

## ABSTRAK

Infestasi cacing perut di Indonesia masih merupakan masalah kesehatan masyarakat terutama cacing *Enterobius vermicularis*, dimana prevalensi dan intensitas tertinggi terdapat dikalangan anak usia SD. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara higiene tangan dan kuku dengan kejadian *enterobiasis* pada siswa kelas IV dan V di SDN Kenjeran No. 248 Kecamatan Bulak Surabaya.

Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah Observasional bersifat Analitik karena peneliti berupaya mencari hubungan antar variabel. Kemudian variabel bebas (faktor risiko) dan variabel tergantung (efek) dinilai secara bersamaan pada suatu saat sehingga termasuk penelitian *cross-sectional*. Sampel penelitian ini adalah seluruh siswa kelas IV dan V SDN Kenjeran No. 248 Surabaya yang berjumlah 47 anak.

Hasil dari pengamatan didapatkan responden Higiene Tangan dan Kuku kotor sebanyak 19 anak. Hasil dari Laboratorium, ditemukan responden positif telur sejumlah 20 anak. Berdasarkan uji statistik *Koefisien Phi*, didapatkan nilai  $\Phi = 0,512$ .

Disimpulkan bahwa tingkat hubungan antara higiene tangan dan kuku dengan kejadian *enterobiasis* merupakan hubungan yang kuat. Diharapkan kepada Puskesmas setempat agar melakukan penanggulangan kecacingan secara dini, sedangkan peran guru selalu rutin untuk memeriksa higiene tangan dan kuku para siswa, sedangkan untuk para siswa diharapkan selalu menjaga higiene tangan dan kukunya dan selalu periksa secara teratur karena cacing *Enterobius vermicularis* mudah menular.

*Kata Kunci: Higiene Tangan dan Kuku, Siswa SD, Enterobiasis.*

## ABSTRACT

Investation of bowel worm in Indonesia still become community health problem especially *Enterobius vermicularis*, where the prevalence and highest intensity have found in children at elementary school age. The research was purposed to analyze correlation of hand and nail hygiene with *enterobiasis* incident in student of grade IV and V in SDN Kenjeran No. 248 Kecamatan Bulak Surabaya.

Type of this research was observational with analytic nature because the researcher tried to find the correlation between variables. Then the independent variable (risk factor) and dependent variable (effect) appraised simultaneously in one time thereby this research was fallen to cross-sectional research. Sample in this research was student of grade IV and V SDN Kenjeran No. 248 Surabaya that was 47 student.

The result from inspection, obtained that respondent with hand and nail hygiene dirty were 19 student. The result from Laboratory obtained that respondent with egg positive were 20 student, while based on *Koefisien Phi* statistic test obtained  $\phi = 0,512$ .

It is concluded that correlation level between hand and nail hygiene and the incidence of *enterobiasis* is strong. It is suggested that local Puskesmas wants to manage this problem (worm infection) early, while the teacher should regularly examine the student's hand and nail hygiene. For the student it is hoped to keep the hygiene of their hand and nail and regularly check it because *Enterobius vermicularis* is easily transmitted disease.

*Keywords: Hygiene of hand and nail, Elementary School student, Enterobiasis.*