



Correlation Behaviour, Personal Hygiene, Homeenvironment Sanitation With Prevalence Of Soil Transmitted Helminthesinfection Among Primary School Children In Medan

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Abstract: Prevalence of STHinfection among primary school students in Indonesia is still high. Factor causing the high number of the prevalence of STH is the poor awareness in hygiene and inadequate environmental condition. The purpose of this study was to examine the correlation of behavior, personal hygiene, and home environment sanitation with the prevalence of STH infection in SDN 060925 students Medan.This study was an analytical survey with a cross sectional design. The population in this study were all member of third and forth grade in SDN060925 Medanand the total is 114 person. The number of sample is 80 person who are determined based on inclusion and exclusion criteria. Kato-Katz method is employed for detecting worm eggs on feces.The result showed that prevalence of STH infection were 40,00%. Questionnaires showed good knowledge 62,50%, good attitude 68,75, good personal hygiene 75,00%, good home environment 67,50%. Chi-Square test showed for knowledge $p=0,000$, attitude $p=0,003$, personal hygiene $p=0,008$,home environment sanitation $p=0,006$. There is a significant correlation between behavior, personal hygiene, and home environment sanitation with the prevalence of STH infection among student in SDN 060925 Medan.

Keywords: Behavior, PersonalHygiene, HomeEnvironmentSanitation, STHinfection, PrimarySchoolStudent.