

## ABSTRAK

Bimadi, Muhammad Hilman. 2015. Hubungan Sanitasi Lingkungan Rumah dengan Kejadian Kecacingan di Kecamatan Sukun, Kota Malang tahun 2014. Tugas Akhir, Program Studi Pendidikan Dokter Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: (1) Prof. Dr. dr Teguh Wahyu Sardjono, DTM&H. M.Sc. Sp.Park (2) dr. Harun Al Rasyid, MPH.

Di Indonesia, prevalensi kecacingan terutama kecacingan yang disebabkan oleh sejumlah cacing perut yang ditularkan melalui tanah (*Soil Transmitted Helminths*) masih tinggi. Berdasarkan data dari Dinas Kesehatan Kota Malang tahun 2005, tingkat sanitasi di Kecamatan Sukun masih rendah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara sanitasi lingkungan rumah dengan kejadian kecacingan pada siswa Sekolah Dasar di Kecamatan Sukun.

Penelitian observasional analitik ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan pendekatan *case control*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah siswa kelas 3, 4, dan 5 dari 12 Sekolah Dasar di Kecamatan Sukun Kota Malang. Sampel penelitian adalah seluruh anggota populasi sejumlah 782 siswa. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan observasi lingkungan. Pemeriksaan feses menggunakan metode *Kato Thick Smear*. Analisis statistik menggunakan uji *Chi-square*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan prevalensi penyakit cacingan siswa sekolah dasar di Kecamatan Sukun sebesar 4,1%. Spesies cacing terbanyak adalah *Ascaris lumbricoides* sebanyak 62,5%. Hasil analisis menunjukkan ada hubungan yang bermakna antara sumber air ( $p < 0,001$ ), jenis jamban ( $p = 0,001$ ), pembuangan tinja ( $p < 0,001$ ), jenis lantai ( $p < 0,001$ ), dan sanitasi ( $p = 0,002$ ) dengan kejadian kecacingan.

Kata kunci : kecacingan, sanitasi, rumah



## ABSTRACT

Bimadi, Muhammad Hilman. 2015. The Relation of House's Environment Sanitation with Worm Infestation Incidence in Sukun Sub-district, Malang, on 2014. Final's Assignment. Doctor Education of Medical Faculty, Brawijaya University. Preceptor: (1) Prof. Dr. dr Teguh Wahyu Sardjono, DTM&H. M.Sc. Sp.Park (2) dr. Harun Al Rasyid, MPH.

In Indonesia, worm infestation prevalence is still on large numbers. This high prevalence is mostly caused by some kind of intestinal worms which spread through soil (*Soil Transmitted Helminthes*). Based on Malang Health Department on 2005, level of sanitation on Sukun Sub-district is low. This study purposes to discover the relevance between house environment's sanitation with incidence of worm infestations in elementary schools in Sukun Sub-district.

This analytical-observational study is using *case control* approach. Population of this study took students of elementary schools in third, fourth, and fifth grades of twelve elementary schools at Sukun Sub-district in Malang city. The whole samples including whole population, in total 782 students. Observations around the student's house environment and stool examination of each student using *Kato Thick Smear* method has been done as the source of data. Statistical analysis is using *Chi-square* test.

Study results show amount of the prevalence of worm infestations on elementary school students in Sukun Sub-district is as big as 4,1%, with the 62,5% of worm species that been found is *Ascaris lumbricoides*. This prevalence makes *Ascaris lumbricoides* as the most cause of worm infestations in 4,1% elementary school students in Sukun Sub-district. Analysis results show there are significant relations between water sources ( $p < 0,001$ ), type of latrine ( $p = 0,001$ ), stool wastes ( $p < 0,001$ ), type of flooring ( $p < 0,001$ ), and sanitation ( $p = 0,002$ ) with the incidence of worm infestations.

Key words: worm infestation, sanitation, house