

**PREVALENSI INFEKSI NEMATODA USUS
PADA ANAK-ANAK DI SDN 10 FAFANLAP, MISOOOL SELATAN,
RAJA AMPAT, PAPUA BARAT**

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INTISARI

Penyakit kecacingan masih merupakan masalah besar bagi kesehatan masyarakat di Indonesia. Penyakit ini disebabkan oleh infeksi cacing parasit yang banyak ditularkan melalui tanah (*Soil Transmitted Helminths*). Penyakit infeksi ini termasuk ke dalam *neglected disease* atau penyakit yang masih kurang mendapatkan perhatian. Prevalensi infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminths* (STH) di Indonesia dilaporkan antara 60-90% dengan usia kerentanan terkena infeksi cacing adalah anak usia 5-12 tahun. Infeksi kecacingan pada anak dapat menyebabkan kekurangan gizi, anemia, dan menghambat pertumbuhan. Infeksi penyakit ini sering disebabkan oleh rendahnya pemahaman tentang kebersihan diri pada keluarga dan anak. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui angka prevalensi infeksi STH jenis Nematoda usus, mengidentifikasi jenis cacing STH yang menginfeksi, menganalisis pengaruh infeksi cacing STH terhadap pertumbuhan dan status gizi, kadar hemoglobin dan mempelajari hubungan faktor resiko terhadap kejadian infeksi cacing. Faktor resiko meliputi kebiasaan sehari-hari. Desain penelitian ini adalah *Cross Sectional*, populasi adalah murid SDN 10 Fafanlap, Misool Selatan, Raja Ampat, Papua Barat. Sampel berjumlah 36 orang. Teknik pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan metoda *systematic sampling*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa prevalensi infeksi STH adalah 75%. Jenis cacing STH yang menginfeksi ialah *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Trichuris trichiura*, dan cacing tambang. Rerata kadar Hb pada infeksi tunggal, ganda, multiple, dan tidak terinfeksi berturut-turut adalah 13.73; 14.15; 10.81; dan 13.68 gr/100ml. Hasil analisis statistik menunjukkan adanya hubungan antara jenis infeksi STH dengan kadar Hb ($p=0,000$). Kadar Hb dipengaruhi oleh infeksi multiple (*Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Trichuris trichiura*, dan cacing tambang). Pertumbuhan anak persentil IMT dipengaruhi oleh infeksi STH. Faktor resiko yang memiliki hubungan signifikan terhadap kejadian infeksi cacingan adalah jenis kelamin ($p=0,04$) dan tempat bermain ($p=0,024$).

Kata kunci : *Soil Transmitted Helminths*, kecacingan, pertumbuhan, hemoglobin, faktor resiko, nematoda usus

**PREVALENCE OF INTESTINAL NEMATODESINFECTION
ON STUDENTS AT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL 10 FAFANLAP,
SOUTH MISOOL, RAJA AMPAT, WEST PAPUA.**

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ABSTRACT

Helminthiasis is still a major public health problem in Indonesia. The disease is caused by a parasitic worm infection transmitted by soil (Soil Transmitted Helminths). This infectious disease is included in neglected diseases or disease that still less attention. The prevalence of helminthiasis in Indonesia reported between 60-90% by the age of susceptibility to helminth infections are children in aged 5-12 year old. Children helminthiasis can lead to malnutrition, anemia, and retarded growth. Helminthiasis is often caused by a lack of understanding about personal hygiene in the family and the child. The purpose of this study was to quantify the prevalence of infections Soil Transmitted Helminths (STH), to identify the species of helminths that involve STH, to analyze the effect of STH infection on hemoglobin levels, growth and nutritional status, and to determine the relationship of risk factors on the incidence of helminth infection. The risk factors are the daily habituation. The research design was cross-sectional, population is students of Elementary School 10 Fafanlap, South Misool, Raja Ampat, West Papua. Samples size were 36 people. The sampling technique was conducted by systematic sampling method. Results showed that the prevalence of helminthiasis infections was 75%. The species of worms that infect STH were *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Trichuris trichiura*, and hookworm. The mean Hb in single, double, multiple infection, and not infected are respectively 13.73; 14.15; 10.81; and 13.68 g / 100ml. The statistical analysis shown there was significant relationship between the type of STH infection with hemoglobin levels ($p = 0.000$). Hb level is influenced by multiple infections (*Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Trichuris trichiura*, and hookworm). The child's BMI percentile growth was affected by STH infections. The risk factors that have a significant relationship with the incidence of helminthiasis infection were gender ($p = 0.04$) and playground ($p = 0.024$).

Keywords : *Soil Transmitted Helminths*, helminthiasis, growth, hemoglobin, risk factors, intestinal nematodes