

ABSTRACT

Helminthiasis is a disease caused by infection of the type Soil-transmitted Helminth (STH) or non-STH such as *Enterobius vermicularis*. The prevalence of helminthiasis in the world is still high, including Indonesia as a tropical country with high humidity. The incidence of helminthiasis in Indonesia is still often found in children, especially those who live in slums and less attention to personal hygiene. The purpose of this study was to find out of the relationship between personal hygiene with helminthiasis in children aged 3-11 years in Sidomulyo Village RW 04, Tuban District, Tuban Regency. The type of research used is analytic observational with a cross sectional research design. The sampling technique used purposive sampling and obtained a total sample of 41 children. Stool examination was carried out by direct and floating methods to detect the presence of STH eggs and an anal swab examination to detect the presence of *Enterobius vermicularis* eggs, while personal hygiene was assessed using a questionnaire. Data analysis used chi square test with a significance value of 0.05.

The results showed 10 children (24.4%) were positive of helminthiasis. The results of the chi square test showed that there was a significant relationship between personal hygiene, hand washing habits (p value = 0.022) and nail hygiene (p value = 0.005) with the helminthiasis in children in Sidomulyo Village, RW 04, Tuban District, Tuban District. It is suggested to the people of Sidomulyo RW 04, especially children, to improve their healthy and clean living behavior.

Keywords: helminthiasis, children, feces, anal swab, personal hygiene.