

ABSTRACT

Background: Infections caused by intestinal protozoa will cause the host to undergo physiological changes that in the long term will have an impact on lowering nutritional status in the host (Rajoo *et al.*, 2017).

Purpose: To determine the correlation between the incidence of intestinal protozoan infection and the nutritional status of students P. Mandangin 6 Elementary School in Sampang Regency.

Method: This research uses the *cross-sectional study* as the design and was performed by doing a lab examination to determine the incidence of protozoa infection and analyze whether it has any correlation with changes in host nutritional status. Examination of nutritional status is done by calculating the *height-for-age* and *BMI-for-age* based on WHO 2007 Reference and Kemenkes 2010.

Results: On microscopic examination have found 71.4% (n=30) samples are positive and 28,6% (n=12) are negative. On *BMI-for-age* measurement there are 4,8% obesity, 7,1% overweight, 73,8% normal, 9,5% thinness, and 4,8% severe thinness. Meanwhile, on height for age measurement has found 73,8% normal and 26,2% stunted . The incidence of intestinal protozoa infection was correlated with the nutritional status using SPSS (p= 0,375, p= 0,539, a= 5%).

Conclusion: There is no significant correlation between intestinal protozoa infection with the nutritional status of students P. Mandangin 6 Elementary School in Sampang Regency. These conditions are caused by the pathogenicity stage to cause decreasing in the nutritional state has been not reach yet.

Keywords: incidence of intestinal protozoal infection, nutritional state, correlation, *Blastocystis hominis*, *Giardia lamblia*.