

## ABSTRACT

### THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTESTINAL PROTOZOAN INFECTIONS AND THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF LEARNING IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN GEDONG TATAAN DISTRICT PESAWARAN REGENCY

By

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**Background:** Intestinal protozoan infections have a high global prevalence across various countries. These infections are common causes of abdominal pain, loss of appetite, diarrhea, and malnutrition. Ultimately, these conditions can affect the quantity and quality of learning in elementary school children. This study aims to investigate the relationship between intestinal protozoan infections and the quantity and quality of learning in elementary school children in Gedong Tataan District, Pesawaran Regency.

**Methods:** The study design is cross-sectional with purposive sampling technique. The research was conducted in elementary school 4, 16, and 37 in Gedong Tataan District, Pesawaran Regency. The sample consisted of 108 children from grades 1 to 6. Data collection included primary data such as stool specimens, and secondary data including manual attendance records and mid-semester summative assessment scores from the odd semester of the 2024/2025 academic year.

**Results:** No significant relationship was found between intestinal protozoan infections and the quantity and quality of learning in elementary school children, as indicated by the Chi-square test ( $p = 1,000$ ;  $p = 0,298$ ).

**Conclusion:** There is no relationship between intestinal protozoan infections and the quantity and quality of learning in elementary school children in Gedong Tataan District, Pesawaran Regency.

**Keywords:** Infection, intestinal protozoan, learning quality, learning quantity.

## ABSTRAK

# HUBUNGAN INFEKSI PROTOZOA USUS TERHADAP KUANTITAS DAN KUALITAS BELAJAR ANAK SEKOLAH DASAR DI KECAMATAN GEDONG TATAAN KABUPATEN PESAWARAN

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**Latar Belakang:** Infeksi protozoa usus, secara global, memiliki prevalensi yang tinggi di berbagai negara. Infeksi protozoa usus telah menjadi penyebab umum terhadap timbulnya nyeri perut, hilang nafsu makan, diare, dan malnutrisi. Kondisi tersebut pada akhirnya dapat memengaruhi kuantitas dan kualitas belajar anak sekolah dasar. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan infeksi protozoa usus terhadap kuantitas dan kualitas belajar anak sekolah dasar di Kecamatan Gedong Tataan Kabupaten Pesawaran.

**Metode:** Desain penelitian adalah *cross-sectional* dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Penelitian dilakukan di Sekolah Dasar Negeri 4, 16, dan 37 Kecamatan Gedong Tataan Kabupaten Pesawaran. Sampel penelitian adalah anak kelas 1 – 6 SD berjumlah 108 anak. Penelitian dilakukan dengan mengumpulkan data primer meliputi spesimen feses serta data sekunder meliputi daftar hadir manual dan nilai sumatif tengah semester pada semester ganjil tahun ajaran 2024/2025.

**Hasil:** Tidak terdapat hubungan infeksi protozoa usus terhadap kuantitas dan kualitas belajar anak sekolah dasar pada uji *Chi-square* ( $p = 1,000$ ;  $p = 0,298$ ).

**Simpulan:** Tidak terdapat hubungan infeksi protozoa usus terhadap kuantitas dan kualitas belajar anak sekolah dasar di Kecamatan Gedong Tataan Kabupaten Pesawaran.

**Kata Kunci :** Infeksi, kualitas belajar, kuantitas belajar, protozoa usus.