

INTISARI

Rahmadani, Novika. 2023. Hubungan Personal Hygiene Dengan Infeksi STH (*Soil Transmitted Helminth*) Pada Feses Pengrajin Genteng di Desa Karanggeneng, Kecamatan Boyolali. Karya Tulis Ilmiah, Program D3 Analisis Kesehatan, Universitas Setia Budi Surakarta.

Prevalensi cacingan di Indonesia bervariasi antara 2,5%-62% hal ini masih menjadi masalah kesehatan. Pekerja yang bersentuhan dengan tanah berisiko terinfeksi telur cacing yang ditularkan melalui tanah. Penularan cacing pada manusia dapat terjadi secara langsung seperti terkontaminasi telur cacing pada kuku, tanah atau makanan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui berapa persentase ditemukan telur dan larva nematoda usus golongan Soil Transmitted Helminth dan apakah ada hubungan personal hygiene dengan keberadaan telur dan larva nematoda usus pada feses pengrajin genteng di Desa Karanggeneng, Kecamatan Boyolali.

Teknik yang digunakan dalam penelitian kali ini adalah Non random Purposive atau pengambilan sampel didasarkan sesuai keinginan peneliti dengan pertimbangan tertentu menggunakan data primer yang diperoleh dari tiga kali pengambilan sampel feses pengrajin genteng di Desa Karanggeneng, Kecamatan Boyolali. Populasi dari penelitian sebanyak 21 orang dan besar sampel yang diambil 21 orang.

Persentase infeksi telur dan larva STH (*Soil Transmitted Helminth*) sebesar 4,8% di pengrajin genteng Desa Karanggeneng, Kecamatan Boyolali. Hasil Uji Chi-Square Test terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara personal hygiene dengan keberadaan telur dan larva nematoda usus golongan STH (*Soil Transmitted Helminth*) pada feses pengrajin genteng.

Kata kunci : *Personal Hygiene, Soil Transmitted Helminths, pengrajin genteng*

ABSTRACT

Rahmadani, Novika. 2023. The Relationship between Personal Hygiene and STH (*Soil Transmitted Helminth*) Infection in the Faeces of Tile Craftsmen in Karanggeneng Village, Boyolali District. Scientific Writing, D3 Health Analyst Program, Setia Budi University, Surakarta.

The prevalence of worms in Indonesia varies between 2.5% -62%, this is still a health problem. Workers who come into contact with the soil are at risk of being infected with soil-borne worm eggs. Transmission of worms to humans can occur directly such as contamination of worm eggs on nails, soil or food. The purpose of this study was to find out what percentage of intestinal nematode eggs and larvae were found in the Soil Transmitted Helminth group and whether there was a relationship between personal hygiene and the presence of intestinal nematode eggs and larvae in the faeces of tile craftsmen in Karanggeneng Village, Boyolali District.

The technique used in this study was Non-random Purposive or sampling based on the wishes of the researcher with certain considerations using primary data obtained from three times the faecal sampling of tile craftsmen in Karanggeneng Village, Boyolali District. The population of the study was 21 people and the sample size was 21 people.

The percentage of infection with STH (Soil Transmitted Helminth) eggs and larvae was 4.8% in roof tile craftsmen in Karanggeneng Village, Boyolali District. The results of the Chi-Square Test show that there is a significant relationship between personal hygiene and the presence of eggs and larvae of intestinal nematodes of the STH (*Soil Transmitted Helminth*) group in the faeces of tile craftsmen.

Keywords: *Personal Hygiene, Soil Transmitted Helminths, tile craftsmen*