

INTISARI

Sari Maria R. 2019. Hubungan *Personal Hygiene* Pekerja Penambang Pasir Terhadap Infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminths* Di Desa Pracak Palembang. Program Studi D-IV Analisis Kesehatan, Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas Setia Budi.

Infeksi kecacingan merupakan salah satu penyakit yang paling umum tersebar menjangkit banyak manusia diseluruh dunia. *Soil Transmitted Helminths* hidup di usus dan telurnya keluar melalui tinja hospes. Hospes defekasi diluar (taman, lapangan) atau tinja yang mengandung telur dibuahi maka telur tersebut akan tersimpan dalam tanah. Kelompok *Soil Transmitted Helminths* yang terpenting bagi manusia adalah *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Trichuris trichuria*, dan *Hookworm*. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan antara *personal hygiene* pekerja penambang pasir terhadap terjadinya infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminths* dan untuk mengetahui presentase infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminths* di desa Pracak Oku Timur, Palembang.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode secara observasional. Sampel yang digunakan adalah 60 sampel feses pekerja penambang pasir di desa Pracak Kabupaten Oku Timur, Palembang. Analisis statistik dilakukan dengan menggunakan uji *Kolmogorov Smirnov Test* untuk uji normalitas dan uji *Chi-Square* dengan derajat kemaknaan ($\alpha = 0,05$).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tidak adanya hubungan antara *personal hygiene* dengan infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminths* pada pekerja penambang pasir di desa Pracak kabupaten Oku Timur, Palembang ($\alpha = 0,424 > 0,05$). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 4 (6,7%) yang positif terinfeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminths*. Hasil pemeriksaan feses ditemukan 1 (1,7%) telur *Ascaris lumbricoides*, 2 (3,3%) larva *rabditiform* dan 1 (1,7%) telur *Hookworm*.

Kata kunci : *Personal hygiene*, Infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminths*, pekerja penambang pasir

ABSTRACT

Sari Maria R. 2019. The Relationship Personal Hygiene Sand Mining Workers Against Infection in The Village of Pracak Districts Oku Timur Palembang. Program Studi D-IV Health Analyst, Faculty of Health Sciences, Setia Budi University.

Worm infections are one of the most common diseases spread to humans throughout the world. *Soil Transmitted Helminths* live in their intestines and eggs out through the stool of the host. If the host defecates outside (garden, field) or if the stool contains eggs, the egg will be stored in the soil. The most important groups of *Soil Transmitted Helminths* for humans are *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Trichuris trichiura*, and *Hookworm*. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between personal hygiene of sand miners workers against the occurrence of intestinal nematode infections and to determine the percentage of *Soil Transmitted Helminths* infections in Pracak Oku Timur village, Palembang.

This study uses a observation method. The sample used was 60 samples of feces of sand mining workers in the Pracak village of East Oku District, Palembang. Statistical analysis was performed using the *Kolmogorov Smirnov Test* for normality and *Chi-Square* test with significance ($\alpha = 0.05$).

The results showed no association between *personal hygiene* and infection with *Soil Transmitted Helminths* in sand miners in the Pracak village of East Oku district, Palembang ($\alpha = 0.424 > 0.05$). The results showed that 4 (6.7%) were positively infected with *Soil Transmitted Helminths*. The results of fecal examination found 1 (1.7%) eggs *Ascaris lumbricoides*, 2 (3.3%) *rabditiform* larvae and 1 (1.7%) *Hookworm* eggs.

Keywords: *Personal hygiene*, Infection of *Soil Transmitted Helminths*, Sand Mining Worker