

INTISARI

Mumpuni, Fitin Dwi. 2019. Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan, Sikap serta Tindakan Petani terhadap Kejadian Infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminths* di Dukuh Ngancan Desa Sobokerto Ngemplak Boyolali. Program Studi D-IV Analis Kesehatan, Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas Setia Budi, Surakarta.

Kecacingan yang disebabkan oleh *Soil Transmitted Helminths* merupakan sekelompok cacing nematoda usus yang menginfeksi melalui kontak dengan telur atau larva parasit yang tumbuh di tanah yang subur dan lembab. Pengetahuan mengenai kecacingan memiliki peran penting untuk mencegah terjadinya penyakit kecacingan, sehingga kecenderungan pengetahuan yang rendah akan semakin meningkatkan resiko infeksi kecacingan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan, sikap serta tindakan petani terhadap kejadian infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminths* di Dukuh Ngancan Desa Sobokerto Ngemplak Boyolali dan presentase yang infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminth*.

Jenis penelitian ini menggunakan metode observasional dengan pendekatan *Cross-Sectional*. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *Simple Random Sampling*. Data dikumpulkan dari responden dengan menggunakan kuesioner dan pemeriksaan feses dengan teknik Eosin 2% dan teknik Sedimentasi. Analisis data menggunakan Analisis uji *Chi-Square*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tidak adanya hubungan tingkat pengetahuan serta tindakan petani terhadap kejadian infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminths* di Dukuh Ngancan Desa Sobokerto Ngemplak Boyolali, tetapi ada hubungan sikap petani terhadap kejadian infeksi parasit *Soil Transmitted Helminths* di Dukuh Ngancan Desa Sobokerto Ngemplak Boyolali dan persentase infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminths* dari 44 responden yang tidak terinfeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminths* 95,5% dan yang terinfeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminths* 4,5%.

Kata kunci: pengetahuan, sikap, tindakan, *Soil Transmitted Helminths*

ABSTRSCT

Mumpuni, Fitin Dwi. 2019. The Relationship between Level of Knowledge Level, Attitude and Action of Farmers to the Incidence of *Soil Transmitted Helminths* Infection in the Dukuh Ngancan Desa Sobokerto Ngemplak Boyolali. Bachelor of Applied Science in Medical Laboratory Technology Program, Health Science Faculty, Setia Budi University.

Worms caused by *Soil Transmitted Helminths* are a group of intestinal nematode worms that infect through contact with parasitic eggs or larvae that grow on fertile and moist soil. Knowledge about helminthiasis has an important role to prevent helminthiasis, so the tendency of low knowledge will further increase the risk of helminthiasis. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship of the level of knowledge, attitudes and actions of farmers to the incidence of *Soil Transmitted Helminths* infection in Dukuh Ngancan Desa Sobokerto Ngemplak Boyolali and the percentage of *Soil Transmitted Helminth* infections.

This type of research uses observational methods with a *cross-sectional* approach. The sampling technique uses *Simple Random Sampling*. Data were collected from respondents using a questionnaire and faecal examination with Eosin 2% technique and Sedimentation technique. Data analysis using *Chi-Square* test analysis.

The results showed that there was no correlation between the level of knowledge and actions of farmers against the incidence of *Soil Transmitted Helminths* infection in Dukuh Ngancan Desa Sobokerto Ngemplak Boyolali, but there was a relationship between farmers' attitudes toward the incidence of parasitic *Soil Transmitted Helminths* infection in Dukuh Ngancan Desa Sobokerto Ngemplak Boyolali and percentage of Soil Transmitted Transmission in Boyolali. Helminths of 44 respondents who were not infected with *Soil Transmitted Helminths* 95.5% and those infected with *Soil Transmitted Helminths* 4.5%.

Keywords: knowledge, attitude, action, *Soil Transmitted Helminths*