ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND THE INCIDENCE OF INTESTINAL PROTOZOA INFECTIONS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN THE WORKING AREA OF CAMPANG RAYA PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER, BANDAR LAMPUNG 2024

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Background: Intestinal protozoa infections remain a public health issue in tropical and subtropical regions, including Indonesia. Elementary school children are considered a vulnerable group due to suboptimal personal hygiene. This study aims to determine whether there is a relationship between socio-demographic characteristics and the incidence of intestinal protozoa infections in elementary school children in the working area of the Campang Raya Public Health Center, Bandar Lampung.

Methods: An analytical observational study with a cross-sectional design was conducted on 106 elementary school students in the Campang Raya Public Health Center area. Data were collected through socio-demographic questionnaires and parasitology stool examinations using the water eter and Ziehl neelsen sedimentation technique. The relationships were analyzed using Chi-Square and Mann-Whitney tests with a significance level of 0.05.

Results: Among the 106 respondents, the prevalence of intestinal protozoa infections was 7.5% (8/106). The identified protozoa species were *Entamoeba histolytica* cysts (6.6%) and *Blastocystis hominis* cysts (0.9%). No significant relationships were found between age ($p=0.438$), gender ($p=0.471$), parental education (father: $p=0.804$; mother: $p=0.928$), parental employment status ($p=0.804$), parental income ($p=0.376$), and family size ($p=0.198$) with the incidence of intestinal protozoa infections.

Conclusion: The prevalence of intestinal protoz oa infections among elementary school children in the Campang Raya Public Health Center area is low. Socio-demographic characteristics do not significantly correlate with the incidence of intestinal protozoa infections.

Keywords: Campang Raya Public Health Center, elementary school children, infection, intestinal protozoa, socio-demographics

ABSTRAK

**HUBUNGAN KARAKTERISTIK SOSIO-DEMOGRAFIK
TERHADAP KEJADIAN INFEKSI PROTOZOA USUS PADA
ANAK USIA SEKOLAH DASAR DI WILAYAH
KERJA PUSKESMAS CAMPANG RAYA
BANDAR LAMPUNG 2024**

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Latar Belakang: Infeksi protozoa usus masih menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat di daerah tropis dan subtropis, termasuk Indonesia. Anak usia sekolah dasar merupakan kelompok rentan karena kebersihan diri yang kurang optimal. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui apakah terdapat hubungan antara karakteristik sosio-demografik dengan kejadian infeksi protozoa usus pada anak usia sekolah dasar di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Campang Raya, Bandar Lampung.
Metode: Penelitian analitik observasional dengan desain *cross-sectional* dilakukan terhadap 106 siswa/i SD di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Campang Raya. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner sosio-demografik dan pemeriksaan feses parasitologi dengan teknik sedimentasi water eter dan pewarnaan Ziehl neelsen. Analisis hubungan dilakukan menggunakan uji *Chi-Square* dan *Mann-Whitney* dengan tingkat signifikansi 0,05.
Hasil: Dari 106 responden, prevalensi infeksi protozoa usus adalah 7,5% (8/106). Jenis protozoa yang ditemukan adalah kista *Entamoeba histolytica* (6,6%) dan *Blastocystis hominis* (0,9%). Tidak ditemukan hubungan signifikan antara usia (p=0,438), jenis kelamin (p=0,471), pendidikan orang tua (ayah: p=0,804; ibu: p=0,928), status bekerja orang tua (p=0,804), penghasilan orang tua (p=0,376), dan jumlah anggota keluarga (p=0,198) dengan kejadian infeksi protozoa usus.
Simpulan: Prevalensi infeksi protozoa usus pada anak usia sekolah dasar di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Campang Raya rendah. Karakteristik sosio-demografik tidak memiliki hubungan signifikan dengan kejadian infeksi protozoa usus.

Kata Kunci: Anak usia sekolah dasar, infeksi, Puskesmas Campang Raya, protozoa usus, sosio-demografik