

FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI INFEKSI KECACINGAN PADA MURID SDN 01 DI DESA HILIR TENGAH KECAMATAN NGABANG KABUPATEN LANDAK DAN MANAJEMEN PENCEGAHANNYA

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HELMINTHS INFECTION; PREVENTIVE MANAGEMENT

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SUMMARY

FACTORS AFFECTING WORM INFECTION IN STUDENT SDN 01 HILIR TENGAH, NGABANG DISTRICT, LANDAK REGENCY AND PREVENTIVE MANAGEMENT

An effort to create healthy humans and quality, especially among school-age children as the nation's next generation must be taken seriously. In accordance with the concept of health-oriented paradigm of public health it is necessary to be pursued disease prevention and health maintenance. One of the diseases associated with the environment is a helminths disease or infection. Helminths infection is the case is "Soil Transmitted Helminths" (STH) which is an intestinal helminths infections are transmitted through the soil. Helminths infection prevalence at Landak Regency, especially in Hilir Tengah Village in 2008 is quite high (23%) and more common in elementary school-aged children. The objective of this research was to analyze the factors affecting helminths infection in student SDN 01 Hilir Tengah, Ngabang District, Landak Regency and develop management plans to prevent it. This research was observational analytic study and conducted applying a cross-sectional study. The population was the students of SDN 01 Hilir Tengah numbered 75 students. The samples were Grade 4 and 5 of SDN 01 amounted to 57 students are taken by simple random sampling. Data obtained from interviews, questionnaires, observation and laboratory examination, and then statistically analyzed using multiple logistic regression test at α 0.05. The results of this study revealed the prevalence of children's helminths infection at SDN 01 Hilir Tengah was 28%. The existence of factors of agricultural land, ownership of SPAL, clean water, the type of flooring, school sanitation and behavior were not statistically affect helminths infection at students SDN 01 Hilir Tengah. Factors affecting helminths infection in student SDN 01 was the presence of STH ($p = 0,009$ PR = 6.97), ownership of latrines ($p = 0,048$ PR = 3.78) and ownership of bins ($p = 0,048$ PR = 4.77). Management efforts helminths recommended infection control is improved sanitation by building latrines healthy construction accordance with the conditions of Central Lower Village is a model latrine ponds form the stage with a stool that is made higher than ground level and motivate people to no longer use the toilet float on the river helminths to prevent disease

transmission. Also recommended are also building a polling station in the village of Lower Central to the model stage so when the river water is carried by pairs of waste water flows. For waste management in the village of Lower Middle recommended the establishment of waste management working group so that waste from residents can be used for compost and indirectly create jobs for the community land. Other efforts are needed to support the above activities including community outreach in Central Lower Village of PHBS and about helminths infections from causes to prevention. With the above recommendations are expected to break the chains of transmission of infection and prevalence helminths in public, especially students of SDN 01 in Middle Village Lower to decrease.

ABSTRACT

FACTORS AFFECTING HELMINTHS INFECTION IN STUDENT SDN 01 HILIR TENGAH, NGABANG DISTRICT, LANDAK REGENCY AND PREVENTIVE MANAGEMENT

In accordance with the concept of health-oriented paradigm of public health it is necessary to be pursued disease prevention and health maintenance. One of the diseases associated with the environment is a helminths disease or infection. Helminths infection prevalence in Landak Regency, especially in Hilir Tengah Village in 2008 is quite high (23%) and more common in elementary school-aged children. The objective of this research was to analyze the factors affecting helminths infection in student SDN 01 Hilir Tengah, Ngabang District, Landak Regency and develop management plans to prevent it. This research was observational analytic study and conducted applying a cross-sectional study. The population was the students of SDN 01 Hilir Tengah numbered 75 students. The samples were Grade 4 and 5 of SDN 01 amounted to 57 students are taken by simple random sampling. Data obtained from interviews, questionnaires, observation and laboratory examination, and then statistically analyzed using multiple logistic regression test at α 0.05. The results of this study revealed the prevalence of children's helminths infection at SDN 01 Hilir Tengah was 28%. Factors affecting helminths infection in student SDN 01 was the presence of STH ($p = 0009$ PR = 6.97), ownership of latrines ($p = 0048$ PR = 3.78) and ownership of bins ($p = 0048$ PR = 4.77).

Keywords : Helminths infection, elementary school children, preventive management