

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Infeksi parasit usus masih menjadi masalah kesehatan di beberapa negara di dunia, dibuktikan dengan prevalensinya yang masih tinggi dan tersebar luas di daerah tropik dan subtropik. Prevalensi parasit usus di Indonesia tergolong tinggi terutama pada penduduk miskin, pendidikan yang rendah, hidup di lingkungan padat penghuni dengan sanitasi yang buruk, tidak mempunyai jamban serta fasilitas air bersih yang tidak mencukupi.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan kualitas sumber air, perilaku tentang kebersihan dan faktor lingkungan terhadap kejadian infeksi parasit usus yang menginfeksi anak sekolah dasar di Kecamatan Telanaipura, Kota Jambi.

Metode: Penelitian menggunakan rancangan *cross sectional*, populasi pada penelitian ini adalah anak SDN 209 Pantai Aur Duri dan SDN 143 Pulau Pandan sebanyak 100 responden.

Hasil penelitian: Infeksi parasit usus (12%) terdiri dari infeksi tunggal (10%) dan infeksi ganda (2%). Infeksi parasit yang paling banyak ditemukan adalah infeksi tunggal *Trichuris trichiura* (8%), *Cryptosporidium sp.* (1%), *Hookworm* (1%) dan infeksi ganda antara *Trichuris trichiura* dengan *Enterobius vermicularis* (1%) dan *Trichuris trichiura* dengan *Cryptosporidium sp.* (1%). Tindakan anak yang kurang baik menjadi faktor risiko terjadinya infeksi parasit usus ($p < 0,05$). Variabel pengetahuan, sikap dan lingkungan tidak memiliki hubungan dengan infeksi parasit usus pada anak sekolah dasar.

Kesimpulan: Prevalensi infeksi parasit usus pada anak sekolah dasar di Kecamatan Telanaipura Kota Jambi tergolong cukup rendah. Ada hubungan antara faktor risiko berupa tindakan anak tentang kebersihan yang kurang dengan kejadian infeksi parasit usus. Variabel pengetahuan, sikap dan faktor lingkungan seperti sumber air bersih, sumber air minum, dan ketersediaan jamban bukan faktor risiko kejadian infeksi parasit usus.

Kata kunci: Parasit usus, perilaku, lingkungan, *cross sectional*

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WATER RESOURCES QUALITY,
BEHAVIOR AND ENVIRONMENT WITH INTESTINAL PARASITIC
INFECTIONS AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN IN BATANG HARI
RIVERSIDE, TELANAIPURA, KOTA JAMBI**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Intestinal parasitic infection remain a major public health problem, evidenced the prevalence still high and widespread in tropical and sub-tropical regions. The prevalence of intestinal parasites in Indonesia relatively high, especially in especially in of poor population, poor education, live in crowded environments, poor of sanitation inhabitants, does not have latrines and clean water facilities.

Objective: The objective of the study was to determine the relationship of source water quality, hygiene of behavior and environmental factors on the prevalence of intestinal parasitic infection that infects primary school children in Telanaipura, Jambi.

Method: This cross-sectional study was conducted in two primary schools (SDN 209 Pantai Aur Duri dan SDN 143 Pulau Pandan) of 100 respondents.

Results: Intestinal parasitic infections (12%) consists of a single infection (10%) and double infection (2%). Parasitic infections are most commonly found are *Trichuris trichiura* (8%), *Cryptosporidium sp.* (1%), *hookworm* (1%) and multi infectons between *Trichuris trichiura* and *Enterobius vermicularis* (1%), *Trichuris trichiura* and *Cryptosporidium sp.* (1%). Practice of children about hygiene become a risk factor for intestinal parasitic infections ($p < 0.05$). knowledge, attitude and environments does not have a relationship with intestinal parasitic infections in primary school children.

Conclusion: Prevalence of intestinal parasitic infections in primary school children is quite low in the Telanaipura Jambi. There is a relationship between risk factors such as children on hygiene measures are less with intestinal parasitic infections. There is no relationship among the quality of water resources, knowledge, attitude, clean water sources, drinking water sources, and the availability of latrines with intestinal parasitic infections.

Keywords: Intestinal parasites, behavior, environment, *cross sectional*.