

**HUBUNGAN INFEKSI SOIL TRANSMITTED HELMINTH DENGAN
PRESTASI BELAJAR DAN STATUS GIZI PADA SISWA SDN 10
MANOMPAS KECAMATAN MUARA BATANG TORU
KABUPATEN TAPANULI SELATAN PROVINSI
SUMATERA UTARA TAHUN 2020**

TESIS



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**PROGRAM STUDI S2 ILMU KEBIDANAN
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UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS**

PADANG

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ABSTRAK

Hubungan Infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminth* (STH) dengan Prestasi Belajar dan Status Gizi pada Siswa SDN 10 di Kelurahan Manompas Kecamatan Muara Batang Toru Kabupaten Tapanuli Selatan Provinsi Sumatera Utara

Oleh : Hoirunnisa Tanjung

Soil Transmitted Helminths adalah cacing parasit usus menyebabkan infeksi pada manusia penularannya melalui tanah, Penyakit kecacingan mengakibatkan menurunnya kondisi kesehatan, produktivitas penderita. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui hubungan infeksi STH dengan prestasi belajar siswa dan status gizi.

Penelitian dilakukan dengan *mixed methods research design*. Penelitian kuantitatif menggunakan desain *cross sectional*, penelitian kualitatif dilakukan untuk menggali informasi mendalam kepada responden. Pemeriksaan sampel tinja dengan metode Kato Katz di Laboratorium Parasitologi Universitas Andalas bulan Juni–November 2020. Populasi penelitian seluruh anak SDN 10 Manompas berjumlah 60 orang secara *Proporsional random sampling*, dianalisis menggunakan uji *Chi square*.

Hasil penelitian Jumlah Infeksi STH (26,6%)persentase siswa laki-laki dan perempuan dari semua kelas yang terinfeksi STH sama banyak (50,0%) dengan rerata usia siswa terinfeksi adalah $(9,38 \pm 1,50)$ tahun, persentase infeksi STH paling banyak siswa kelas 4 (31,2%), Jenis STH kategori ringan A. *Lumbricoides* (16,7%), *T.Trichiura* (6,7%), jenis *mix infection* (3,3%). Siswa terinfeksi STH paling banyak prestasi belajar cukup (50,0%) dan siswa terinfeksi STH paling banyak status gizi kurus (62,5%). Hasil uji statistik tidak ada hubungan infeksi STH dengan prestasi belajar (*p value*=0,340), Ada hubungan infeksi STH dengan status gizi (*p value*=0,034), Ada hubungan prestasi belajar dengan status gizi pada kelompok terinfeksi STH (*p value*=0,026), Ada hubungan prestasi belajar dengan status gizi pada kelompok non infeksi STH (*p value*=0,000).

Kesimpulan penelitian terdapat hubungan prestasi belajar dengan status gizi pada kelompok terinfeksi STH dan terdapat hubungan prestasi belajar dengan status gizi pada kelompok non infeksi STH. Faktor lain seperti iklim, tanah, sikap dan perilaku yang mempengaruhi prestasi belajar selain dari infeksi STH.

Kata Kunci : STH, Prestasi Belajar, Status Gizi

ABSTRACT

The relationship between soil transmitted helminth (STH) infection and learning achievement based nutritional status of SDN 10 students in Manompas Village, Muara Batang Toru District, Tapanuli Regency South of North Sumatra Province

Hoirunnisa Tanjung

Soil Transmitted Helminths are intestinal parasitic worms that cause infection in humans and are transmitted through the soil. Worms cause a decrease in the health condition and productivity of the sufferer. The purpose of the study was to determine the relationship between soil-transmitted helminth infections and student achievement and nutritional status

The research was conducted using a mixed methods research design. Quantitative research uses a cross-sectional design, qualitative research is carried out to explore in-depth information to respondents. Examination of stool samples using the Kato Katz method at the Parasitology Laboratory of Andalas University in June–November 2020. The study population was all children at SDN 10 Manompas, totaling 60 people by random proportional sampling, analyzed using the Chi square test.

The results showed the number of STH infections (26.6%) the percentage of male and female students from all classes infected with STH was the same (50.0%) with the average age of infected students being (9.38 ± 1.50) years, the highest percentage of STH infection was grade 4 students (31.2%), the type of STH was mild category *Ascaris lumbricoides* (16.7%), compared to *Trichuris trichiura* (6.7%), mixed infection type (3.3%). Students infected with STH have the most adequate learning achievement (50.0%) and students infected with STH have the most underweight nutritional status (62.5%). The results of the statistical test showed that there was no relationship between STH infection and learning achievement (p value = 0.340) and there was a relationship between STH infection and nutritional status (p value = 0.034) and there was a relationship between learning achievement and nutritional status in the STH infected group (p value = 0.026) and there is a relationship between learning achievement and nutritional status in the non-infected STH group (p value = 0.000)

The conclusion of the study is that there is a relationship between learning achievement and nutritional status in the STH-infected group and there is a relationship between learning achievement and nutritional status in the non-STH-infected group. There are other factors such as climate, soil, attitudes and behavior that affect learning achievement apart from STH infection.

Keywords: STH, Learning Achievement, Nutritional Status

