

INTISARI

Putri, B.Q.M : Hubungan Pengetahuan dan Personal Hygiene dengan Kejadian Infeksi Soil Transmitted Helminths Pada Pembuat Batu Bata Di Dusun Babatok Banjarharjo Karanganyar

Kecacingan merupakan penyakit yang disebabkan oleh telur atau larva cacing yang menginfeksi tubuh manusia. Penyakit kecacingan kurang mendapatkan perhatian, terutama kecacingan akibat *Soil Transmitted Helminth* (STH). Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui ada atau tidaknya hubungan antara pengetahuan dan *personal hygiene* terhadap kejadian infeksi Soil Transmitted Helminth serta persentase kejadian infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminth* pada pembuat batu bata di dusun Babatok Banjarharjo Karanganyar.

Penelitian ini menggunakan jenis metode yang bersifat *observasional* dengan pendekatan *Cross-sectional*, penentuan subyek dengan metode *simple random sampling*, 50 responden. pemeriksaan secara makroskopis dan mikroskopis. Pemeriksaan mikroskopis menggunakan metode langsung dan sedimentasi. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji *Chi square* dengan nilai $p > 0,05$.

Hasil penelitian ini didapatkan 2 responden positif terinfeksi STH dan 48 responden tidak terinfeksi STH. Pada hasil pemeriksaan mikroskopis didapatkan 1 responden positif terdapat telur *Ascaris lumbricoides* dan 1 responden positif terdapat telur *Trichuris trichiura*. Hasil uji *Chi square* variabel pengetahuan didapatkan nilai $p\ value = 0,768 > 0,05$. Hasil uji *Chi square* variabel *personal hygiene* didapatkan nilai $p\ value = 0,077 > 0,05$. Maka dapat diartikan bahwa tidak ada hubungan pengetahuan dan *personal hygiene* terhadap kejadian infeksi STH. Kesimpulan dalam penelitian ini berdasarkan perhitungan statistik ditemukan bahwa tidak ada hubungan antara *personal hygiene* dan pengetahuan dengan kejadian infeksi Soil Transmitted Helminth pada pembuat batu bata di Dusun Babatok banjarharjo Karanganyar.

Kata Kunci: Soil Transmitted Helminths, Pengetahuan, Personal hygiene

ABSTRACT

Putri, B.Q.M : The relationship of Knowledge and Personal Hygiene with the Incidence of Soil Transmitted Helminths Infection of Brick Makers in Babatok Banjarharjo Village Karanganyar. Bachelor's degree Program in Medical Laboratory Technology, Faculty of Health Sciences, Setia Budi University of Surakarta

Helminth infection is a disease caused by helminth egg or larvae infecting human body. Helminth infection has not been discussed considerably especially helminth infection due to Soil Transmitted Helminth (STH). This study aims to determine the relationship of knowledge and personal hygiene to the occurrence of Soil Transmitted Helminth infection, and to find out the percentage of Soil Transmitted Helminth infection incident of brick makers in Babatok Banjarharjo village Karanganyar.

This study applied Observational with a Cross sectional method, the subject is determined by simple random sampling method, 50 respondents, examined macroscopically and microscopically. The microscopic examination applied direct method and sedimentation. The data were analyzed using Chi square test with p value > 0.05 .

*The result of this study showed that 2 respondents were positively infected with Soil Transmitted Helminths and 48 respondents were not infected with Soil Transmitted Helminths. On the result of microscopic examination, it was found that 1 positive respondent had *Ascaris lumbricoides* egg and 1 positive respondent had *Trichuris trichiura* eggs. The result of the Chi square test for the knowledge variables obtained p value $0,768 > 0,05$. The result of the Chi square test of personal hygiene variables obtained p value $0,077 > 0,05$. So it can be interpreted that there is no relationship between knowledge and personal hygiene on the incidence of STH infection. The conclusion of this study based on the statistical calculation indicated that there is no relationship of personal hygiene and knowledge to the incidence of Soil Transmitted Helminth infection of brick makers in Babatok Banjarharjo village Karanganyar.*

Key words: Soil Transmitted Helminths, Pengetahuan, Personal hygiene