

INTISARI

Shely, B. 2024. Hubungan Perilaku Cuci Tangan Pakai Sabun Dengan Keberadaan telur *Soil Transmitted Helminth* (STH) Pada Anak-anak di TK Aisyiyah Margoasri Sragen. Program Studi D-III Analis Kesehatan, Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas Setia Budi.

Infeksi kecacingan pada anak usia pra sekolah dapat menyebabkan kekurangan gizi pada anak. Tangan merupakan salah satu pembawa kuman-kuman penyakit, karena tangan adalah organ tubuh yang berhubungan langsung dengan mulut dan hidung. Kebiasaan anak-anak yang kurang menjaga kebersihan tangan serta fasilitas cuci tangan di sekolah yang tidak memadai sehingga memiliki risiko tinggi terinfeksi kecacingan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui adanya Hubungan Perilaku Cuci Tangan pakai Sabun (CTPS) terhadap infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminth* (STH) pada anak-anak di TK Aisyiyah.

Penelitian ini menggunakan jenis penelitian *cross sectional*. Responden penelitian yaitu 23 anak TK B Aisyiyah Margoasri Sragen. Sampel yang digunakan yaitu sampel potongan kuku. Data yang dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner. Data yang diperoleh diolah menggunakan uji chi-square dengan derajat kemaknaan ($\alpha=0,05$)

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara perilaku CTPS terhadap keberadaan telur *Soil Transmitted Helminth* (STH) pada anak-anak TK Aisyiyah Margoasri Sragen ($\alpha=0,000 > 0,05$). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 1 sampel positif terinfeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminth* (STH) yaitu sampel kuku ditemukan 1 atau (4,3%) telur *Ascaris lumbricoides*

Kata kunci: *Soil Transmitted Helminth* (STH), Cuci Tangan

ABSTRAK

Shely, B. 2024. The relationship between hand washing behavior with soap and the presence of *soil transmitted helminth* (STH) eggs in children at Aisyiyah Margoasri Kindergarten, Sragen. D-III Health Analyst Study Program, Faculty of Health Sciences, Setia Budi University.

Worm infection in preschool children can cause malnutrition in children. Hands are one of the carriers of disease germs., because hands are one of the organs of the body that are directly connected to the mouth and nose. Children's habits of not maintaining hand hygiene and inadequate handwashing facilities at school have a high risk of being infected with worms. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between Handwashing Behavior with Soap (CTPS) and Soil Transmitted Helminth (STH) infections in children at Aisyiyah Kindergarten..

This research uses a *cross sectional* type of research. The research respondents were 23 Kindergarten B children. The sample used was a sample of nail clippings. Data collected using a questionnaire. The data obtained was processed using the chi-square test with a degree of significance ($\alpha=0.05$)

The results showed that there was a significant relationship between CTPS behavior and the presence of Soil Transmissive Helminth (STH) eggs in Aisyiyah Margoasri Sragen Kindergarten children ($\alpha=0.000 > 0.05$). The results showed that 1 sample was positive for *Soil Transmitted Helminth* (STH) infection, namely the nail sample found 1 or (4.3%) *Ascaris lumbricoides* eggs.

Keywords: *Soil Transmitted Helminth* (STH), Hand Wash