

Prevalensi infeksi parasit usus pada anak-anak di TPA Bantar Gebang, Bekasi dan hubungannya dengan tingkat pendidikan = Prevalence of intestinal parasite infection among children in TPA Bantar Gebang, Bekasi and its relation with education level

Rahma Lutfiana Yaktiani, author

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Abstrak

Prevalensi parasit usus tinggi di negara berkembang dan beriklim tropis, termasuk Indonesia terutama menyerang anak-anak. Hal ini mendorong peneliti mencari tahu faktor risiko yang berperan dalam infeksi parasit usus. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui prevalensi infeksi parasit usus pada anak-anak di TPA Bantar Gebang, Bekasi tahun 2012 dan hubungannya dengan tingkat pendidikan mereka sebagai salah satu faktor risiko infeksi parasit usus. Desain penelitian adalah cross sectional dengan metode analitik.

Pengambilan data dilakukan pada Maret 2012, terdiri dari kuesioner dan pemeriksaan mikroskopik feses. Data diproses menggunakan SPSS versi 16.0 kemudian dianalisis dengan uji chi-square. Subjek penelitian adalah anak-anak yang telah bersekolah minimal di tingkat PAUD dengan total subjek sebanyak 114 anak, diantaranya 53 siswa PAUD, 39 siswa SD kelas 1-3, dan 22 siswa SD kelas 4-6.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebanyak 91 anak (79,8%) terinfeksi parasit usus. Prevalensi infeksi parasit usus pada setiap tingkat pendidikan adalah PAUD 79,2%, SD kelas 1-3 79,5%, dan SD kelas 4-6 81,8%.

Pada uji Chi-square menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan ($p > 0,05$) antara prevalensi infeksi parasit usus dengan tingkat pendidikan. Dengan demikian terdapat faktor selain tingkat pendidikan yang berpengaruh terhadap infeksi parasit usus, seperti lingkungan tempat tinggal, tingkat pengawasan orang tua, kebiasaan sehari-hari, dan ketersediaan fasilitas kesehatan di sekolah.

Prevalence of intestinal parasite infection is high in tropical developing country such as Indonesia, especially among school aged children. This situation makes the researcher has interest to find out which risk factors give influence in intestinal parasite infections among children. The aims of this research are to find out the prevalence of intestinal parasite infection among children in TPA Bantar Gebang, Bekasi in 2012 and its relation to their education level. This paper is an analytical research designed as a cross sectional study. The data have been taken on March, 2012 using questioner and microscopic examination of feces. Then, it has been processed using SPSS version 16.0 and has been analyzed using chi-square test. The subjects of this research are 114 children who have studied at least in playgroup, consist of 53 students of playgroup or kindergarten, 39 students of first until third year of elementary school, and 22 students of fourth until sixth year of elementary school.

The result of this study shows that 91 children infected intestinal parasites. The prevalence of intestinal parasite infection at each education levels are 79,2% in playgroup or kindergarten, 79,5% in students of first until third year of elementary school, and 81,8% in students of fourth until sixth year of elementary school.

The result of the analysis using chi-square shows that there was no relation ($p > 0,05$) between prevalence of intestinal parasite infection and education level. It can be conclude that there were another factors besides education level that contribute to intestinal parasite infections among children, such as the environment of their living, parents' surveillance, daily activities, and health facilities in the schools.