

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN ANTARA SOSIODEMOGRAFI, STATUS GIZI, *PERSONAL HYGIENE*, DAN SANITASI LINGKUNGAN DENGAN INFEKSI PARASIT USUS PADA BALITA DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS SUKARAJA KABUPATEN TANGGAMUS TAHUN 2025

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Latar Belakang : Infeksi parasit usus pada balita masih menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat yang berkaitan dengan faktor sosiodemografi, status gizi, *personal hygiene*, dan sanitasi lingkungan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara sosiodemografi, status gizi, *personal hygiene*, dan sanitasi lingkungan dengan infeksi parasit usus pada balita di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Sukaraja Kabupaten Tanggamus tahun 2025.

Metode : Desain penelitian ini merupakan penelitian *cross sectional*, dilaksanakan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Sukaraja, Kabupaten Tanggamus pada September 2025 – Januari 2026. Besar sampel penelitian ialah 82 subjek yang diambil dengan teknik *proportional random sampling*. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara terbimbing menggunakan kuesioner, pengukuran antropometri, dan pemeriksaan mikroskopis feses dengan teknik sedimentasi formo eter dan pewarnaan lugol, serta dianalisis secara univariat.

Hasil : Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tidak ditemukan infeksi parasit usus pada seluruh sampel yang diperiksa. Secara sosiodemografi, sebagian besar orang tua memiliki tingkat pendidikan rendah (59,8%) dan pendapatan rendah (84,1%). Mayoritas balita memiliki status gizi normal, namun masih ditemukan masalah gizi berupa *wasting* 7,3%, *overweight* 4,9%, *underweight* 9,7%, risiko *overweight* 3,4%, dan *stunting* 23,2%. Sebagian besar responden memiliki *personal hygiene* (68,3%) dan sanitasi lingkungan (97,6%) yang baik.

Kesimpulan : Tidak ditemukan kejadian infeksi parasit usus pada balita di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Sukaraja. Meskipun tidak ada kasus parasit usus yang terdeteksi, upaya promotif dan preventif tetap harus dipertahankan untuk pencegahan infeksi parasit usus.

Kata Kunci : Balita, infeksi parasit usus, *personal hygiene*, sosiodemografi, status gizi, sanitasi lingkungan.

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS, NUTRITIONAL STATUS, PERSONAL HYGIENE, & ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION WITH INTESTINAL PARASITE INFECTIONS IN TODDLERS IN THE WORKING AREA OF THE SUKARAJA COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER, TANGGAMUS REGENCY, IN 2025

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Background: Intestinal parasitic infections in toddlers remain a public health problem related to sociodemographic factors, nutritional status, *personal hygiene*, & environmental sanitation. This study aims to determine the relationships between sociodemographic factors, nutritional status, personal hygiene, & environmental sanitation and intestinal parasitic infections among toddlers in the working area of the Sukaraja Community Health Center, Tanggamus Regency, in 2025.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted in the working area of the Sukaraja Community Health Center, Tanggamus Regency, from September 2025 to January 2026. The sample size was 82 subjects selected using proportional random sampling. Data were collected through guided interviews using questionnaires, anthropometric measurements, and microscopic examination of feces using the formol ether sedimentation technique and Lugol's staining, and analyzed univariately.

Results: The results showed that no intestinal parasite infections were detected in any of the samples examined. Sociodemographically, most parents had low levels of education (59.8%) & low incomes (84.1%). The majority of toddlers had normal nutritional status, but nutritional problems were still observed wasting (7.3%), overweight (4.9%), underweight (9.7%), risk of overweight (3.4%), & stunting (23.2%). Most respondents have good *personal hygiene* (68.3%) & environmental sanitation (97.6%).

Conclusion: No cases of intestinal parasitic infection were found among toddlers in the working area of the Sukaraja Community Health Center. Although no cases of intestinal parasites were detected, promotional & preventive efforts must still be maintained to prevent intestinal parasitic infections.

Keywords: Toddlers, intestinal parasitic infection, *personal hygiene*, sociodemographics, nutritional status, environmental sanitation.