

The effectiveness of health education and its association with hygiene behaviour knowledge against soil-transmitted helminthes among plantation workers in Pacet village, Cianjur = Efektivitas penyuluhan kesehatan dan hubungan pengetahuan perilaku membersihkan diri dari cacing yang ditularkan melalui tanah di antara pekerja kebun di Desa Pacet, Cianjur

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Abstrak

Di Indonesia, prevalensi infeksi Soil-Transmitted Helminthes (STH) yang terdiri dari *A. lumbricoides*, *T. trichuria*, dan hookworm (*A. duodenale* dan *N. americanus*) terbilang cukup tinggi terutama di daerah perkebunan, dikarenakan para pekerja kebun lebih sering kontak dengan tanah sehingga menyebabkan mereka beresiko tinggi terkena infeksi STH. Tujuan riset ini adalah mengetahui efektivitas penyuluhan pada pekerja kebun pada perkebunan X di Pacet, Cianjur, Jawa Barat terhadap pengetahuan perilaku membersihkan diri dari infeksi STH. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain pre-post study. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara kuesioner terhadap 42 pekerja kebun. Analisis data menggunakan program SPSS 17.0. Pada hasil analisis terdapat 52.4% adalah pekerja kebun pria, 69% merupakan lulusan sekolah dasar, 59.5% belum pernah terinfeksi STH dan 52.4% tidak mengetahui orang di sekitar yang pernah cacingan. Sebelum penyuluhan, nilai median tingkat pengetahuan adalah 64 (24-100). Uji statistik menunjukkan delta score tidak berbeda makna ($p > 0.05$) terhadap demografi karakteristik responden. Sesudah penyuluhan, nilai median tingkat pengetahuan adalah 100 (10-100). Uji Wilcoxon menunjukkan terdapat perbedaan makna pada tingkat pengetahuan para pekerja kebun mengenai perilaku membersihkan diri sebelum dan sesudah penyuluhan ($p < 0.001$). Disimpulkan tingkat pengetahuan para pekerja kebun mengenai perilaku membersihkan diri tidak berhubungan dengan karakteristik responden tetapi dipengaruhi oleh penyuluhan.

.....In Indonesia, the prevalence of Soil-Transmitted Helminthes (STH) which consists of *A. lumbricoides*, *T. trichuria*, and hookworm (*A. duodenale* and *N. americanus*) is said to be quite high especially in plantation areas, due to the fact of the workers being in frequent contact with soil which increases the risk of being infected by STH. This research was conducted to know the effectiveness of health education among plantation workers in plantation X at Pacet, Cianjur, West Java and its association with hygiene behavior against STH infection. The research design is pre-post study. Data was collected by means of questionnaires interviews with 42 plantation workers. Data was analyzed using SPSS 17.0 program. The result of the analysis shows 52.4% were male plantation workers, 69% were elementary school graduates, 59.5% haven't been infected with STH and 52.4% has no surrounding STH infected history. Before the health education, the median score was 64 (24-100). From the statistic test, the delta score had no association with the respondent's demographic characteristic ($p > 0.05$). After health education, the median score was 100 (10-100). Wilcoxon test shows there was a significant difference in the knowledge level of hygiene behavior before and after health education ($p < 0.001$). In summary, the knowledge level of STH hygiene behavior did not have any association with the respondent's demographic characteristic but was influenced by health education.