

Politeknik Kesehatan Kemenkes Bandung
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Abstrak

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**PERBEDAAN KONSENTRASI EKSTRAK DAUN PANDAN WANGI
(*PANDANUS AMARYLLIFOLIUS ROXB*) TERHADAP KEPADATAN LALAT
DI TEMPAT PENGOLAHAN MAKANAN PT. ADIENT AUTOMOTIVE
INDONESIA**

viii+89 Halaman+17 Tabel+12 Gambar+12 Lampiran

Tempat pengolahan makanan yang tidak saniter di Katering Salsabila mengakibatkan timbulnya lalat untuk mencari makanan atau menjadikan tempat pertumbuhan. Lalat merupakan salah satu binatang yang berperan sebagai vektor pembawa penyakit seperti penyakit infeksi saluran pencernaan (*disentri, diare, tifoid dan kolera*). Cara pengendalian kepadatan lalat dapat menggunakan insektisida nabati seperti ekstrak daun pandan wangi (*Pandanus Amaryllifolius Roxb*) yang mengandung bahan aktif flavonoid, polifenol, saponin, alkaloid dan minyak atsiri yang tidak disukai serangga. Hasil uji pendahuluan didapatkan nilai rata-rata kepadatan lalat sebanyak 2 ekor. Hasil ini menunjukkan adanya kepadatan lalat di tempat pengolahan makanan Katering Salsabila, tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui perbedaan konsentrasi ekstrak daun pandan wangi (*Pandanus Amaryllifolius Roxb*) terhadap kepadatan lalat di tempat pengolahan makanan Katering Salsabila. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian eksperimen dengan melakukan 2 (dua) perlakuan yaitu konsentrasi 7% dan 12%. Sampel pada penelitian ini adalah populasi lalat yang ada di tempat pengolahan makanan Katering Salsabila. Metode pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik Purposive Sampling. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, persentase penurunan kepadatan lalat sesudah perlakuan dengan ekstrak daun pandan wangi (*Pandanus Amaryllifolius Roxb*) konsentrasi 7% dengan rata-rata presentase penurunan adalah 33% dan konsentrasi 12% dengan rata-rata presentase penurunan adalah 66%. Analisis data hasil penelitian dianalisis menggunakan Uji Mann Whitney. Konsentrasi ekstrak daun pandan wangi (*Pandanus Amaryllifolius Roxb*), konsentrasi 7% dan 12% tidak efektif dalam menurunkan kepadatan lalat. Oleh karena itu disarankan pada pengelola tempat pengolahan makanan Katering Salsabila untuk melakukan pengendalian kepadatan lalat menggunakan ekstrak daun pandan wangi (*Pandanus Amaryllifolius Roxb*) serta dilakukan perbaikan kondisi sanitasi tempat pengolahan makanan.

DAFTAR PUSTAKA: 17 (2002-2019)

KATA KUNCI : Ekstrak Daun Pandan Wangi, Lalat

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Abstract

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**THE DIFFERENCE CONCENTRATION OF FRAGRANT PANDAN LEAVES
(*Pandanus Amaryllifolius Roxb*) EXTRACT TOWARDS THE DENSITY OF
FLY AT THE FOOD PROCESSING AREA PT. ADIENT AUTOMOTIVE
INDONESIA**

viii+89 Pages+17 Tabels+12 Images+ 12 Attachments

*The unsanitary food processing facilities at Salsabila Catering have resulted in the emergence of flies in search of food or as a place for growth. Flies are one of the animals that act as vectors of disease carriers such as digestive tract infections (dysentery, diarrhea, typhoid and cholera). How to control fly density can use vegetable insecticides such as fragrant pandan leaf extract (*Pandanus Amaryllifolius Roxb*) which contains active ingredients of flavonoids, polyphenols, saponins, alkaloids and essential oils that insects do not like. Preliminary test results obtained the average value of the density of flies as much as 2 tails. These results indicate the density of flies in the Salsabila Catering food processing area, the purpose of the study was to determine the difference in the concentration of fragrant pandan leaf extract (*Pandanus Amaryllifolius Roxb*) against the density of flies in the Salsabila Catering food processing facility. This type of research is an experimental study by conducting 2 (two) treatments, namely the concentration of 7% and 12%. The sample in this study was the population of flies in the Salsabila Catering food processing area. The sampling method used purposive sampling technique. Based on the results of the study, the percentage decrease in fly density after treatment with fragrant pandan leaf extract (*Pandanus Amaryllifolius Roxb*) at a concentration of 7% with an average decrease in percentage of 33% and a concentration of 12% with an average percentage decrease of 66%. Analysis of the research data were analyzed using the Mann Whitney Test. The concentration of fragrant pandan leaf extract (*Pandanus Amaryllifolius Roxb*), concentrations of 7% and 12% were not effective in reducing fly density. Therefore, it is recommended to the manager of the Salsabila Catering food processing place to control the density of flies using fragrant pandan leaf extract (*Pandanus Amaryllifolius Roxb*) and to improve the sanitation conditions of the food processing place.*

Refferences : 17 (2002-2019)

Key Words : Pandan Fragrant Leaf Extract, Fly