

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP OF PREVENTION KNOWLEDGE, HAND WASHING BEHAVIOR AND FOOTWEAR USE ON THE INCIDENCE OF INTESTINAL PARASITIC INFECTIONS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN THE WORKING AREA OF CAMPANG RAYA HEALTH CENTER BANDAR LAMPUNG

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Introduction: Intestinal parasitic infections are one of the significant health issues in society. These infections predominantly affect children. The transmission of intestinal parasites can occur through contaminated soil or inadequate personal hygiene practices. Furthermore, knowledge about prevention can reduce the risk of contracting intestinal parasitic infections. This study aims to determine the relationship between the level of knowledge and personal hygiene concerning the occurrence of intestinal parasitic infections.

Methods: This study was an observational and cross sectional study, with a proportionate stratified random sampling technique with a sample size of 106. The study was conducted by collecting data through questionnaires and parasitological fecal examination. The results obtained were analyzed with the Fisher Exact statistical test.

Results: The prevalence of intestinal parasitic infections was 7.5% with *Entamoeba histolytica* and *Blastocystis* infection types. 82.1% had a high level of knowledge. In the habit of washing hands with soap before eating 92.5%, washing hands with soap after defecating 95.3%, washing hands with soap after playing on the ground 92.5%, wearing footwear when doing activities outside the home 90.6%, wearing footwear when interacting directly with the ground 86.8%. The majority of respondents were in the good category.

Conclusion: Handwashing before meals and after defecation had a significant association with the incidence of intestinal parasitic infections. Whereas knowledge, hand washing behavior after playing in the dirt and wearing footwear did not have a significant association with intestinal parasite infection.

Key words: Protozoa infection, personal hygiene, knowledge, STH

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN PENCEGAHAN, PERILAKU CUCI TANGAN DAN PEGGUNAAN ALAS KAKI TERHADAP KEJADIAN INFEKSI PARASIT USUS PADA SISWA SEKOLAH DASAR DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS CAMPANG RAY BANDAR LAMPUNG

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Pendahuluan: Infeksi parasit usus merupakan salah satu permasalahan di Masyarakat dalam dunia kesehatan. Infeksi ini banyak menyerang anak-anak. Penularan parasit usus dapat melalui perantara tanah yang terkontaminasi atau perilaku hidup bersih dan sehat (PHBS) yang tidak memadai. Selain itu pengetahuan tentang pencegahan dapat mengurangi resiko terkena infeksi parasit usus. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan dan *Personal hygiene* terhadap kejadian infeksi parasit usus.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian *observasional* dan *cross sectional*, dengan teknik pengambilan sampel *proporsionate stratified random sampling* dengan besar sampel 106. Penelitian dilakukan dengan pengambilan data melalui kuesioner serta pemeriksaan feses parasitologi. Hasil yang didapat di analisis dengan uji statistik *Fisher Exact*.

Hasil: Prevalensi infeksi parasit usus sebesar 7,5% dengan jenis infeksi *Entamoeba histolytica* dan *Blastocystis*. Sebanyak 82.1%, memiliki tingkat pengetahuan yang tinggi. Pada kebiasaan mencuci tangan dengan sabun sebelum makan 92,5%, mencuci tangan dengan sabun setelah buang air besar (BAB) 95,3%, mencuci tangan dengan sabun setelah bermain tanah 92,5%, memakai alas kaki saat beraktivitas di luar rumah 90,6%, memakai alas kaki saat berinteraksi langsung dengan tanah 86,8%. Mayoritas responden berada dalam kategori yang baik.

Kesimpulan: Hubungan Cuci tangan sebelum makan dan setelah BAB memiliki hubungan yang signifikan dengan kejadian infeksi parasit usus. Sedangkan pengetahuan, perilaku cuci tangan setelah bermain tanah dan memakai alas kaki tidak memiliki hubungan signifikan dengan infeksi parasit usus.

Kata kunci: Infeksi Protozoa, *Personal Hygiene*, Pengetahuan, STH