

Kejadian fasciolopsiasis pada anak sekolah dasar di wilayah endemik

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Abstrak

Fasciolopsis buski merupakan salah satu parasit trematoda terbesar yang dapat menginfeksi manusia.

Infestasi

Fasciolopsis buski ke dalam tubuh manusia terjadi karena minum air mentah dan mengkonsumsi tumbuhan air yang

mentah seperti supan-supan, pakat, teratai, dan genjer. Endemisitas Fasciolopsiasis di Indonesia hanya ditemukan di

kecamatan Babirik Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara, Provinsi Kalimantan Selatan dengan prevalensi antara 1,2-7,8%.

Sampai saat ini, angka prevalensi kejadian Fasciolopsiasis tidak menunjukkan kecenderungan turun, sebaliknya justru

menunjukkan adanya penyebaran penyakit ke wilayah lainnya. Diduga Fasciolopsis buski ini menyebar melalui sanitasi

lingkungan dan higine perorangan yang buruk. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara sanitasi dasar

rumah dan kejadian Fasciolopsis pada anak sekolah dasar di Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara, selama Januari hingga Juli

tahun 2010. Jenis penelitian adalah observasional analitik, dilaksanakan secara crossectional terhadap anak sekolah dasar

berumur 7-13 tahun sebanyak 110 orang. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui pemeriksaan laboratorium, wawancara,

dan observasi. Data dianalisis dengan regresi logistik ganda. Faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian Fasciolopsiasis

pada anak sekolah dasar adalah sanitasi dasar rumah, minum air mentah, makan tumbuhan rawa mentah, bermain di

rawa, pengetahuan. Disimpulkan bahwa dari 5 variabel yang diteliti, sanitasi dasar rumah tidak berhubungan dengan

kejadian Fasciolopsiasis.

The Affecting Factors of Fasciolopsiasis in the Elementary Student in Endemic Area. Fasciolopsis buski is a one

of trematodes parasites which can infect human infestation of Fasciolopsis buski into human body due drink un-boiled

water and consume uncooked water plants such as supan-supan, lotus and genjer. Incidence of Fasciolopsiasis in

Indonesia is endemic in Babirik Subdistrict, Hulu Sungai Utara District South Borneo Province and

prevalence is 1.2-

7.8%. Until now the prevalence rate Fasciolopsiasis events showed no tendency to fall, it shows the spread of disease to

other areas. In Fasciolopsis buski guess is spread through environmental sanitation and poor personal hygiene. The

research objective was to analyze the relationship between house basic sanitation and Fasciolopsiasis Elementary

Student in Hulu Sungai Utara District, South Borneo. During January to July of 2010. This Type of observational

analytic study was performed in a cross sectional of elementary student aged 7-13 years as many as 110 students. Data

collected through, interviews and observation. The data collection with laboratory examination, observation, and

interview. Data analysis used multiple logistic regression. The result show that the prevalence ratio of Fasciolopsiasis

incidence was 4.0% and there was relationship between incidence Fasciolopsiasis with house basic sanitation

OR=97.745, drink un-boiled water, OR=2.0, consume uncooked water plants OR=39.869, Play on swamp OR=0.015,

Lack of knowledge OR=0.03. It was concluded that the five variables studied house basic sanitation is not related to the

incident. Fasciolopsiasis. It needs to supervise and increase school health program done by Education Office and

Primary Heathcare at subdistrict level.