

ABSTRACT

Worm disease is one of illness which could be prevented and healed. This disease more caused by *soil transmitted helminthes*. The istentine worm have life cycle in soil to grow and could be infective to human.

This research use methodology of *observation analitic study* by *cross sectional study*.

The sample of this research is elementary school student in Pannampu village, Tallo district, Makassar city by *systematic random sampling method*. The number of sample 124 children of elementary school. Faeces examination held by *method of wet directly remove of NaCl*, examination of soil by *suzuki method*, and interview with responden. Data analysis use statistical test of *logistic regression* with level of significance ($\alpha = 0,05$).

The result` shows that worm disease on elementary student antenatal Pannampu village, Tallo district, Makassar city amount of 84,7%. The highest proportion by worm species *Ascaris lumbricoides* 76,6%, *Trichuris trichiura* 45,2%, and double infection *Ascaris and Trichuris* 37,1%. Soil examination from 34 location had result that 58,8% of the soil contains worm roe: *Ascaris lumbricodes* amount of 41,2%, *Trichuris trichiura* 32,3%, and double worm roe *Ascaris and Trichuris* 14,7%.

Risk factor which has sense connection is age ($p=0,042$), behavior child ($p=0,001$) and family income ($p=0,012$). But the sex, humidity, temparature, and parents job do not have relation with worm disease on elementary student.

Based on the research, puskesmas and inherent institution should give any suggestion to the people include elementary student. It needs to provide worm disease treatment periodically to elementary student, who have high risk and need to hold toilet for member of family and clean water fasicility. Also it needs to empowering small economic for increasing family income.

Key Words: Soil Transmitted Helminthes, Risk factor, Elementary student.