

ABSTRAK

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HUBUNGAN KECACINGAN SOIL TRANSMITTED HELMINTH DENGAN KADAR HEMOGLOBIN PADA BALITA DENGAN (BAWAH GARIS MERAH) xiv + 57 Halaman + 8 Tabel + 10 Lampiran

Prevalensi kecacingan di Indonesia masih sangat tinggi, penyakit ini merupakan masalah kesehatan masyarakat didaerah tropis, kecacingan yang di sebabkan oleh cacing nematoda usus khususnya pada anak- anak yang di tularkan melalui tanah atau sering disebut *Soil Transmitted Helminth* (STH). Yang sering menginfeksi manusia adalah *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Trichuris Trichiura*, *Necator americanus*, *Ancylostoma duodenale* dan *Stongyloides stercoralis*. Infeksi STH terjadi karna tertelannya telur cacing dari tanah yang terkontaminasi atau larva aktif yang ada di tanah melalui kulit. untuk **mengetahui Hubungan Kadar Hemoglobin pada balita dengan bawah garis merah (BGM) yang terinfeksi Kecacingan *Soil Transmitted Helminth* (STH) yang di periksa di desa Naen, Kecamatan Kota kefamenanu Kabupaten Timor Tengah Utara**. Sampel sebanyak 35 orang yang memenuhi kriteria. Metode desain cross-section dengan teknik pengambilan sampel dengan total sampling. Uji statistik yang digunakan adalah korelasi spearman. hasil yang didapatkan (100%) tidak di temukan telur/larva. dengan kadar hemoglobin normal 78 % dan kadar hemoglobin abnormal 22%. Berdasarkan uji korelasi tidak ada hubungan anatar Infeksi STH dengan kadar hemoglobin didapatkan nilai *significancyp*= 0,29. Tidak ada hubungan antara infeksi STH dengan kadar hemoglobin pada anak balita bawah garis merah
Kata Kunci: Infeksi, *Soil Transmitted Helminth*, Kadar Hemoglobin.

ABSTRACT

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOIL TRANSMITTED HELMINTH WORMS AND HEMOGLOBIN LEVELS IN TODDLERS WITH (BELOW THE RED LINE)

xiv + 57 Pages + 8 Tables + 10 Appendices

*The prevalence of helminthiasis in Indonesia remains very high. This disease is a public health problem in tropical regions. Helminthiasis caused by intestinal nematode worms, particularly in children, is transmitted through the soil and is often referred to as Soil-Transmitted Helminth (STH). The species that commonly infect humans are *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Trichuris trichiura*, *Necator americanus*, *Ancylostoma duodenale*, and *Strongyloides stercoralis*. STH infection occurs through the ingestion of worm eggs from contaminated soil or through the penetration of active larvae present in the soil through the skin. Objective: To determine the relationship between hemoglobin levels in underweight toddlers (below the red line/BGM) infected with Soil-Transmitted Helminth (STH) in Naen Village, North Central Timor Regency. A total of 35 samples met the inclusion criteria. Method A cross-sectional design with a total sampling technique was used. The statistical test employed was Spearman correlation. The results showed that no worm eggs or larvae were found in any of the samples (100%). The hemoglobin levels were normal in 78% of the toddlers and abnormal in 22%. Based on the correlation test, there was no significant relationship between STH infection and hemoglobin levels ($p = 0.29$). There is no significant relationship between STH infection and hemoglobin levels in underweight toddlers (below the red line).*

Keywords: *Infection, Soil-Transmitted Helminth, Hemoglobin Level.*