

Hubungan cuci tangan pakai sabun sebelum makan dengan infeksi *ascaris lumbricoides* dan *trichuris trichiura* di empat SDN Kecamatan Kusan Hilir Kabupaten Tanah Bumbu Kalimantan Selatan (2009) = The relationship between hand washing with soap before meal and infection of *ascaris lumbricoides* and *trichuris trichiura* at four elementary schools in Kusan Hilir Sub-district Tanah Bumbu District South Kalimantan (2009)

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Abstrak

Penyakit cacing merupakan salah satu penyakit neglected diseases yang berdampak cukup luas pada masyarakat terutama pada anak-anak, seperti malnutrisi, anemia, penurunan daya tahan tubuh, perkembangan fisik dan mental terhambat serta kemunduran intelektual. RISKESDAS (2008) menyebutkan Tanah Bumbu merupakan salah satu Kabupaten di Kalimantan Selatan dengan perilaku buruk dalam hal cuci tangan. Hasil survei cacingan di Tanah Bumbu (2008) menunjukkan prevalensi tertinggi disebabkan oleh infeksi *Ascaris lumbricoides* dan *Trichuris trichiura* baik di daerah perkotaan, rawa maupun hutan. Oleh sebab itu dilakukan penelitian untuk mengukur risiko dan faktor lain yang mempengaruhi infeksi *Ascaris lumbricoides* dan/atau *Trichuris trichiura* pada anak yang cuci tangan pakai sabun sebelum makan dibandingkan dengan tanpa sabun. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain Analitik cross sectional. Sebanyak 218 tinja murid SD kelas 3-5 diperiksa menggunakan metode Kato-katz, Data faktor risiko dikumpulkan dengan wawancara dan observasi menggunakan kuesioner untuk murid dan wali murid, dan dianalisis dengan uji Cox Proportional Hazard Regression. Hasil analisis menunjukkan risiko infeksi *Ascaris lumbricoides* dan/atau *Trichuris trichiura* pada anak yang cuci tangan tidak pakai sabun sebelum makan adalah 1,58 kali lebih besar dari risiko cuci tangan pakai sabun setelah dikontrol oleh cuci tangan setelah buang air besar (BAB) [PR = 1,58 (CI 95% = 1,08 - 2,31)]. Kebiasaan cuci tangan pakai sabun sebelum makan dan setelah BAB dapat mengurangi risiko cacingan.

Helminthiasis is one of neglected diseases which resulted a big impact in public health especially in the children i.e. malnutrition, anemia, lack immunity, physic and mental retardation. Base-line Health Survey (RISKESDAS) 2008 reported Tanah Bumbu as one of the district in South Kalimantan with poor habit in hand washing. Survey of helminthiasis in that district showed the highest prevalence of helminths were *Ascaris lumbricoides* and *Trichuris trichiura* either in urban, swamp or forest areas. Therefore, we conducted a study to determine the risk and other factor that influence *Ascaris lumbricoides* and/or *Trichuris trichiura* infections in children did hand washing with soap before meal compare to without soap. This was an analytic cross-sectional study. There were 218 stool from primary school children (grade 3-5) examined by Kato-katz method. Data of risk factors were collected by interviewed and observation using questionnaires for students and parents, and analyzed by Cox Proportional Hazard Regression test. This study showed the risk of *Ascaris lumbricoides* and/or *Trichuris trichiura* infections in children did hand washing without soap was 1.58 times significant higher than the risk of children did hand washing with soap after adjusted with hand washing after defecation [PR = 1,58 (CI 95%, = 1,08 - 2,31)]. Hand washing with soap before meal and after defecation may reduce the risk of helminthiasis.