

ABSTRACT

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN DURATION OF STAY, ATTITUDES, BEHAVIORS, AND KNOWLEDGE REGARDING THE TRANSMISSION AND PREVENTION OF SOIL-TRANSMITTED HELMINTH INFECTIONS AMONG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN IN ORPHANAGES IN BANDAR LAMPUNG

By

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Background: Soil Transmitted Helminth (STH) infection remains a health problem among elementary school-aged children, particularly those living in communal environments such as orphanages. Factors including duration of stay, knowledge, attitudes, and preventive behaviors are considered to influence STH infection.

Methods: This study was an analytic observational study with a cross-sectional design. The subjects were elementary school-aged children living in orphanages in Bandar Lampung, selected using consecutive sampling. Data were collected through questionnaires, observation sheets, and stool examinations using the Formol–Ether sedimentation method. A total of 50 respondents were included.

Results: Stool examination showed that all respondents were negative for STH infection (100%). Most respondents had a long duration of stay, moderate to high knowledge levels, positive attitudes, and good preventive behaviors. Due to the absence of variation in STH infection status, bivariate analysis could not be performed.

Conclusion: No Soil Transmitted Helminth infection was found among elementary school-aged children living in orphanages in Bandar Lampung. Descriptively, this finding may be associated with good preventive knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors.

Keywords: elementary school children, orphanage, Soil Transmitted Helminths

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN DURASI TINGGAL, SIKAP, PERILAKU, SERTA PENGETAHUAN TENTANG PENULARAN DAN PENCEGAHAN TERHADAP INFEKSI *SOIL TRANSMITTED HELMINTHS* PADA ANAK USIA SEKOLAH DASAR DI PANTI ASUHAN WILAYAH BANDAR LAMPUNG

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Latar belakang: Infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminths* (STH) masih menjadi masalah kesehatan pada anak usia sekolah dasar, terutama pada kelompok yang tinggal di lingkungan komunal seperti panti asuhan. Faktor durasi tinggal, pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku terkait penularan serta pencegahan STH diduga berperan dalam kejadian infeksi.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional analitik dengan desain potong lintang. Subjek penelitian adalah anak usia sekolah dasar yang tinggal di panti asuhan wilayah Bandar Lampung, dengan teknik consecutive sampling. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui pengisian kuesioner, lembar observasi, serta pemeriksaan sampel feses menggunakan metode sedimentasi Formol–Ether. Jumlah sampel penelitian sebanyak 50 responden.

Hasil: Hasil pemeriksaan feses menunjukkan seluruh responden negatif terhadap infeksi STH (100%). Mayoritas responden memiliki durasi tinggal lama, tingkat pengetahuan cukup hingga tinggi, sikap positif, serta perilaku pencegahan yang baik. Karena tidak ditemukan variasi pada status infeksi STH, analisis hubungan secara bivariat tidak dapat dilakukan.

Kesimpulan: Tidak ditemukan infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminths* pada anak usia sekolah dasar di panti asuhan wilayah Bandar Lampung. Secara deskriptif, kondisi ini diduga berkaitan dengan pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku pencegahan yang baik.

Kata kunci: Anak sekolah dasar, panti asuhan, *Soil Transmitted Helminths*