

ASBTRACT

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PERSONAL HYGIENE, KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOR TOWARDS PERSONAL HYGIENE AND THE OCCURRENCE OF SOIL TRANSMITTED HELMINTH INFECTIONS AMONG PRIMARY SCHOOL AGED CHILDREN IN ORPHANAGES IN BANDAR LAMPUNG

By

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Background: Soil Transmitted Helminth (STH) infection remains a public health problem, particularly among school aged children living in environments with suboptimal sanitation and personal hygiene. Children living in orphanages are considered a vulnerable group due to limited supervision and hygiene assistance. This study aimed to describe personal hygiene, knowledge, attitudes, and behavior towards personal hygiene as well as the occurrence of STH infection among elementary school aged children in orphanages in Bandar Lampung.

Methods: This study employed a quantitative observational analytic design with a cross-sectional approach. Samples were obtained using consecutive sampling, involving 56 children who met the inclusion criteria. Data on personal hygiene, knowledge, attitudes, and behavior towards personal hygiene were collected using questionnaires and observation checklists, while STH infection status was determined through microscopic examination of stool samples in the laboratory.

Results: The results showed that all respondents (100%) had negative stool examination results for STH infection. Furthermore, most respondents demonstrated good levels of personal hygiene, knowledge, attitudes, and behavior towards personal hygiene. Due to the absence of variation in STH infection outcomes, bivariate analysis to assess the association between variables could not be performed.

Conclusion: These findings suggest that good personal hygiene practices, along with possible public health interventions such as mass deworming programs, may contribute to the low prevalence of STH infection among children in orphanages. This study is expected to support preventive and promotive strategies for controlling STH infection among primary school aged children.

Keywords: Orphanage, personal hygiene, primary school aged, STH infections

ASBTRAK

HUBUNGAN ANTARA *PERSONAL HYGIENE*, PENGETAHUAN, SIKAP, DAN PERILAKU TENTANG *PERSONAL HYGIENE* DENGAN KEJADIAN INFEKSI *SOIL TRANSMITTED HELMINTH* PADA ANAK USIA SEKOLAH DASAR DI PANTI ASUHAN WILAYAH BANDAR LAMPUNG

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Latar Belakang: Infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminth* (STH) masih menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat, terutama pada anak usia sekolah dasar yang tinggal di lingkungan dengan sanitasi dan *personal hygiene* yang kurang optimal. Anak-anak panti asuhan merupakan kelompok yang rentan terhadap infeksi STH karena keterbatasan pendampingan dan pengawasan kebersihan sehari-hari. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran *personal hygiene*, tingkat pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku tentang *personal hygiene* serta kejadian infeksi STH pada anak usia sekolah dasar di panti asuhan wilayah Bandar Lampung.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain observasional analitik dan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan menggunakan teknik *consecutive sampling* dengan jumlah responden sebanyak 50 anak. Data *personal hygiene*, pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner dan lembar observasi, sedangkan status infeksi STH ditentukan melalui pemeriksaan mikroskopis sampel feses di laboratorium.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa seluruh responden (100%) memiliki hasil pemeriksaan feses negatif terhadap infeksi STH. Selain itu, sebagian besar responden memiliki tingkat *personal hygiene*, pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku *personal hygiene* dalam kategori baik. Karena tidak ditemukan variasi pada kejadian infeksi STH, analisis bivariat untuk menilai hubungan antar variabel tidak dapat dilakukan.

Simpulan: Temuan ini mengindikasikan bahwa *personal hygiene* yang baik, disertai kemungkinan intervensi kesehatan seperti pemberian obat pencegahan massal kecacingan, berperan dalam rendahnya kejadian infeksi STH pada anak panti asuhan. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menjadi dasar bagi upaya promotif dan preventif dalam pengendalian infeksi STH pada anak usia sekolah.

Kata kunci: Anak usia sekolah dasar, infeksi STH, *personal hygiene*, panti asuhan.