

KAJIAN INFEKSI PROTOZOA USUS PADA PASIEN DIARE DI BAGIAN RAWAT INAP RSUD PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI BANTUL YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Penyebab diare dapat berupa infeksi *E. histolytica*, *G. lamblia*, *B. coli*, dan protozoa usus oportunistik yaitu *Cryptosporidium*. Keberadaan infeksi protozoa usus di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul Yogyakarta belum diketahui datanya secara khusus. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui persentase kasus protozoa usus pada pasien diare di bagian rawat inap RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul Yogyakarta Periode September 2014-Februari 2015 serta faktor-faktor yang berkaitan dengan kejadian infeksi tersebut.

Metode: Metode dalam penelitian ini adalah analitik observasional dengan desain *cross sectional*. Sampel adalah pasien rawat inap diare yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi berjumlah 82 orang. Data yang diambil antara lain karakteristik subjek penelitian, kondisi sarana air, sarana jamban, dan sarana pengelolaan sampah di rumah tempat tinggal pasien diare. Pemeriksaan protozoa usus menggunakan metode sedimentasi Ritchie. Pemeriksaan protozoa oportunistik menggunakan pewarnaan Ziehl Neelsen. Analisis statistik yang digunakan adalah *Chi-Square*.

Hasil: Kejadian infeksi protozoa usus sebanyak 37 orang (45%) dari total 82 penderita diare. Protozoa usus yang ditemukan adalah *E. histolytica* 4 orang (4,9%), *E. coli* 1 orang (1,2%), *Cryptosporidium* 25 orang (30,5%), *Blastocystis* 2 orang (2,4%), dan infeksi campuran (*E. histolytica* & *Cryptosporidium*) 5 orang (6,1%). Hasil analisis bivariat faktor-faktor yang menunjukkan hubungan yang signifikan ($p < 0,05$) adalah sanitasi sarana air bersih ($p < 0,000$), sarana jamban ($p < 0,000$), dan sarana pengelolaan sampah ($p < 0,004$).

Kesimpulan: Persentase kasus infeksi protozoa usus pada pasien diare di bagian rawat inap RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul Yogyakarta Periode September 2014-Februari 2015 adalah 45%. Sanitasi air, sarana jamban, dan sarana pengelolaan sampah berhubungan dengan kejadian infeksi protozoa usus tersebut.

Kata Kunci: infeksi protozoa usus, pasien diare, sarana air, sarana jamban, sarana pengelolaan sampah

STUDY OF INTESTINAL PROTOZOAN INFECTION INPATIENT PATIENT WITH DIARRHEA IN THE HOSPITAL OF PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI BANTUL YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The cause of diarrhea can be infection of *E. histolytica*, *G. lamblia*, *B. coli*, and opportunistic intestinal protozoa namely *Cryptosporidium*. The presence of intestinal protozoan infection in hospital of Panembahan Senopati Bantul Yogyakarta is not known specifically. This study aims to determine the percentage of cases of intestinal protozoa inpatient patient with diarrhea in the hospital of Panembahan Senopati Bantul Yogyakarta in period of September 2014-February 2015 and factors which have relationship with the infection occur.

Method: The method used in this study was observational analytic research with crossectional design. Samples are diarrhea inpatient who meet the inclusion and exclusion criteria which amount 82 people. Data taken among others characteristic of research subject, search condition of water facilities, toilet facilities, and facilities of garbage management. Intestinal protozoa examination using sedimentation method of Ritchie, whereas opportunistic intestinal protozoa examination using staining method of Ziehl Neelsen. Statistical analysis is used the method of *Chi-Square*.

Result: The number of intestinal protozoan infection in patient with diarrhea is 37 people (45.1%) of total 82 research subjects. Intestinal protozoa *E. histolytica* is found as many as 4 people (4.9%), *E. coli* 1 people (1.2%), *Cryptosporidium* 25 people (30.5%), *Blastocystis* 2 people (2.4%), and mix infection (*E. histolytica* & *Cryptosporidium*) 5 people (6.1%). Result of bivariate analysis factors that indicate a significant relationship ($p < 0.05$) are water sanitation facilities ($p < 0.000$), toilet facilities ($p < 0.000$), and garbage management ($p < 0.004$).

Conclusion: The percentage of intestinal protozoan infection inpatient patient with diarrhea in the hospital of Panembahan Senopati Bantul Yogyakarta in period of September 2014-February 2015 was 45%. Sanitary water facilities, toilet facilities, and garbage management facilities associated with the incidence of intestinal protozoan infection.

Keywords: intestinal protozoan infection, diarrhea patient, water sanitation facilities, toilet facilities, and garbage management