

ABSTRAK

Malassezia spp merupakan flora normal pada kulit manusia dan ragi yang bersifat lipofilik sering ditemukan pada permukaan kulit atau tubuh manusia juga memiliki periode pertumbuhan yang sangat cepat. Biasanya jamur ini muncul disebabkan oleh penyakit *Pytiasis versicolor*. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk Mengetahui keberadaan Jamur *Malassezia spp* pada kulit pekerja pencuci kendaraan di wilayah daerah Pondok Melati Kota Bekasi.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan 30 sampel pencuci kendaraan yang diambil melalui teknik *simple random sampling*. Identifikasi jamur dilakukan secara mikroskopis dengan pemeriksaan menggunakan KOH 10%. Dari 30 sampel kerokan kulit terdapat 7 sampel (23.3%) positif jamur *Malassezia spp* sedangkan 23 sampel (76.7%) negatif. Berdasarkan pada durasi bekerja, 7 sampel (23.3%) positif jamur *Malassezia spp*. Berdasarkan perilaku mandi 2x sehari sebanyak 3 sampel (14.28%) positif jamur *Malassezia spp* dan 4 sampel (44.4%) positif yang tidak mandi 2x sehari. Berdasarkan pemakaian handuk secara bersama terdapat 4 sampel (57.14%) positif dan pemakaian handuk tidak secara Bersama 3 sampel (13%) positif jamur *Malassezia spp*.

Berdasarkan penelitian yang dilakukan dapat disimpulkan bahwa pada kerokan kulit pekerja pencuci kendaraan lebih tinggi pada lamanya durasi bekerja, frekuensi tidak mandi 2x sehari dan pemakaian pembersih keringat secara bersama. Diperlukan upaya pencegahan agar selalu menjaga kebersihan diri sehingga terhindar dari jamur *Malassezia spp*.

Kata Kunci : Identifikasi Jamur *Malassezia spp*, Pekerja Pencuci
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ABSTRACT

Malassezia spp is normal flora on human skin and lipophilic yeast is often found on the surface of the skin or human body and also has a very rapid growth period. Usually this fungus appears caused by the disease *Pytiasis versicolor*. The aim of the research was to determine the presence of *Malassezia spp* fungi on the skin of vehicle washing workers in the Pondok Melati area of Bekasi City.

This research used a qualitative descriptive method with 30 vehicle wash samples taken using a simple random sampling technique. Identification of fungi is carried out microscopically by examination using 10% KOH. Of the 30 skin scraping samples, 7 samples (23.3%) were positive for *Malassezia spp* fungus while 23 samples (76.7%) were negative. Based on the duration of work, 7 samples (23.3%) were positive for *Malassezia spp*. Based on the behavior of bathing twice a day, 3 samples (14.28%) were positive for *Malassezia spp* fungus and 4 samples (44.4%) were positive who did not bathe twice a day. Based on shared use of towels, there were 4 samples (57.14%) positive and 3 samples (13%) positive for non-shared use of towels for *Malassezia spp*.

Based on the research conducted, it can be concluded that the skin scrapings of vehicle washing workers are higher in terms of the length of work duration, the frequency of not showering twice a day and the use of sweat removers together. Preventive measures are needed to always maintain personal hygiene to avoid the fungus *Malassezia spp*.

Key words : Identification of the *Malassezia spp*, washing worker vehicle

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