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# Hubungan antara infeksi necator americanus dan indeks massa tubuh pada anak anak di Ende Nusa Tenggara Timur

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK<br>
Infeksi Necator amerikanus adalah salah satu infeksi yang paling prevalen di daerah tropis seperti Indonesia. Kota Ende di Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur memiliki prevalen 20 -49.9%. infeksi cacing tambang sering di asosiasikan dengan malnutrisi dan gangguan pertumbuhan pada anak serta anemia defisiensi besi dan hipoalbuminemia. Riset mengenai status nutrisi dan hubungannya dengan infeksi N. americanus masih minimal, terlebih di Indonesia. Sebuah studi oleh Sumanto et al. membahas tentang factor resiko dari infeksi N. americanus. Tujuan dari studi ini adalah untuk menggali lebih dalam tentang korelasi infeksi N. americanus dan status nutrisi. Infeksi ditentukan dengan real-time PCR dari sampel sebesar 185 anak-anak Ende, Nusa Tenggara Timur. Status nutrisi partisipan ditentukan oleh indeks massa tubuh (IMT). Data yang didapatkan dianalisa menggunakan SPSS 22 untuh mencari korelasi usia dan seks dengan infeksi serta infekse dengan IMT. Uji statistik yang digunakan adalah regresi logistic dan chi-square. Hasil yang didapatkan menunjukan bahwa korelasi sex dan infeksi tidak signifikan, serta infeksi dan IMT juga tidak signifikan. Namun, hasil signifikan didapatkan pada korelasi usia (dibagi menjadi 2 kategori: dibawah dan diatas 10 tahun) dengan infeksi N. americanus dengan infeksi yang lebih prevalen di subjek yang berusia diatas 10 tahun. Karena riset ini merupakan cross-sectional, hubungan sebab-akibat langsung dari infeksi N. americanus dan IMT tidak dapat ditentukan dan harus dilakukan riset lebih lanjut.
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ABSTRACT<br>
Necator americanus infection is one of the most prevalent hookworm infection affecting tropical regions such as Indonesia. East Nusa tenggara including Ende, has a prevalence of 20 to 49.9%.  Hookworm infection is closely linked to malnutrition and impaired growth as well as iron deficiency anemia and hypoalbuminemia. The aim of this study is to explore the relationship between N. americanus infection and nutritional status. Infection was determined using real-time PCR from stool samples of 185 children in Ende, Nusa Tenggara Timur. Nutritional status was determined based on body mass index of participants. The data were analyzed using SPSS 22 to find the relationship between age or sex and N.americanus infection and between infection and BMI. Logistic regressions and chi-square tests were used. The result showed there were no signnificant relationship between sex and infection, and between infection and BMI. However, children aged above 10 years old had significantly higher prevalence of N. americanus infection compared to younger children. Due to being a cross-sectional research, the direct cause and affect relationship of N.americanus infection and BMI cannot be determined and further research should be done;Necator americanus infection is one of the most prevalent hookworm infection affecting tropical regions such as Indonesia. East Nusa tenggara including Ende, has a prevalence of 20 to 49.9%.  Hookworm infection is closely linked to malnutrition and impaired growth as well as iron deficiency anemia and hypoalbuminemia.

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