

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN STATUS GIZI DAN DURASI LAMA TINGGAL ANAK TERHADAP INFEKSI PROTOZOA USUS PADA ANAK PANTI ASUHAN DI BANDAR LAMPUNG

Oleh

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Latar Belakang: Infeksi protozoa usus dapat menular secara langsung maupun tidak langsung dan sangat berhubungan dengan faktor individu serta lingkungan tempat anak tinggal. Status gizi berperan penting dalam daya tahan tubuh terhadap infeksi, sedangkan kondisi hunian, kepadatan, sanitasi, dan pola pengasuhan di panti asuhan berpotensi mempermudah penularan protozoa usus antar anak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan status gizi dan durasi lama tinggal anak terhadap infeksi protozoa usus pada anak Panti Asuhan di Bandar Lampung.

Metode: Desain penelitian ini merupakan penelitian cross sectional dengan teknik pengambilan sampel *Consecutive sampling*. Besar sampel penelitian sebesar 56 Subjek. Subjek terpilih mengisi data durasi lama tinggal di Panti Asuhan, melakukan pengukuran antropometri (TB dan BB), dan mengumpulkan feses yang akan dilakukan pemeriksaan feses parasitologi dengan teknik *formol-eter sedimentation*, pengamatan dibawah mikroskop dilakukan dengan direct slide dengan pewarnaan lugol dan modifikasi ziehl-nielssen. Hasil data dianalisis menggunakan *software* komputer.

Hasil : Hasil laboratorium didapatkan 3 protozoa usus (*Blastocystis sp.*).

Kesimpulan: Didapatkan prevalensi infeksi protozoa usus pada anak panti Asuhan di Bandar Lampung sebesar 5.2% dari 58 sampel anak. Kemudian, tidak terdapat hubungan antara status gizi dan durasi lama tinggal anak terhadap infeksi protozoa usus pada anak Panti Asuhan di Bandar Lampung.

Kata Kunci: status gizi, durasi lama tinggal anak, infeksi protozoa usus

ABSTRACT

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN NUTRITIONAL STATUS AND DURATION OF STAY WITH INTESTINAL PROTOZOAN INFECTIONS AMONG CHILDREN LIVING IN ORPHANAGES IN BANDAR LAMPUNG

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Background: Intestinal protozoan infections can be transmitted directly or indirectly and are strongly associated with individual factors and the environment in which children live. Nutritional status plays an important role in the body's immunity against infections, while living conditions, crowding, sanitation, and caregiving patterns in orphanages may facilitate the transmission of intestinal protozoa among children. This study aims to determine the association between nutritional status and duration of stay and the occurrence of intestinal protozoan infections among children living in orphanages in Bandar Lampung.

Methods: This study used a cross-sectional design with consecutive sampling. A total of 56 subjects were included in the study. The selected subjects provided data on duration of stay in the orphanage, underwent anthropometric measurements (height and weight), and collected stool samples, which were examined for intestinal parasites using the formol-ether sedimentation technique. Microscopic examination was performed on direct smears stained with Lugol and modification Ziehl-Neelsen. The data obtained were analyzed using computer software.

Results: Laboratory results identified three intestinal protozoa (*Blastocystis sp.*).

Conclusion: The prevalence of intestinal protozoan infection among orphanage children in Bandar Lampung was 5.2% out of 58 children examined. Furthermore, there was no significant association between nutritional status or duration of stay in the orphanage and intestinal protozoan infection in these children.

Keywords: nutritional status, duration of stay, intestinal protozoan infection.