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**LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW
KARYA ILMIAH : JURNAL ILMIAH**

Judul Artikel Ilmiah : **Food Preparation Safety Education of Street Food Vendors Around Public Elementary Schools to Improve Bacteriological and Chemical Food Safety**

Nama semua penulis : Agus Riyanto, Retno Murwani, Sulistiyani, **M Zen Rahfiludin**, Mona Megasari

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Hasil Penilaian *Peer Review* :

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Reviewer		Nilai Rata-rata /Nilai Akhir yang diperoleh
	Reviewer I	Reviewer II	
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi jurnal (10%)	4	4	4
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	11	12	11,5
c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	11	12	11,5
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit (30%)	11	12	11,5
Total = (100%)	37	40	38,5
Nilai pengusul = 40% x 38,5 = 15,4 / 4 = 3,85			

Reviewer 1



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Reviewer 2



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a	Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel (10 %)	4	4
b	Ruang lingkup & kedalaman pembahasan (30 %)	12	11
c	Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30 %)	12	11
d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas jurnal (30%)	12	11
	Nilai Total	40	37
	Nilai yang didapat pengusul: $40\% \times 37 = 14,8 / 4 = 3,7$		

Catatan Penilaian artikel oleh Reviewer

a	Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel	Unsur artikel lengkap, telah memenuhi kaidah penulisan artikel dalam jurnal ilmiah
b	Ruang lingkup & kedalaman pembahasan	Artikel membahas mengenai pendidikan food safety pada penjual makanan di Sekolah efeknya terhadap keamanan pangan. Pembahasan mendalam berdasarkan referensi yang memadai
c	Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi	Data mutakhir diperoleh dari study quasy experiment pre-post control design, dengan sampel 27 penjual makanan per

		kelompok. Analisis inferensial dilakukan dengan baik untuk menghasilkan Kesimpulan yang tepat.
d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas jurnal	Diterbitkan pada jurnal terindex scopus Q3 SJR 0,315, similarity index 7%

Surabaya, 1 Januari 2020
Reviewer 1



Prof. Dr. Sri Sumarmi, S.KM., M.Si
NIP 196806251992932002
Unit kerja: Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat Universitas Airlangga

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c	Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30 %)	12	12
d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas jurnal (30%)	12	12
	Nilai Total	40	40
	Nilai yang didapat pengusul: 40% x 40 = 16 / 4 = 4		

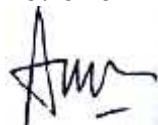
Catatan Penilaian artikel oleh Reviewer

a	Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel	Penulisan artikel telah sesuai dengan “Guide for Author” substansi artikel telah sesuai dengan bidang ilmu pengusul “Ilmu Gizi Kesehatan Masyarakat”. Telah ada benang merah dalam struktur penulisannya.
b	Ruang lingkup & kedalaman pembahasan	Substansi artikel telah sesuai dengan ruang lingkup jurnal “Shoutheast Asian Journal Tropical Medicine and Public Health” analisis pembahasan telah melibatkan semua rujukan (26 rujukan)
c	Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi	Data hasil penelitian telah dianalisis dengan metodologi yang tepat sehingga menghasilkan informasi yang baru dan dapat ditarik

		Kesimpulan dapat ditarik Kesimpulan yang dapat dipertanggung jawabkan.
d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas jurnal	Journal tersebut merupakan jurnal internasional bereputasi dengan index scimagojr SJR 0,315 (246 citations >421 documents) berdasarkan cite score rank (45 H Index)

Surabaya 3 Januari 2020

Reviewer 2



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Volume 49, Issue 2, 1 March 2018, Pages 314-321

Food preparation safety education of street food vendors around public elementary schools to improve bacteriological and chemical food safety (Article)

Riyanto, A.^{a,f} , Murwani, R.^{a,b,c}, Sulistiyani^d, **Rahfiludin, M.Z.^e**, Megasari, M.^g ^aFaculty of Public Health, Indonesia^bFaculty of Animal Science and Agriculture, Indonesia^cNatural Product Laboratory, Centre of research and Services, Diponegoro University, Indonesia[View additional affiliations >](#)

Abstract

[View references \(27\)](#)

