

HUBUNGAN ANTARA HIGIENE PENJAMAH DAN SANITASI TEMPAT PENJUALAN PECEL DENGAN ANGKA KUMAN *ESCHERICHIA COLI* DI KECAMATAN KOTA KABUPATEN KUDUS

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Di Indonesia berdasarkan asumsi bahwa 80% kejadian keracunan di sebabkan di tularkan melalui makanan. Hal ini di sebabkan oleh kontaminasi bakteri patogen. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara kondisi higiene sanitasi tempat penjualan pecel dengan angka kuman *Escherichia Coli*.

Rancangan penelitian bersifat *Explanatory* atau *Confermatory Research* karena menyoroti hubungan variabel-variabel penelitian dan menguji hipotesis dengan menggunakan pendekatan *cross sectional* dan metode survei. Hasil pengamatan terhadap 31 tempat penjualan pecel di peroleh kesimpulan 41,93% dengan tingkat higiene sanitasi kategori baik dan 58,07% higiene sanitasi buruk. Dari hasil pemeriksaan angka kuman sampel pecel 38,7% sampel positif mengandung *Escherichia Coli*. Hasil uji statistik korelasi *product moment* untuk melihat hubungan angka kuman dengan kondisi higiene sanitasi (koefisien korelasi-0,697), sedangkan hubungan *Escherichia Coli* dengan kondisi higiene sanitasi terbukti bermakna secara statistik $p\text{-value} < 0,001$. Saran yang dapat di ajukan, untuk tempat penjualan yang keadaan sanitasinya baik perlu di perhatikan dan yang sanitasinya buruk di perbaiki untuk mencegah terjadinya penyakit pada konsumen.

Kata Kunci: higiene Sanitasi, Angka Kuman, *Escherichia Coli*, pecel

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN HYGIENE OF PECCEL HANDLER, SANITATION OF PECCEL VENDER AND PECCEL'S ESCHERICHIA COLI NUMBER, IN THE DISTRICT AT KUDUS

Abstract

In Indonesia based on an assumption that 80% of poisoned case is caused through the food. If this is caused by contamination of the pathogen bacteria. The research is aimed to find out the correlation between the sanitation hygiene condition of the place where sells "pecel", and the rate of Escherichia Coli germ. The design of the research is explanatory or confirmatory research, because it draws attention to the correlation of the research variable and tests the hypothesis by using a cross-sectional approach and survey methods. From the result of the observation of thirty one (31) places where sells "pecel" it can be concluded that there is 41,93% at good category in sanitation hygiene level and 58.07% bad category in sanitation hygiene level. From the result of the examination in the rate of the germ in the sample of "pecel", it was found that 38,7% of the sample is positively containing Escherichia Coli. The result of statistical test of product moment correlation to know the correlation between the rate germ and the sanitation hygiene condition (correlation coefficient-0,697), while the correlation between Escherichia Coli and the sanitation hygiene condition, it is proved that it is statistically meaningful with the p-value < 0,001. The suggestions that can be given is that if the place which sells "pecel" has a good sanitation then it must be maintained, in the other hand, if the place which sells "pecel" has a bad sanitation then it must be improved to prevent the consumer from the disease.

Keyword : Sanitation Hygiene, Germ Rate, Escherichia Coli, pecel