

Narrative Review : Hubungan Personal Hygiene dan Sanitasi dengan Infeksi Soil Transmitted Helminths pada Anak Usia Sekolah Dasar di Sekitar TPA

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminths* (STH) termasuk dalam “neglected tropical infectious disease”. Prevalensi infeksi STH tertinggi didapatkan pada anak usia sekolah dasar. Terdapat berbagai faktor yang dihubungkan dengan tingginya kejadian infeksi STH pada anak usia sekolah dasar seperti, *personal hygiene* dan sanitasi yang buruk

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui hubungan *personal hygiene* dan sanitasi dengan infeksi STH pada anak usia sekolah dasar di sekitar TPA.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis deskriptif dengan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan cara mengkaji 31 artikel yang telah terpilih sesuai kriteria yang ditentukan. Pencarian artikel dilakukan pada mesin pencari elektronik *Google Scholar* dan *Directory of Open Access Journal* menggunakan kata kunci, yaitu : *Soil Transmitted Helminths*, *personal hygiene*, sanitasi, anak usia sekolah dasar dan lingkungan TPA.

Hasil: Prevalensi infeksi STH pada anak usia sekolah dasar di sekitar TPA ditemukan 17,3%-24,8%. Sedangkan prevalensi infeksi STH pada anak usia sekolah dasar yang tidak tinggal di sekitar TPA ditemukan 6,8%-48,32%. Didapatkan sebagian besar penelitian menemukan *personal hygiene* dan sanitasi responden baik. Sebagian besar penelitian menemukan adanya hubungan bermakna antara *personal hygiene* dan sanitasi dengan infeksi STH pada anak usia sekolah dasar. Daerah TPA berdampak pada kesehatan dan dapat menyebabkan berbagai penyakit salah satunya kecacingan.

Kesimpulan: Beberapa literatur menunjukkan adanya hubungan bermakna antara *personal hygiene* dan sanitasi dengan infeksi STH pada anak usia sekolah dasar.

Kata Kunci: *Soil Transmitted Helminths*, *personal hygiene*, sanitasi, anak usia sekolah dasar, lingkungan TPA

Narrative Review : Relation Between Personal Hygiene and Sanitation with Soil Transmitted Helminths Infection Among School-Aged Children around Landfill Area

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ABSTRACT

Background: *Soil-Transmitted Helminthiasis is one of the “neglected tropical diseases”. STH infection can infect all ages group. School-age childrens are at the highest risk with the highest prevalence that infected. There are some factors related to the incidence such as, the lack of awareness to maintain personal hygiene and the possibility of being exposed to poor sanitary conditions while doing activities or playing.*

Aim: *To determined the relation between personal hygiene and sanitation with soil transmitted helminthes infection among school-aged children around landfill area.*

Methods: *This study used a descriptive analysis with a quantitative approach by collecting 31 articles according to predetermined criteria. A searched of the database Google Scholar and Directory of Open Access Journal was undertaken using the keywords Soil Transmitted Helminthiasis, personal hygiene, sanitation, school-aged children, landfill area.*

Results: *Various prevalence of STH infection was found. The prevalence of STH infection in school-aged children around landfills was 17.3-32.4%, while Prevalence of STH infection in school-aged children not around landfill was 6.8-48.32%. Most of the studies found that school-aged children's personal hygiene and sanitation were good. Most of the literature found a strong relationship between personal hygiene and sanitation with Soil Transmitted Helminths infection among school-aged children. Landfill areas affect health that caused various disease, such as helminthiasis.*

Conclusions: *Most of the literature found a significant relationship between personal hygiene and sanitation with STH infection in school-age children.*

Keywords: *Soil Transmitted Helminthiasis, personal hygiene, sanitation, school-aged children, landfill area.*