Cases of food poisoning have occurred among elementary students after consuming street food from vendors near their schools in southern Cimahi City, Indonesia. We aimed to improve the bacteriological and chemical safety of the food served by these vendors through an education program. In this study we assessed the efficacy of this education program using a quasi-experimental study design. We used a pre-test/post-test design with 27 vendors in intervention and 27 vendors in control groups. The intervention group consisted of vendors around 4 public elementary schools in southern Cimahi City where the food poisoning cases occurred and the control group consisted of vendors around 4 public elementary schools in northern Cimahi City where no cases of food poisoning had occurred. The vendors were selected through random sampling. Prior to the intervention the bacterial (coliform, E-coli and total plate count) and chemical (sodium borate/ borax, formaldehyde, rhodamin B and yellow methanol) safety of both groups were assessed. During the intervention, a sanitation officer educated the vendors in the intervention group about food safety for 20-30 minutes a week for 6 months. In the control group, no education was provided. In the control group 14.8% of the vendors had food that was determined to be bacteriologically safe at the beginning of the study and 14.8% of the vendors had food that was bacteriologically safe at the end of the study. The difference in the percentages of food bacteriologically safe did not differ significantly. In the control group 88.9% of the vendors had food that was determined to be chemically safe at the beginning of the study and 88.9% at the end of the study; there was no significant difference in the percentages of chemically safe food. In the intervention group, 11.1% of the vendors had food that was determined to be bacteriologically safe at the beginning of the study and 70.4% of the vendors had food that was bacteriologically safe at the end of the study; this was a significant improvement ($p=0.001$). In the intervention group, 70.4% of the vendors had food that was determined to be chemically safe at the beginning of the study and 100% of the vendors had food that was chemically safe at the end of the study; this was a significant improvement ($p=0.008$). The food safety education program for food vendors was effective in significantly improving the safety of food served by food vendors around the studied primary elementary schools in southern Cimahi City, Indonesia. Further studies are needed to determine if the program can be successfully expanded to other cities. © 2018, SEAMEO TROPMED Network. All rights reserved.

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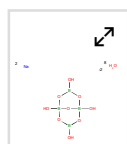
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Tóth, A.J. , Koller, Z. , Illés, C.B.
(2017) *Food Control*

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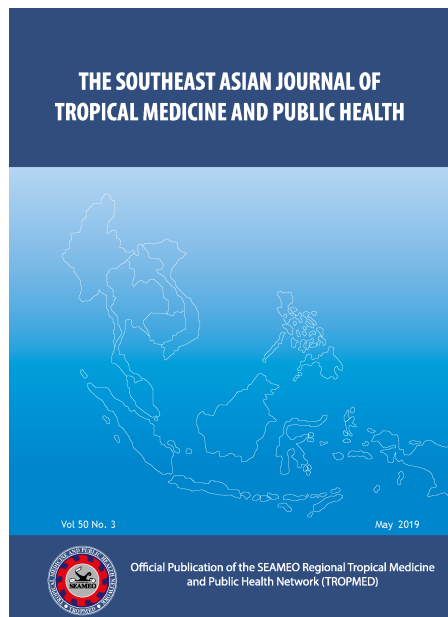
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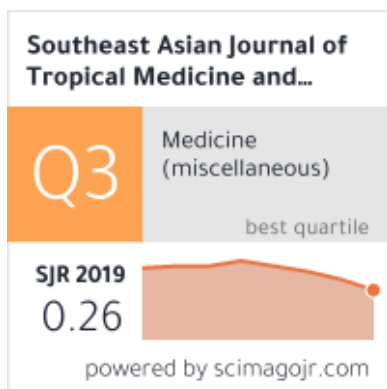
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THE SOUTHEAST ASIAN JOURNAL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

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FOOD PREPARATION SAFETY EDUCATION OF STREET FOOD VENDORS AROUND PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS TO IMPROVE BACTERIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL FOOD SAFETY

Agus Riyanto^{1,6}, Retno Murwani^{1,2,3}, Sulistiyani⁴, M Zen Rahfiludin⁵ and Mona Megasari⁷

¹Faculty of Public Health, ²Faculty of Animal Science and Agriculture; ³Natural Product Laboratory, Centre of Research and Services, Diponegoro University; ⁴Environmental Health Department, ⁵Nutrition Department, Faculty of Public Health, Diponegoro University, Indonesia; ⁶Public Health Study Program, School of Health Sciences, Jenderal Achmad Yani, West Java, Indonesia; ⁷Nursing Study Program, School of Health Sciences, Budi Luhur, West Java, Indonesia

Abstract. Cases of food poisoning have occurred among elementary students after consuming street food from vendors near their schools in southern Cimahi City, Indonesia. We aimed to improve the bacteriological and chemical safety of the food served by these vendors through an education program. In this study we assessed the efficacy of this education program using a quasi-experimental study design. We used a pre-test/post-test design with 27 vendors in intervention and 27 vendors in control groups. The intervention group consisted of vendors around 4 public elementary schools in southern Cimahi City where the food poisoning cases occurred and the control group consisted of vendors around 4 public elementary schools in northern Cimahi City where no cases of food poisoning had occurred. The vendors were selected through random sampling. Prior to the intervention the bacterial (coliform, *E-coli* and total plate count) and chemical (sodium borate/borax, formaldehyde, rhodamin B and yellow methanol) safety of both groups were assessed. During the intervention, a sanitation officer educated the vendors in the intervention group about food safety for 20-30 minutes a week for 6 months. In the control group, no education was provided. In the control group 14.8% of the vendors had food that was determined to be bacteriologically safe at the beginning of the study and 14.8% of the vendors had food that was bacteriologically safe at the end of the study. The difference in the percentages of food bacteriologically safe did not differ significantly. In the control group 88.9% of the vendors had food that was determined to be chemically safe at the beginning of the study and 88.9% at the end of the study; there was no significant difference in the percentages of chemically safe food. In the intervention group, 11.1% of the vendors had food that was determined to be bacteriologically safe at the beginning of the study and 70.4% of the vendors had food that was bacteriologically safe at the end of the study; this was a significant improvement ($p=0.001$). In the intervention group,

