

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTESTINAL PARASITIC INFECTION AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS AMONG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN CIPADANG VILLAGE, GEDONG TATAAN SUBDISTRICT, PESAWARAN REGENCY

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Background: Intestinal parasitic infections remain a public health concern among elementary school children in tropical areas because they may affect nutritional status through impaired nutrient absorption, decreased appetite, and chronic inflammation. Cipadang Village, Gedong Tataan District, Pesawaran Regency, has a relatively high prevalence of intestinal parasitic infections therefore this study was conducted to examine its association with nutritional status.

Methods: This study employed an observational analytic design with a cross-sectional approach involving elementary school students in Cipadang Village who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Intestinal parasitic infections were examined through laboratory analysis of stool samples, while nutritional status was assessed using body weight and height measurements. Data were analyzed univariately, and the association between intestinal parasitic infections and nutritional status was analyzed bivariately.

Results: Some respondents were infected with intestinal parasites either single or multiple infections and intestinal protozoa were the most common. Most respondents had normal nutritional status and bivariate analysis indicated no significant association between parasitic infections and nutritional status.

Conclusion: Intestinal parasitic infections among elementary school children in Cipadang Village are not significantly associated with nutritional status.

Keywords: elementary school children, intestinal parasitic infection, nutritional status

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN INFEKSI PARASIT USUS DENGAN STATUS GIZI PADA SISWA/SISWI SEKOLAH DASAR DI DESA CIPADANG KECAMATAN GEDONG TATAAN KABUPATEN PESAWARAN

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Latar Belakang: Infeksi parasit usus merupakan masalah kesehatan pada anak usia sekolah dasar di daerah tropis karena dapat memengaruhi status gizi melalui gangguan penyerapan, penurunan nafsu makan, dan inflamasi kronis. Desa Cipadang, Kecamatan Gedong Tataan, Kabupaten Pesawaran, memiliki prevalensi infeksi parasit yang relatif tinggi sehingga penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui hubungannya dengan status gizi anak.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional* pada siswa sekolah dasar di Desa Cipadang yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Infeksi parasit usus diperiksa melalui analisis feses di laboratorium sedangkan status gizi dinilai menggunakan berat badan dan tinggi badan berdasarkan indeks BB/U, TB/U, dan IMT/U. Data dianalisis secara univariat dan hubungan antara infeksi parasit usus dengan status gizi dianalisis secara bivariat.

Hasil: Beberapa responden terinfeksi parasit usus baik tunggal maupun ganda dan protozoa merupakan jenis yang paling umum. Sebagian besar responden memiliki status gizi normal dan analisis bivariat menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan signifikan antara infeksi parasit usus dan status gizi.

Kesimpulan: Infeksi parasit usus pada siswa-siswi sekolah dasar di Desa Cipadang tidak berhubungan signifikan dengan status gizi.

Keywords: anak sekolah dasar, infeksi parasit usus, status gizi