

## ABSTRAK

### **Hubungan Pengetahuan dan *Personal Hygiene* Anak Sekolah Dasar Terhadap Infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminth* (STH) di SDN Jingah Habang Hulu**

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*Soil Transmitted Helminth* (STH) adalah jenis cacing yang penularan dan siklus hidupnya melalui perantara tanah. Jenis cacing *Soil Transmitted Helminths* yang paling banyak menginfeksi manusia adalah cacing gelang (*A.lumbricoides*), cacing cambuk (*T.trichiura*) dan cacing tambang (*N.americanus* dan *A.duodenale*). Berdasarkan usia, prevalensi infeksi STH tertinggi yaitu pada anak usia sekolah dasar. Salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi hal tersebut yaitu pengetahuan dan *personal hygiene*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan dan *personal hygiene* anak sekolah dasar terhadap infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminth*. Jenis penelitian yang dilakukan adalah *survey analitik* dengan rancangan penelitian *cross sectional*. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara *accidental sampling* dengan total 55 sampel feses anak sekolah dasar di SDN Jingah Habang Hulu yang diperiksa menggunakan metode natif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya infeksi telur cacing tambang (*Hookworm*) sebanyak 2 orang (3,64%) dari 55 responden, sedangkan dari hasil kuesioner diketahui 50 orang (90,91%) anak memiliki tingkat pengetahuan yang baik tentang penyakit kecacingan dan 5 orang (9,09%) anak memiliki tingkat pengetahuan yang buruk tentang penyakit kecacingan, serta 53 orang (96,36%) anak memiliki *personal hygiene* yang baik dan 2 orang (3,64%) anak memiliki *personal hygiene* yang buruk. Dari hasil uji statistik *chi-square* ( $p > 0,05$ ) diketahui tidak adanya hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan dan *personal hygiene* terhadap infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminth* di SDN Jingah Habang Hulu.

**Kata Kunci :** *Soil Transmitted Helminth, Pengetahuan, Personal Hygiene, Anak Sekolah Dasar*

## ABSTRACT

### **Correlation of Knowledge and Personal Hygiene of Elementary School Children to Soil-Transmitted Helminth (STH) at Jingah Habang Hulu Elementary School**

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Soil-Transmitted Helminth (STH) is a type of worm the distribution, and its life cycle is through soil mediation. The types of Soil-Transmitted Helminths that infect humans the most are roundworms (*A. lumbricoides*), whipworms (*T. trichiura*), and hookworms (*N.americanus* and *A. duodenale*). Based on age, the highest prevalence of STH infection is among elementary school-aged children. One of the factors that influence this is knowledge and personal hygiene. This study aims to determine the relationship between the level of knowledge and personal hygiene of elementary school children on Soil-Transmitted Helminth infection. This type of research is an analytic survey with a cross-sectional research design. Sampling was performed with 55 feces of elementary school children at Jingah Habang Hulu Elementary School and examined using the original method. The results stated that there were hookworm egg infections (Hookworm) in as many as two people (3.64%) from 55 respondents, it was known that 50 people (90.91%) of children had a good level of knowledge about helminthiasis and five (9.09%) children had a poor level of knowledge about helminthiasis, 53 (96.36%) children had good personal hygiene and two (3.64%) children had poor personal hygiene. Based on the result of the chi-square statistical test ( $p > 0.05$ ), it can be said that there was no significant relationship between knowledge and personal hygiene on Soil-Transmitted Helminth infection at Jingah Habang Hulu Elementary School.

**Keywords** : *Soil Transmitted Helminth, Knowledge, Personal Hygiene, Elementary School Children*