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GENETIC DIVERSITY OF *BLASTOCYSTIS* ISOLATES FROM SYMPTOMATIC AND ASYMPTOMATIC ORANG ASLI IN PAHANG, MALAYSIA

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Abstract. *Blastocystis* is a genetically diverse and widespread intestinal parasite of humans and animals with controversial pathogenic outcomes. In order to enhance our understanding of the influence of subtype differences in pathogenicity, 253 stool samples were collected from Orang Asli (aboriginal) population in Pahang, Malaysia. *Blastocystis* was identified by stool culture and subtyped by sequencing the small subunit ribosomal RNA gene. Forty-five stool samples from 21 males and 24 females, aged between 2 to 56 years, were positive for *Blastocystis* by a PCR assay, with three *Blastocystis* subtypes identified, namely, ST1 (31%), ST2 (16%) and ST3 (53%). Twelve infected [ST1 (25%), ST2 (25%) and ST3 (50%)] individuals were symptomatic [diarrhea (33%) and fever (67%)]; the remaining 33 subjects were asymptomatic. The present findings indicate that among the Orang Asli population in Pahang, Malaysia *Blastocystis* infection was likely not associated with specific subtypes, even if some subtypes were predominant in the epidemiologic studies, but rather with a conjunction of host factors, such as immune status and age. Furthermore, treatment options for *Blastocystis* should be investigated because there is no consensus as to the means of eradicating *Blastocystis* infection in this population.

Keywords: *Blastocystis*, Orang Asli, subtype, symptom, Malaysia

INTRODUCTION

Blastocystis is a single cell anaerobic and enteric parasite, which inhabits the lower gastrointestinal tract of human and

many animals. This emerging parasite with a worldwide distribution is often identified as the most common eukaryotic organism reported in human stool samples and its prevalence has shown a tremendous increase in recent years (Tan, 2008). Moreover, its prevalence is higher in developing countries and this has been linked to poor hygiene practices, exposure to animals and consumption of contaminated food or water as the fecal-oral route

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EVALUATION OF FECAL AND SEROLOGICAL TESTS FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF SCHISTOSOMIASIS IN SELECTED NEAR-ELIMINATION AND ENDEMIC AREAS IN THE PHILIPPINES

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Abstract. Schistosomiasis caused by *Schistosoma japonicum* is endemic in the Philippines. The Kato-Katz Technique (KKT) is the most commonly used technique for schistosomiasis surveillance, but may have inadequate sensitivity for surveillance. Our study aimed to determine the best schistosomiasis surveillance test(s) for near-elimination and endemic areas in the Philippines. The study population was randomly selected school children aged 9-15 years. The study locations were the provinces of Bohol and Zamboanga del Norte (ZDN) for the near-elimination areas and Agusan del Sur (ADS) for the endemic area. A total of 1,112 study participants were included in the study. Each participant provided a stool and a blood sample to test for schistosomiasis. Each stool sample was examined using the KKT and Formalin Ether Concentration Technique (FECT). Each blood sample was examined using the Circumoval Precipitin Test (COPT), and the Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) antibody (Ab) and antigen (Ag) tests. We calculated the prevalence of schistosomiasis using each test. We also calculated the sensitivity and specificity of each test in the near-elimination and endemic areas using a combination of the KKT, FECT and ELISA Ag tests as a reference standard. The results showed a zero prevalence in the studied near-elimination areas and a 17.6% prevalence in the studied endemic areas using the KKT; a 0.1% prevalence in the studied near-elimination areas and a 2.5% prevalence in the studied endemic areas using FECT; an 11.0% prevalence in the studied near-elimination areas and a 27.2% prevalence in the endemic areas using the COPT, a 16.8% in the studied near-elimination areas and a 58.5% prevalence in the endemic areas using the ELISA Ab test, and an 8.6% prevalence in the studied near-elimination areas and a 30.5% prevalence in the endemic areas using the ELISA Ag test. The sensitivities were 0.0%, 1.6%, 24.6%, 36.9%, and 98.5% and the specificities were 100.0%, 100.0%, 90.3%, 85.1%, and 100.0% for the KKT, FECT, COPT, ELISA Ab,

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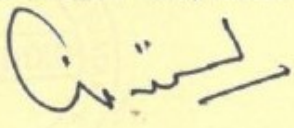
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