

## **Hubungan Infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminths* dengan Anemia pada Siswa SD N Ciberem Kecamatan Sumbang Kabupaten Banyumas**

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### **ABSTRAK**

Cacingan merupakan golongan penyakit kategori *neglected disease* yaitu infeksi yang kurang diperhatikan. Infeksi cacing paling banyak terjadi pada anak usia sekolah dasar karena aktivitas mereka sering berhubungan dengan tanah. Infeksi cacing menyebabkan penderitanya mengalami permasalahan kesehatan, gizi, kecerdasan, dan produktivitas serta dapat menyebabkan kehilangan darah kronis di usus yang mengakibatkan anemia. Hal ini dapat menurunkan kualitas sumberdaya manusia. Penelitian dilakukan di SD N Ciberem karena diketahui memiliki faktor risiko cacingan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara kejadian infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminths* dengan anemia pada siswa SD Negeri Ciberem Kecamatan Sumbang Kabupaten Banyumas. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional analitik dengan rancangan *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian merupakan 68 siswa sekolah dasar di SD N Ciberem yang diambil menggunakan teknik *total sampling*. Data infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminths* diperoleh melalui uji kualitatif telur cacing dan data anemia dengan metode *Point of Care Testing*. Analisis hipotesis menggunakan *Fisher Exact Test*. Pemeriksaan sampel feses di laboratorium menunjukkan hasil 12,5% positif terinfeksi cacing, yaitu jenis *Ascaris lumbricoides* dan *Trichuris trichiura* serta 7,4% siswa mengalami anemia. Hasil uji statistik *Fisher Exact* yaitu  $p\text{ value} = 0,127$ . Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan signifikan antara infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminths* dengan anemia pada siswa SD N Ciberem.

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**Kata Kunci :** anemia, anak usia sekolah dasar, infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminths*, cacingan

## **The Relationship Between The Incidence of *Soil Transmitted Helminths* Infection with Anemia in Students of SD N Ciberem, Sumbang District, Banyumas Regency**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Helminthiasis is one of the disease that is included in the category of neglected disease. Helminthiasis are most common in primary school age children, because their activities are often related to soil. Worm infections could cause the infected to experience problem in health, nutrition, intelligence, and productivity and also cause chronic blood loss in the intestines which results in anemia. This could reduce the quality of human resources. This research was conducted at SD N Ciberem as it is known to have risk factors for worms. The purpose of this research is to find out the relationship between the incidence of Soil-Transmitted Helminths infection with anemia in students of SD Negeri Ciberem, Sumbang District, Banyumas Regency. This cross-sectional study included 68 primary students to discover the relationship between the incidence of Soil-Transmitted Helminths infection with anemia in students of SD N Ciberem, Sumbang District, Banyumas Regency. Hypothesis were analyzed using Fisher Exact Test. The examination of feces samples in the laboratory showed that 12,5% of the samples were positively infected with worms, type *Ascaris lumbricoides* and *Trichuris trichiura*. Children who have anemia is 7,4% of the samples. The result of the Fisher Exact statistical test is p value = 0.127. There is no significant relationship between *Soil Transmitted Helminths* infection and anemia in SD N Ciberem students.

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**Keywords :** anemia, helminthiasis, primary school age, *Soil Transmitted Helminths* infections