

Hubungan Perilaku Cuci Tangan dengan Kejadian Kecacingan pada Anak Sekolah Dasar di Desa Linggasari, Kecamatan Kembaran, Kabupaten Banyumas

Aulia Jasmine Mukti¹, Octavia Permata Sari², Lieza Dwianasari Susiawan³
Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Purwokerto, Indonesia

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Kecacingan menjadi salah satu penyakit yang paling diabaikan di antara sistem perawatan kesehatan dan umum di seluruh dunia. Anak-anak usia prasekolah dan sekolah adalah kelompok yang paling rentan terinfeksi parasit cacing karena respon imun yang lebih rendah serta *hygiene* dan sanitasi yang buruk. Mencuci tangan menjadi komponen kebersihan tangan yang hemat biaya, nyaman, dan telah terbukti menjadi praktik yang efektif dalam kegiatan pengendalian infeksi. Namun, dari beberapa penelitian sebelumnya terdapat perbedaan hasil terkait hubungan perilaku cuci tangan dengan kejadian kecacingan. Peneliti tertarik untuk meneliti hubungan perilaku cuci tangan dengan kejadian kecacingan pada anak sekolah dasar di Desa Linggasari yang diketahui memiliki faktor resiko kecacingan.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui hubungan antara perilaku cuci tangan dengan kejadian kecacingan pada anak Sekolah Dasar di Desa Linggasari, Kecamatan Kembaran, Kabupaten Banyumas.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif korelasional dengan rancangan *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian merupakan 32 siswa sekolah dasar di Desa Linggasari yang diambil menggunakan teknik *simple random sampling*. Data perilaku cuci tangan diperoleh menggunakan kuesioner dan data kecacingan diperoleh melalui uji laboratorium. Analisis hipotesis menggunakan *Fisher Exact Test*.

Hasil: Anak dengan perilaku cuci tangan yang buruk sebanyak 21,9% dan perilaku cuci tangan yang baik sebanyak 78,1%. Pemeriksaan sampel feses di laboratorium sebanyak 3,1% positif kecacingan, yaitu jenis *Hymenolepis* sp. Hasil uji statistik *Fisher Exact Test* yaitu $p\text{ value} = 1,000$.

Kesimpulan: Tidak didapatkan hubungan yang signifikan antara perilaku cuci tangan dengan kejadian kecacingan di Desa Linggasari.

Kata Kunci: *perilaku cuci tangan, kecacingan, anak sekolah dasar.*

The Relationship between Handwashing Behavior and the Incidence of Helminthiasis in Elementary School Children in Linggasari Village, Kembaran Sub-District, Banyumas District

Aulia Jasmine Mukti¹, Octavia Permata Sari², Lieza Dwianasari Susiawan³
Faculty of Medicine, Jenderal Soedirman University, Purwokerto, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Background: Helminthiasis is one of the most neglected diseases among health care systems and the general public in the world. Preschool and school-aged children are the most vulnerable groups to infection with helminth parasites due to a lower immune response, poor hygiene, and sanitation. Handwashing is a hand hygiene component which is cost-effective, convenient and has proven to be an effective practice in infection control. However, from several previous studies, there are differences in research results related to the relationship between handwashing behavior and the incidence of helminthiasis. Researchers are interested in analyzing handwashing behavior and its relationship with the incidence of helminthiasis in elementary school children in Linggasari Village which is known to have helminthiasis risk factors.

Objective: To determine the relationship between handwashing behavior and the incidence of helminthiasis in elementary school children in Linggasari Village, Kembaran Sub-District, Banyumas District

Methods: This research is a descriptive correlation with cross-sectional design research. The sample of the research consists of 32 elementary school students in Linggasari Village who were selected using a simple random sampling technique. Handwashing behavior data were collected using a questionnaire and helminthiasis prevalence data was collected through laboratory tests. The hypothesis was analyzed using the Fisher Exact Test.

Results: There are 21.9% of children with poor handwashing behavior and 78.1% with good handwashing behavior. Examination of stool samples in the laboratory found that there is a 3.1% positive for helminthiasis, namely *Hymenolepis* sp. The result of the Fisher Exact Test is the value of $p = 1,000$.

Conclusions: There was no significant relationship between handwashing behavior and the incidence of helminthiasis in Linggasari Village.

Keywords: handwashing behavior, helminthiasis, elementary school children.