

## ABSTRAK

**Introduction:** Most worms in children are caused by Soil Transmitted Helminths (STH), worms that experience life cycles in the soil. Worm infection due to STH is an Indonesian health problem that has not been resolved completely. MI Roudhlotul Jannah, Borojabung as elementary school students generally have the pleasure of playing the ground and causing dirty fingernails, the absence of hand washing facilities makes students tend not to wash their hands before eating so that it can cause the ingestion of STH eggs. This study aims to determine the prevalence of helminth infections in soil transmitted helminth in elementary school students of Roudhlotul Jannah, Borojabung, Malang. This study used a descriptive research design to determine the coverage of worm prevalence by using primary data in the form of concentrated faecal examinations and questionnaires.

**Results:** In this study, there was a sample used in this study using a total sample method of grade 1-6 MI Roudhlotul Jannah, Borojabung, Malang. Samples were taken in September 2018 and examined microscopically. In this study, there were 70 samples of MI Roudhlotul Jannah, Borojabung. Based on the results of the examination of stool samples concentration, 70 of these samples had a negative value against STH infection.

**Conclusion:** the behavior of clean and healthy living habits is carried out both by the respondent and the respondent's parents' compliance is very good in giving consumption to the distribution of worm medicine to the respondents. Further research is needed with a larger sample size and further examination with culture and floating methods to determine the prevalence of helminthiasis infections in other schools in Jabung village, Malang