

**HUBUNGAN PERILAKU JAJAN TERHADAP KEJADIAN INFEKSI *SOIL TRANSMITTED HELMINTHS* PADA SISWA SDN CIBEREM
KECAMATAN SUMBANG KABUPATEN BANYUMAS
TAHUN AJARAN 2022/2023**

ABSTRAK

Infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminths* (STH) merupakan infeksi yang disebabkan oleh kelompok nematoda usus yang menginfeksi manusia melalui tanah. Salah satu faktor risiko STH adalah perilaku jajan yang sering terjadi pada anak sekolah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan perilaku jajan dengan kejadian infeksi STH pada siswa SDN Ciberem Kecamatan Sumbang Kabupaten Banyumas. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional analitik dengan desain *cross-sectional* dan dilakukan dengan cara *purposive sampling*. Populasi penelitian adalah siswa kelas 1-5 SDN Ciberem dengan jumlah sampel yang didapat sebanyak 96 siswa. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan kuesioner dan pemeriksaan feses di Laboratorium Parasitologi FK Unsoed menggunakan metode apung (kualitatif). Data yang diperoleh dianalisis menggunakan *Fisher's Exact Test*. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, didapatkan 5 siswa (5,2%) terinfeksi STH jenis *Trichuris trichiura*. Karakteristik siswa yang terinfeksi STH berdasarkan jenis kelamin didapatkan mayoritas laki-laki (60,0%) dan berdasarkan usia didapatkan mayoritas berusia 8 tahun (60,0%). Uji statistik menunjukkan frekuensi jajan ($p=0,333$) tidak memiliki hubungan signifikan dengan infeksi STH. Kebiasaan membeli jajanan terbuka ($p=0,026$) dan jajanan yang disekitarnya banyak lalat ($p=0,031$) memiliki hubungan signifikan dengan infeksi STH.

Kata kunci: anak usia sekolah dasar, infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminths*, perilaku jajan.

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE INSIDENCE OF SOIL
TRANSMITTED HELMINTHS INFECTION WITH SNACKING
BEHAVIOUR AMONG STUDENTS OF SDN I CIBEREM, SUMBANG
DISTRICT, BANYUMAS REGENCY IN 2022/2023**

ABSTRACT

*Soil Transmitted Helminth infection refer to an infection caused by a group of intestinal nematodes that are transmitted to humans by fecally- contaminated soil. One of the risk factors of STH infection is snacking habit usually occurred in elementary school-aged children. This study aimed to analyze the association of snacking habit with STH infection in elementary school children at SDN Ciberem, Sumbang, Banyumas. This study was an observational analytic with cross-sectional design and using purposive sampling method. The population of this study were students of class 1- 5 of SDN Ciberem. A total of 96 samples were collected by questionnaires, and fecal examination at Laboratory of Parasitology Faculty of Medicine Jenderal Soedirman University using flotation methods. The result were analyzed with Fisher's Exact Test. Based on the result of this study, 5 students (5,2%) were infected by STH type *Trichuris trichiura*. Characteristics of students were infected by STH based on gender, majority were male (60,0%) and based on age, majority were 8 years old (60,0%). The statistical test shows that snacking frequency ($p=0.333$) is no significant association with STH infection. While habit to buy snacks that were paddle openly ($p=0,026$) and habit to buy snacks which are already contaminated by flies ($p=0,031$) are significant association with STH infection.*

Keywords: *primary school age, snacking habit, Soil Transmitted Helminths infections.*

