

ABSTRAK

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Program Studi : Kedokteran
Judul Skripsi : Hubungan Infeksi Cacing Terhadap Kejadian Stunting pada Balita di 2 Lokus Stunting Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Kampar Kabupaten Kampar dan Tinjauannya Menurut Pandangan Islam

Latar Belakang : Stunting adalah kondisi gagal tumbuh akibat kekurangan gizi kronis terutama dalam 1000 Hari Pertama Kehidupan (HPK). Menurut Riskesdas 2018, 30,8% anak balita atau satu dari tiga balita di Indonesia mengalami stunting. Infeksi *Soil-Transmitted Helminths* (STHs) adalah infeksi yang disebabkan oleh cacing parasit usus dari golongan nematoda usus yang ditularkan melalui tanah. Menurut penelitian yang dilakukan oleh Kartini di Pekanbaru, prevalensi infeksi cacing STHs pada anak balita adalah 12,7%. Perhatian peneliti terdahulu terhadap infeksi cacing pada anak lebih banyak pada anak usia sekolah dasar daripada usia balita. Kesehatan dan kebersihan menjadi perhatian khusus dalam Islam. Karena kebersihan lebih mendekatkan seseorang pada kesehatan dan mencegah timbulnya berbagai penyakit. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan infeksi cacing terhadap kejadian stunting pada balita di 2 lokus stunting wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kabupaten Kampar.

Metode : Penelitian dengan menggunakan metode *cross sectional* ini dilakukan di desa Ranah Singkuang dan desa Pulau Jambu. Pengambilan sampel dilaksanakan dengan teknik *non probability sampling* dengan metode *purposive sampling*. Instrumen penelitian yaitu dengan melakukan pemeriksaan antropometri dan pemeriksaan feses metode *direct smear*. Metode analisis dengan uji *Chi-Square*.

Hasil : Dari 80 anak yang dapat diperiksa, sebanyak 27 anak menderita stunting (33.8%) dan 15 anak positif infeksi cacing (18.8%). Jenis cacing yang paling banyak ditemukan adalah cacing *T. trichiura* (8.8%). Hasil uji *Chi-Square* menunjukkan tidak ada hubungan yang signifikan antara infeksi cacing dan stunting pada balita.

Kesimpulan : Tidak ditemukan hubungan yang signifikan antara infeksi cacing terhadap kejadian stunting pada balita di 2 lokus stunting wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kampar Kabupaten Kampar. Islam bukan hanya mengurus masalah ibadah tetapi seluruh aspek kehidupan terutama masalah kesehatan dan kebersihan. Masih diperlukan penelitian yang lebih banyak mengenai anak-anak balita terutama yang mengalami stunting dan infeksi cacing.

Kata Kunci : *soil transmitted helminth*, stunting, infeksi, cacing

ABSTRACT

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Title : Relationship Of Helminth Infection Toward Incidence Of Stunting In Toddler In 2 Stunting Locations Of Working Area Of Kampar's Public Health Center, Kampar Distric And The Review According To Islamic View

Background: Stunting is a condition of failure to thrive due to chronic malnutrition, especially in the first 1000 days of life (HPK). According to Riskesdas 2018, 30.8% of children under five (toddlers) or one in three under five in Indonesia are stunted. Soil-Transmitted Helminths (STHs) infection is an infection caused by intestinal parasitic worms from the intestinal nematode class which are transmitted through soil. According to research conducted by Kartini in Pekanbaru, the prevalence of STHs infections in toddlers are 12.7%. Previous researchers' attention to helminth infections in children was more in elementary school's age than toddlers. Health and hygiene are of particular concern in Islam. Because cleanliness brings a person closer to health and prevents various diseases. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between worm infection and the incidence of stunting in toddlers in 2 stunting locations in the working area of Kampar's Public Health Center, Kampar District.

Method: This research using cross sectional method was conducted in Ranah Singkuang village and Pulau Jambu village. Sampling was carried out by non-probability sampling technique with purposive sampling method. The research instrument was to conduct anthropometric examinations and direct smear stool examinations. The method of analysis is the Chi-Square test.

Result: From 80 children who can be examined, the results obtained were 27 children suffered from stunting (33.8%) and 15 children were positive for helminth infection (18.8%). The most common type of helminth found was *T. trichiura* (8.8%). Chi-Square test results showed no significant relationship between helminth infection and stunting in toddlers.

Conclusion: There was no significant relationship between helminth infection and the incidence of stunting among toddlers in the 2 stunting loci in the working area of Kampar's Public Health Center, Kampar District. Islam dealing with issues of worship but all aspects of life, especially health and hygiene issues. More research is needed on toddlers, especially those with stunting and helminth infections.

Keywords: soil transmitted helminth, stunting, infection, helminth