**Politeknik Kesehatan Kementerian Kesehatan RI Bandung**

**Program Studi Diploma IV Sanitasi Lingkungan
Thesis, July 2020
Jurusan Kesehatan Lingkungan**

**Abstract**

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**DIFFERENCES OF DISPLAY DISTANCE USING INFRAMERAH TOWARDS DECREASING THE TOTAL NUMBERS OF MUMS IN THE EATING EQUIPMENT**

Viii + 50 pages + 11 tables + 7 attachments

The cutlery used must meet the bio-meteorological requirements and there is no bacterial contamination that can interfere with human health. This research was conducted to determine the effectiveness of infrared irradiation distance to reduce the total number of germs before and after obtaining the irradiation carried out in the barokah restaurant with samples (plates). In the examination of the total germs on tableware, the barokah restaurant does not meet the requirements based on the Minister of Health Decree No. 1098 / Menkes / SK / VII / 2003 concerning Sanitation Hygiene Requirements for Restaurants and Restaurants, namely the germ number 207 colonies / cm2 of cutlery surface area. This study was a posttest with control experiment with 3 treatments, namely a distance of 2.5 cm, 2 cm and 1.5 cm. 6 repetitions of the treatment. The sample of plate cutlery used as a sample was 18 plates. Physical sterilization can be done using radiation techniques. Radiation of the cutlery can be done using infrared rays. The data analysis was done, namely Kruskall wallis. The decrease in the total number of germs at a distance of 2.5 cm averaged 98.42, at a distance of 2 cm an average of 99.13, at a distance of 1.5 cm an average of 99.86. Effective settlement occurs at a distance of 1.5 cm. Further research is needed on the sterilization process using infrared light with a higher total germ count.

REFERENCES: 26 (2003 – 2019)

KEY WORDS: Cutlery, Total number of germs, Infrared, Sterilization.