

ABSTRACT

THE RELATION BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION TO THE INCIDENCE OF MONO-INFECTION AND POLY-INFECTION INTESTINAL PARASITIC AMONG CHILDREN IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, GEDONG TATAAN DISTRICT, PESAWARAN REGENCY

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Background: Intestinal parasitic infections are a neglected global issue with poly-infections exist. Environmental sanitation is one of the infection factor. This study aims to determine relationship between environmental sanitation to the incidence of mono-infection and poly-infection intestinal parasites.

Methods: The research is an observational analytic with cross-sectional approach. The sample taken by purposive sampling of SDN 16, SDN 4, and SDN 37 in Gedong Tataan District, Pesawaran Regency September to December 2024. A total of 108 students participated. Data collected by environmental sanitation questionnaire and stool microscopic examination using formo-ether sedimentation, direct slide, and modified Ziehl-Nielsen methods. Moreover, bivariate analysis uses Chi-Square test as 2 x 3 table.

Results: The samples had 40.7% negative, 41.7% mono-infection, and 17.6% poly-infection intestinal parasitic. The sanitation conditions 84.3% latrines, 54.6% wastewater management, and 49.1% waste facilities fulfill health requirement. Discover relationship between latrines ($p=0.023$) and wastewater management ($p=0.048$) with mono-infection and poly-infection intestinal parasites, but no significant relationship for waste facilities ($p=0.129$).

Conclusion: There are relationship between latrines and waste water management to the incidence of infection. These require to maintain good environmental sanitation around elementary school children.

Keywords: intestinal parasitic infection, latrines, waste facilities, wastewater management

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN SANITASI LINGKUNGAN TERHADAP KEJADIAN MONO-INFENSI DAN POLI-INFENSI PARASIT USUS PADA ANAK SEKOLAH DASAR DI KECAMATAN GEDONG TATAAN, KABUPATEN PESAWARAN

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Latar Belakang: Infeksi parasit usus merupakan permasalahan global yang sering diabaikan dan dapat ditemukan kejadian poli-infeksi. Sanitasi lingkungan menjadi salah satu faktor infeksi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan sanitasi lingkungan terhadap kejadian mono-infeksi dan poli-infeksi parasit usus.

Metode: Penelitian merupakan penelitian analisis observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sampel diambil dengan teknik *purposive sampling* pada siswa SDN 16, SDN 4, dan SDN 37 Gedung Tataan Kabupaten Pesawaran bulan September - Desember 2024. Jumlah sampel ialah 108 siswa. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner sanitasi lingkungan dan pemeriksaan mikroskopik feses dengan metode sedimentasi formo-ether, *direct slide*, dan modifikasi Ziehl-Nielseen. Serta, analisis bivariat menggunakan uji *Chi-Square* dengan tabel 2 x 3.

Hasil: Ditemukan 40.7% negatif infeksi, 41.7% mono-infeksi, dan 17.6% poli-infeksi parasit usus. Sanita lingkungan sekitar siswa ialah 84.3% jamban, 54.6% SPAL, dan 49.1% sarana pembuangan sampah memenuhi syarat. Ditemukan hubungan jamban ($p=0.023$) maupun SPAL ($p=0.048$) terhadap kejadian mono-infeksi dan poli-infeksi parasit usus tetapi tidak dengan sarana pembuangan sampah ($p=0.129$).

Simpulan: Terdapat hubungan jamban dan SPAL terhadap kejadian infeksi. Perlunya menjaga sanitasi lingkungan yang baik di sekitar lingkungan anak sekolah dasar.

Kata kunci: infeksi parasit usus, jamban, sarana pembuangan sampah, SPAL