

**ANALISIS FAKTOR RISIKO KEJADIAN INFEKSI *SOIL*
TRANSMITTED HELMINTHS PADA SISWA SD INPRES**

071211 HELEZALULU KECAMATAN LAHUSA

KABUPATEN NIAS SELATAN

SKRIPSI

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ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Cacing adalah penyakit yang umum dialami anak-anak hingga dewasa. cacingan banyak ditemukan di negara-negara sedang berkembang dengan tingkat kebersihan lingkungan dan kebersihan diri yang rendah. Menurut data *World Health Organization* (WHO) tahun 2020, terdapat sekitar 1,5 miliar penduduk terinfeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminths* (STH) di seluruh dunia. Indonesia pada tahun 2017 jumlah anak pada usia pra sekolah dan sekolah di Indonesia yang membutuhkan penanganan untuk *Soil Transmitted Helminth* (STH) sebanyak 70.642.364.

Tujuan: Mengetahui faktor risiko kejadian infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminths* (STH) pada siswa SD Inpres 071211 Helezalulu Kecamatan Lahusa Kabupaten Nias Selatan.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional analitik dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Cara pengambilan data menggunakan kuesioner dan pengumpulan sampel responden. Hasil penelitian ini kemudian dianalisis menggunakan uji *spearman*.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat korelasi signifikan antara kebiasaan bermain tanah ($p = 0,001$), kebiasaan cuci tangan ($p = 0,007$), kebiasaan minum obat cacing ($p = 0,004$), kebiasaan menggunting kuku ($p = 0,015$) dan kebiasaan menggunakan alas kaki ($p = 0,008$) terhadap kejadian infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminths* (STH).

Kesimpulan: Terdapat korelasi antara kebiasaan bermain tanah, cuci tangan, minum obat cacing, menggunting kuku dan menggunakan alas kaki terhadap kejadian infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminths* (STH).

Kata kunci: Anak usia sekolah dasar, kebiasaan bermain tanah, kebiasaan cuci tangan, kebiasaan minum obat cacing, kebiasaan menggunting kuku, kebiasaan menggunakan alas kaki dan infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminths* (STH).

ABSTRACT

Background: Worm are a common disease experienced by children to adults. worm are commonly found in developing countries with low levels of environmental hygiene and personal hygiene. According to data from the *World Health Organization* (WHO) in 2020, there are about 1.5 billion people infected with Soil Transmitted Helminths (STH) worldwide. Indonesia in 2017 the number of children in pre-school and school age in Indonesia who needed treatment for Soil Transmitted Helminths (STH) was 70,642,364.

Objective: Knowing the risk factors for the incidence of Soil Transmitted Helminths (STH) infection in students of SD Inpres 071211 Helezalulu, Lahusa District, South Nias Regency.

Methods: This study is an analytic observational study with a cross-sectional design. The method of data collection uses a questionnaire and sample collection of respondents. The results of this study were then analyzed using the spearman test.

Results: The results showed that there was a significant correlation between the habit of playing in the soil ($p = 0.001$), the habit of washing hands ($p = 0.007$), the habit of taking deworming medicine ($p = 0.004$), the habit of clipping nails ($p = 0.015$) and the habit of using footwear ($p = 0.008$) to the incidence of Soil Transmitted Helminths (STH) infection.

Conclusion: There is a correlation between playing in the soil, hand washing, deworming, nail clipping and footwear use and the incidence of Soil Transmitted Helminths (STH) infection.

Keywords : Primary school-aged children, soil play habit, hand washing habit, deworming habit, nail clipping habit, footwear habit and Soil Transmitted Helminths (STH) infection.