source of diseases spread in the community.

Objective: This study aims to determine ecological indicators and pathogenic microorganisms in flies in several markets in Klaten Regency.

Methods: This research is a descriptive study. In this study, we observed the market sanitation, identified the morphology and pathogen contaminants of fly on their body surface such as bacteria and parasites.

Results: The results of fly density measurement, at all research location points, showed that the category did not meet market health requirements. There were 225 flies caught in both markets, with the dominance of *Musca domesica* species 84.4% (190/225), *Chrysomya megacephala* 13.3% (30/225) and *Sarcophaga* sp. 2.2% (5/225). Based on the market locations, fly isolated from Srango Market carried *E. coli* and *Citrobacter freundii*, while fly isolated from Gedhe Market carried *Citrobacter freundii*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and *Aeromonas hydrophyla*. Pathogenic agents from intestinal parasite group (protozoa or helminthes) were not detected in flies caught in the two traditional markets.

Conclusion: The fly species identified in both markets were *Musca domestica*, *Chrysomya megacephala*, and *Sarcophaga* sp. The fly density category in Srango Market was higher than in Gedhe Market. The bacteria that could be identified in Srango Market were *E. coli* and *C. freundii*, while *C. freundii*, *K. pneumoniae*, *A. hydrophyla* were identified in Gedhe Market. Digestive parasites were not found in this study.

Keywords: flies, mechanical vectors, pathogens, markets