

Analisis sarana air minum, sanitasi dan higiene, karakteristik individu serta perilaku individu dengan infeksi soil-transmitted helminth (STH) di Kecamatan Dayeuhkolot Kabupaten Bandung = Analysis of water, sanitation and hygiene facilities individual characteristics and personal behaviour with soil-transmitted helminth (STH) infection in Dayeuhkolot District of Bandung Regency

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Abstrak

World Health Organization (WHO) menganjurkan integrasi program penanganan infeksi kecacingan dengan intervensi Water, Sanitation and Higiene (WASH). Jika dibandingkan dengan cakupan Kabupaten Bandung, Kecamatan Dayeuhkolot pada tahun 2015 dan 2016 masih memiliki cakupan water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) berupa akses sarana air minum yang layak dan jamban sehat yang rendah dan cenderung menurun dari tahun ke tahun. Penelitian ini merupakan studi epidemiologi yang bertujuan untuk menganalisis sarana air minum, sanitasi dan higiene, karakteristik individu serta perilaku individu terhadap infeksi soil-transmitted helminth (STH) dengan subjek penelitian pada rumah tangga dengan anak usia sekolah dasar di Kecamatan Dayeuhkolot Kabupaten Bandung. Penelitian ini berlangsung dari bulan Mei hingga bulan Juni 2019. Penelitian ini menggunakan kuesioner dan uji laboratorium dalam pengambilan data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan prevalensi infeksi soiltransmitted helminth (STH) pada anak usia sekolah dasar di Kecamatan Dayeuhkolot Kabupaten Bandung sebesar 9,1%. Rumah tangga yang memiliki anak usia sekolah dasar di Kecamatan Dayeuhkolot Kabupaten Bandung yang memiliki sarana sarana air minum unimproved sebesar 12,7%, sarana sanitasi unimproved sebesar 44,5%, sarana higiene unimproved sebesar 21,8% . Sarana air minum ($p=0,001$; $\text{Exp}(B)= 10,11$) merupakan faktor risiko dominan terhadap infeksi soil-transmitted helminth (STH) pada anak usia sekolah dasar di Kecamatan Dayeuhkolot Kabupaten Bandung.

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The World Health Organization (WHO) advocates the integration of programs to treat helminthiasis with the intervention of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). When compared to the coverage of Bandung Regency, Dayeuhkolot District in 2015 and 2016 still had water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) coverage in the form of access to decent drinking water facilities and healthy latrines which were low and tended to decline from year to year. This study is an epidemiological study that aims to analyze drinking water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, individual characteristics and individual behavior towards soil-transmitted helminth (STH) infection with research subjects in households with primary school-aged children in Dayeuhkolot District, Bandung Regency. This research took place from May to June 2019. This study used a questionnaire and laboratory tests in data collection. The results of the study show the prevalence of soiltransmitted helminth (STH) infection in primary school-aged children in Dayeuhkolot District, Bandung Regency, at 9.1%. Households that have primary school age children in Dayeuhkolot District, Bandung Regency that have unimproved drinking water facilities at 12.7%, unimproved sanitation facilities at 44.5%, unimproved hygiene facilities at 21.8%. Drinking water facilities ($p = 0.001$; $\text{Exp} (B) = 10.11$) is the dominant risk factor for infection with soil-transmitted helminth (STH) in primary school-aged children in Dayeuhkolot District, Bandung Regency.