ABSTRAK

Pendahuluan: Infeksi parasit usus dapat mengakibatkan gangguan pertumbuhan anak.

Tujuan: Mengidentifikasi perbedaan prevalensi infeksi parasit usus dengan faktor risiko dan status gizi pada anak sekolah dasar di daerah pesisir dan bukan pesisir Kabupaten Sumenep.

Metode: Penelitian observasional analitik dengan rancangan *cross sectional* dilaksanakan di daerah pesisir, SDN Dasuk Timur, dan bukan pesisir, SDN Kolor II, di Kabupaten Sumenep pada Januari 2020. Parasit usus diidentifikasi dengan pemeriksaan mikroskopis dari tinja anak sekolah dasar. Faktor risiko dianalisis dengan menggunakan kuesioner. Status gizi ditentukan dengan mengukur berat badan dan tinggi badan. Perbedaan data di kedua SD dianalisis dengan menggunakan uji uji *Chi-square*, *Fisher's exact*, dan *Mann-Whitney* dengan α=0,05 dan bermakna apabila nilai P<0,05.

Hasil: Sampel tinja anak SD sebanyak 67 sampel yang diperiksa terdapat 69,8% anak (30/43) SDN Dasuk Timur dan 33,3% anak (8/24) SDN Kolor II terinfeksi protozoa usus dan berbeda bermakna (P=0,004, uji *Chi-square*). *Blastocystis hominis* ditemukan tinggi pada tinja anak SDN Dasuk Timur (30/43, 69,8%) dan berbeda bermakna dengan tinja anak SDN Kolor II (P<0,0001, uji *Chi-square*). Kasus kecacingan tidak ditemukan. Faktor risiko pada anak SD yang terinfeksi parasit usus berdasarkan sikap antara kedua SD berbeda bermakna (P=0,021, uji *Chi-square*). Status gizi kategori kurang, *short stature*, dan gizi buruk-gizi kurang ditemukan lebih banyak di SDN Dasuk Timur (berurutan 17/43, 39,5%; 13/43, 30,2%; 11/43, 25,6%). Status gizi berdasarkan BB/U didapatkan berbeda bermakna antara kedua SD (P=0,039, uji *Fisher's exact*). Anak SDN Dasuk Timur masih memiliki jamban yang tidak memadai. Anak SDN Dasuk Timur yang terinfeksi parasit usus banyak menggunakan sumber air bersih bukan PDAM (20/30, 66,7%) dan berbeda bermakna antara kedua SD (P<0,0001, uji *Fisher's exact*).

Kesimpulan: Perbedaan prevalensi infeksi parasit usus antara anak SD di daerah pesisir dan bukan pesisir dipengaruhi oleh penggunaan jamban, sanitasi, dan sumber air bersih yang tidak memadai. Perbedaan status gizi anak antara kedua SD tidak dipengaruhi oleh infeksi parasit usus.

Kata Kunci: Infeksi Parasit Usus, Faktor Risiko, Status Gizi, Anak, Daerah Pesisir

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Intestinal parasitic infection can cause stunted growth of children.
Objective: To identify the different prevalence of intestinal parasitic infection with risk factors and nutritional status of elementary school children in the coastal area and non-coastal area of Sumenep District.
Methods: An analytic observational study with the cross sectional design was conducted in SDN Dasuk Timur located in the coastal area, and SDN Kolor II in non-coastal area, Sumenep district, in January 2020. Intestinal parasites in student's stools were identified by microscopic examination. Risk factors were analyzed by using a questionnaire. Nutritional status was determined by measuring weight and height. *Chi-square*, *Fisher's exact*, or *Mann-Whitney test* with α=0,05 and significant if *P*<0.05 were used for analyzing the different data of students from both elementary schools.
Results: In total 67 children stools were collected from both elementary schools. Worm infections were not found. Thirty children (30/43, 69,8%) from SDN Dasuk Timur and eight children (8/24, 33,3%) from SDN Kolor II were infected with intestinal protozoan and significant difference (*P*=0,004, *Chi-square test*). *Blastocystis hominis* was highly found in stools of SDN Dasuk Timur's students (30/43, 69,8%) and significantly different from SDN Kolor II's students (*P*<0,0001, *Chi-square test*). Risk factors of students infected with intestinal parasites based on attitude were significantly different among two elementary schools (*P*=0,021, *Chi-square test*). Children's nutritional status of underweight, short stature, and wasting-severe wasting were highly observed in SDN Dasuk Timur's students (respectively 17/43, 39,5%, 13/43, 30,2%, and 11/43, 25,6%). Nutritional status based on WFA was significantly different among two elementary schools (*P*=0,039, *Fisher's exact test*). Some SDN Dasuk Timur's students had inadequate latrine. SDN Dasuk Timur's students infected with intestinal parasites were mostly using non-PDAM water source (20/30, 66,7%) and significantly different among two elementary schools (*P*<0,0001, *Fisher's exact test*).
Conclusions: The prevalence of intestinal parasitic infections in elementary school children was different between coastal and non-coastal areas due to improper and inadequate use of latrine and clean water sources. Children's nutritional status was different due to the different intestinal parasitic infections.

Keywords: Intestinal Parasitic Infection, Risk Factor, Nutrional Status, Children, Coastal Area