

Hubungan Prevalensi Infeksi *Ascaris Lumbricoides* dan *Trichuris Trichiura* terhadap usia dan jenis kelamin pada anak di Kalibaru dan Batu Ampar Jakarta = The correlation of the prevalence of *ascaris lumbricoides* and *trichuris trichiura* infection toward the age and the gender of children in Kalibaru and Batu Ampar Jakarta

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Abstrak

Prevalensi *A.lumbricoides* dan *T.trichiura* tertinggi pada usia sekolah dasar dan menurun pada usia dewasa. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui hubungan prevalensi infeksi *A.lumbricoides* dan *T.trichiura* terhadap usia dan jenis kelamin pada anak. Penelitian yang bertempat di SD Kalibaru (Jakarta Utara) dan MI Batu Ampar (Jakarta Timur) ini menggunakan desain cross-sectional berdasarkan data kuisisioner dan pemeriksaan sampel tinja.

Metode Kato-Katz digunakan untuk memeriksa sampel tinja. Dari 182 responden, didapatkan prevalensi infeksi *A.lumbricoides* di Kalibaru dan Batu Ampar adalah 34,8% dan 6,8%. Lokasi Kalibaru merupakan faktor risiko infeksi *A.lumbricoides* {OR 7,289 (95% CI 2,144-24,775)}. Prevalensi infeksi *T.trichiura* di Kalibaru adalah 34,1%.

Secara statistik terdapat hubungan bermakna ($p=0,000$) antara infeksi *A.lumbricoides* dan *T.trichiura* dengan lokasi penelitian. Di Kalibaru, tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna secara statistik antara jenis kelamin dengan infeksi *A.lumbricoides* ($p=0,656$) dan *T.trichiura* ($p=0,885$) di Kalibaru. Secara statistik tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna antara usia dengan infeksi *A.lumbricoides* ($p=0,987$) dan *T.trichiura* ($p=0,523$) di Kalibaru. Di Batu Ampar, tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna secara statistik antara jenis kelamin dengan infeksi *A.lumbricoides* ($p=0,57$).

Secara statistik, tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna antara usia dengan infeksi *A.lumbricoides* ($p=0,544$) di Batu Ampar. Anak di Batu Ampar tidak mengalami infeksi *T.trichiura*. Tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna antara usia anak dengan infeksi *A.lumbricoides* dan *T.trichiura*. Tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna antara jenis kelamin anak dengan infeksi *A.lumbricoides* dan *T.trichiura*.

.....The highest prevalence of *A.lumbricoides* and *T.trichiura* infection are at the age of Elementary School and will decrease at the age of adult. The aim of this research is to find out the correlation of the prevalence of *A.lumbricoides* and *T.trichiura* infection toward the age and the gender of Children. This research carried out at SD Kalibaru (North Jakarta) and MI Batu Ampar (East Jakarta). This research used cross sectional design based on the questionnaires data analyzing and fecal sample examining.

Kato-Katz method is used to examined the fecal sample. From 182 respondents, it was found that prevalence of *A.lumbricoides* infection in Kalibaru and Batu Ampar were 34.8% and 6.8%. The location of Kalibaru constitutes as risk factor of *A.lumbricoides* infection {OR 7.289 (95% CI 2.144-24.775)}. The prevalence of *T.trichiura* infection in Kalibaru were 34.1%.

Statistically, there was a significant correlation ($p=0.000$) between the *A.lumbricoides* and *T.trichiura* infection with the research location. In Kalibaru there was no significant correlation between gender and *A.lumbricoides* ($p=0.656$) and *T.trichiura* infection ($p=0.885$).

Statistically, there was no significant correlation between age and *A.lumbricoides* ($p=0.987$) and *T.trichiura*

infection ($p=0.523$). In Batu Ampar, statistically, there was no significant correlation between gender and *A.lumbricoides* ($p=0.57$) infection. Statistically, there was no significant correlation between age and *A.lumbricoides* infection ($p=0.544$). Children in Batu Ampar were not infected by *T. Trichiuria*. There was no significant correlation between the age of children and the *A.lumbricoides* and *T.trichiura* infection. There was no significant correlation between the gender of children and the *A.lumbricoides* and *T.trichiura* infection.