

INTISARI

Putri R, S 2024. Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan Dan Personal Hygiene Terhadap Infeksi Soil Transmitted Helminth (STH) Pada Siswa SDN Purworejo 2 Gemolong. Program Studi D3 Analisis Kesehatan, Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas Setia Budi.

Infeksi cacing merupakan salah satu penyakit yang paling umum tersebar dan menjangkiti banyak manusia di seluruh dunia. Anak usia sekolah dasar menjadi populasi terbesar dalam infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminth* (STH). Kebiasaan siswa SDN Purworejo 2 Gemolong yang kurang menjaga kebersihan beresiko terinfeksi adanya *Soil Transmitted Helminth* (STH) serta kondisi lapangan yang masih berupa tanah. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan dan *personal hygiene* terhadap kejadian infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminth* (STH) pada siswa SDN Purworejo 2 Gemolong.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah *cross sectional*. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner untuk menilai tingkat pengetahuan dan *personal hygiene*. Sampel yang digunakan yaitu feses dan potongan kuku, pemeriksaan sampel menggunakan metode langsung. Responden penelitian yaitu 35 siswa dari kelas 1,2 dan 3. Data yang diperoleh diolah menggunakan uji statistik *Chi-Square* dengan derajat kemaknaan ($\alpha = 0,05$).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan dan *personal hygiene* terhadap kejadian infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminth* (STH) pada siswa SDN Purworejo 2 Gemolong. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 1 sampel positif terinfeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminth* (STH) yaitu sampel feses ditemukan 1 (2,8%) telur *Ascaris lumbricoides* dan sampel potongan kuku tidak ditemukan adanya infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminth* (STH).

Kata kunci: Tingkat Pengetahuan, Personal Hygiene, Infeksi Soil Transmitted Helminth (STH)

ABSTRACT

Putri R, S 2024. *The Relationship between Level of Knowledge and Personal Hygiene on Soil Transmitted Helminth (STH) Infection in Students at SDN Purworejo 2 Gemolong. D3 Health Analyst Study Program, Faculty of Health Sciences, Setia Budi University.*

Worm infection are one of the most common diseases that spread and affect many people throughout the world. Elementary school age children are the largest population in *Soil Transmitted Helminth (STH)* infections. The habits of students at SDN Purworejo 2 Gemolong who do not maintain cleanliness are at risk of being infected by Soil Transmitted Helminth (STH) and the condition of the field which is still dirt. The aim of this research is to determine the relationship between level of knowledge and *personal hygiene* on the incidence of *Soil Transmitted Helminth (STH)* infection in student at SDN Purworejo 2 Gemolong.

This type of research is cross sectional. Data was collected using a questionnaire to assess the level of knowledge and personal hygiene. The samples used were examined using the direct method. The research respondents were 35 students from grades 1,2, and 3. The data obtained was processed using the Chi-Square statistical test with a degree of significance ($\alpha = 0,05$).

The results of the study showed that there was no relationship between the level of knowledge and *personal hygiene* on the incidence of *Soil Transmitted Helminth (STH)* infection in students at SDN Purworejo 2 Gemolong. The results of the study showed that 1 sample was positive for *Soil Transmitted Helminth (STH)* infection, namely the feces sample found 1 (2.8%) *Ascaris lumbricoides* egg and the nail clipping sample did not show any *Soil Transmitted Helminth (STH)* infection.

Keywords: Level of Knowledge, *Personal Hygiene, Soil Transmitted Infection Helminth (STH)*