Intisari

Latar belakang: Infeksi nematoda usus *(soil transmitted helminth)* merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan masyarakat, khususnya anak sekolah dasar. Kelompok nematoda usus ini antara lain *A. lumbricoides*, *T. trichiura*, dan *Hookworm* (*A.duodenale dan N. americanus)*.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui angka kejadian infeksi kecacingan akibat nematoda usus yang ditularkan melalui media tanah dan menilai jenis nematoda usus yang paling banyak menginfeksi anak sekolah dasar Tarakanita Tritis Pakem, Sleman, Yogyakarta.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan deskriptif observasional. Penelitian ini menggunakan sampel berupa feses sebanyak 56 sampel yang diperoleh dari murid kelas I-V di SD Tarakanita Tritis Pakem Sleman Yogyakarta. Feses yang diperoleh akan diidentifikasi di laboratorium Parasitologi FK UGM dengan menggunakan metode Kato.

Hasil Penelitian: Angka kejadian infeksi kecacingan akibat nematoda usus pada populasi murid SD Tarakanita Tritis adalah sebesar 26,8%. Dari 15 subjek yang positif, 3 diantaranya terinfeksi 2 jenis nematoda usus sekaligus, yakni *A. lumbricoides* dan *T. trichiura*. 12 subjek lainnya terdiri dari 8 subjek positif *T.trichiura*, 3 subjek positif *Hookworm*, dan 1 subjek positif *A. lumbricoides*. Pada penelitian ini didominasi oleh nematoda usus patogen *Trichuris trichiura* sebesar 65%.

Kesimpulan: Angka kejadian infeksi kecacingan akibat nematoda usus (*soil transmitted helminth*) pada populasi murid SD Tarakanita Tritis adalah sebesar 26,8%.

Kata Kunci: *Soil transmitted helminth*, metode kato, anak sekolah dasar Tarakanita Tritis, Pakem Sleman.

Abstract

Background: Intestinal nematode infection (soil transmitted helminth) is one of public health problems, especially in elementary school students. These intestinal nematodes groups are *A. lumbricoides*, *T. trichiura*, and *Hookworm* (*A. duodenale and N. americanus)*.

Objective: The aim of this study was to find the prevalence of worms infection caused by intestinal nematode which transmitted through soil medium and to determine the most frequent intestinal nematode infecting students of Tarakanita Tritis elementary school,Pakem, Sleman, Yogyakarta.

Method: This was a descriptive observasional study. This study was using 56 feces samples taken from class I-V students of Tarakanita Tritis elementary school, Pakem, Sleman, Yogyakarta. Acquired feces samples were identified at Parasitology laboratory FK UGM with Kato method.

Result: The prevalence of the worms infection caused by intestinal nematode (soil transmitted helminth) on Tarakanita Tritis elemtantary students populaton was 26,8%. From 15 positive subject found, three of them were infected by 2 type of intestinal nematodes simultaneously, which were *A. lumbricoides* dan *T. Trichiura*. The 12 others subjects were consist of 8 positive subjects of *T.trichiura*, 3 positive subjects of *Hookworm*, and 1 positive subjects of *A. lumbricoides*. On this study insetinal nematod patogen *Trichuris trichiura* was dominating with 65%.

Conclusion: The prevalence of the worms infection caused by intestinal nematode (soil transmitted helminth) on Tarakanita Tritis elementary students population was 26,8%.

Keyword: *Soil transmitted helminth*, Kato method, Elementary students of Tarakanita Tritis, Pakem Sleman.