

ABSTRAK

Nauril Maudita Utamimma

HUBUNGAN INFEKSI SOIL TRANSMITTED HELMINTHS DENGAN ANGKA RETIKULOSIT, KADAR HEMOGLOBIN DAN PERILAKU HIDUP BERSIH & SEHAT PADA ANAK SEKOLAH DASAR TAHUN 2025

xviii + 90 Halaman + 11 Tabel + 14 Lampiran

Infeksi cacing yang ditransmisikan lewat tanah (Soil Transmitted Helminth/STH) ialah persoalan klinis global yang banyak terjadi di wilayah beriklim tropis dan subtropis. Penyakit ini ditularkan lewat paparan tanah yang bercampur tinja manusia dengan telur cacing, dengan jenis utama meliputi *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Trichuris trichiura*, dan cacing tambang (hookworm). Penelitian tergolong observasional laboratoris berbasis3 potong lintang (cross-sectional) untuk menganalisis hubungan antara infeksi STH dengan kadar retikulosit, hemoglobin, dan praktik Perilaku Hidup Bersih dan Sehat (PHBS) pada siswa sekolah dasar. Studi dilakukan di SDN Sobontoro 2 dengan melibatkan 44 partisipan. Pemeriksaan sampel feses berlangsung di Laboratorium Kesehatan Daerah Bojonegoro (Februari–Maret 2025), sedangkan pemeriksaan darah dilaksanakan di RSUD Dr. Sosodoro Djatikoesoemo (Maret–April 2025). Temuan penelitian mengungkapkan bahwa 10 anak (23%) terinfeksi STH, sementara 34 anak (77%) dinyatakan bebas infeksi. Sebanyak 35 anak memiliki kadar retikulosit dalam rentang normal, dan 9 anak menunjukkan kadar retikulosit tinggi. Untuk parameter hemoglobin, 33 anak memiliki kadar normal sedangkan 11 anak mengalami kadar hemoglobin abnormal. Penilaian PHBS menunjukkan 10 anak (23%) berkategori sangat baik, 10 anak (23%) cukup baik, dan 24 anak (54%) berkategori kurang baik. Analisis statistik dengan uji korelasi Spearman menunjukkan tidak adanya hubungan signifikan antara infeksi STH dengan kadar retikulosit ($p=0,072$) dan hemoglobin ($p=0,124$). Namun, ditemukan hubungan yang signifikan secara statistik antara infeksi STH dengan praktik PHBS ($p=0,000$).
Kata kunci: Soil Transmitted Helminth, Retikulosit, Hemoglobin, PHBS, *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Trichuris trichiura*, Hookworm.

ABSTRACT

Nauril Maudita Utamimma

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOIL TRANSMITTED HELMINTHS INFECTION WITH RETICULOCYTE COUNT, HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL AND CLEAN & HEALTHY LIVING BEHAVIOR IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN 2025

xviii + 90 Pages + 11 Tables + 14 Attachments

*Soil-transmitted helminth (STH) infections are a global health problem that is prevalent in tropical and subtropical regions. This disease is transmitted through contact with soil contaminated with human feces containing helminth eggs, with the main species including *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Trichuris trichiura*, and hookworm. This study used a laboratory observational approach with a cross-sectional design to analyze the relationship between STH infections with reticulocyte levels, hemoglobin, and Clean and Healthy Living Behavior (PHBS) practices in elementary school students. The study was conducted at SDN Sobontoro 2 with 44 participants. Stool sample examinations were conducted at the Bojonegoro Regional Health Laboratory (February–March 2025), while blood tests were conducted at Dr. Sosodoro Djatikoesoemo Regional Hospital (March–April 2025). The study findings revealed that 10 children (23%) were infected with STH, while 34 children (77%) were declared free of infection. A total of 35 children had reticulocyte levels within the normal range, and 9 children showed elevated reticulocyte levels. For hemoglobin parameters, 33 children had normal levels while 11 children had abnormal hemoglobin levels. The PHBS assessment showed that 10 children (23%) were categorized as very good, 10 children (23%) were quite good, and 24 children (54%) were categorized as poor. Statistical analysis using the Spearman correlation test showed no significant relationship between STH infection and reticulocyte levels ($p=0.072$) and hemoglobin ($p=0.124$). However, a statistically significant relationship was found between STH infection and PHBS practices ($p=0.000$).*

Keywords: Soil Transmitted Helminth, Reticulocytes, Hemoglobin, PHBS, *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Trichuris trichiura*, Hookworm.