

**HUBUNGAN PERSONAL HYGIENE DENGAN INFEKSI  
SOIL TRANSMITTED HELMINTHS PADA MURID SD N CIBEREM  
KABUPATEN BANYUMAS**

**ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang:** Infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminths* (STH) merupakan suatu penyakit Nematoda yang menyebabkan infeksi kepada manusia dalam bentuk telur dan atau larva infeksiif melalui media tanah. Salah satu faktor risiko *Soil Transmitted Helminths* adalah *personal hygiene* yang buruk.

**Tujuan:** Untuk mengetahui hubungan antara *personal hygiene* dengan kejadian infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminths* pada Siswa SDN Ciberem Kecamatan Sumbang Kabupaten Banyumas.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional analitik dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *purposive sampling*. Populasi penelitian adalah siswa kelas 1-5 SDN Ciberem dengan jumlah sampel yang didapatkan sebanyak 96 siswa. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan kuesioner dan pemeriksaan feses di Laboratorium Parasitologi FK Universitas Jenderal Soedirman menggunakan metode apung (kualitatif). Data dianalisis menggunakan uji *Fisher's Exact*.

**Hasil:** Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, didapatkan 5 siswa (5,2%) terinfeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminths* jenis *Trichuris trichiura*. Karakteristik siswa yang terinfeksi berdasarkan jenis kelamin didapatkan mayoritas laki-laki (60%) dan berdasarkan usia didapatkan mayoritas 8 tahun (60%). Hasil *Fisher's Exact* menunjukkan kebiasaan mencuci tangan ( $p=0,037$ ) memiliki hubungan signifikan dengan infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminths*. Penggunaan alas kaki ( $p=1,000$ ) dan kebiasaan memotong kuku ( $p=0,256$ ) tidak memiliki hubungan signifikan dengan infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminths*.

**Kesimpulan:** Terdapat hubungan kebiasaan mencuci tangan dengan infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminths*. Tidak terdapat hubungan penggunaan alas kaki dan kebiasaan memotong kuku dengan infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminths*.

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**Kata kunci:** *personal hygiene*, infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminths*, anak usia sekolah dasar.

**THE RELATIONSHIP OF PERSONAL HYGIENE OF SOIL-  
TRANSMITTED HELMINTHS INFECTION AMONG STUDENTS OF SDN  
CIBEREM, BANYUMAS DISTRICT**

**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Soil-Transmitted Helminths (STH) infection is a nematode disease that causes infections in humans in the form of infective eggs and/or larvae through soil media. One of the risk factors for Soil-Transmitted Helminths infection is poor personal hygiene.

**Objective:** to determine the relationship between personal hygiene and the incidence of Soil-Transmitted Helminth infections among students at SDN Ciberem, Sumbang District, Banyumas Regency.

**Method:** The research is an analytical observational study with a cross-sectional design and was conducted using purposive sampling. The research population was students in grades 1-5 of SDN Ciberem with a total sample size of 96 students. The data collection was carried out using questionnaires and fecal examination at the Parasitology Laboratory of FK Jenderal Soedirman University using the floating method (qualitative). The data were analyzed using Fisher's Exact test.

**Result:** Based on the research results, it was found that 5 students (5.2%) were infected with the Soil-Transmitted Helminths type *Trichuris trichiura*. The characteristics of infected students based on gender showed the majority were male (60%), and based on age, the majority were 8 years old (60%). Statistical tests show that hand washing habits ( $p=0.037$ ) have a significant relationship with Soil-Transmitted Helminths infection. However, the use of footwear ( $p=1.000$ ) and the habit of cutting nails ( $p=0.256$ ) did not have a significant relationship with Soil-Transmitted Helminths infection.

**Conclusion:** There is a relationship between hand washing habits and Soil Transmitted Helminth infections. There is no relationship between the use of footwear and the habit of cutting nails with Soil Transmitted Helminths infection.

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**Keywords:** personal hygiene, Soil-Transmitted Helminths Infection, elementary school age children.