ABSTRAK

Infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminths* masih menjadi masalah kesehatan di Indonesia. Tingginya Prevalensi di Indonesia disebabkan oleh iklim tropis dan kelembapan yang tinggi sehingga baik untuk perkembangan cacing. Serta kondisi lingkungan juga sangat mempengaruhi, infeksi STH disebabkan oleh cacing *Ascaris lumbricoides* (cacing gelang), *Trichuris trichiura* (cacing cambuk), *Hookworm* (cacing tambang). Penularan cacing ini dapat menginfeksi siapa saja, baik anak-anak, remaja maupun dewasa.

Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui Prevalensi Infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminths* Pada Petani Desa jambu Madura. Jenis penelitian deskriptif dengan pendekatan *cross- sectional* serta pengumpulan data secara observasi diperoleh data primer dari pemeriksaan dibawah mikroskop, 30 sampel feses petani Desa Jambu Madura dengan metode Kato-Katz sesuai dengan kriteria inklusi yang diperiksa RSUD dr. H Moh Anwar Sumenep.

Pengumpulan data dengan teknik *Consecutive Sampling* dan penelitian ini dilakukan pada Oktober 2021 - Juli 2022. Dari 30 sampel ditemukan petani yang beresiko mengalami kecacingan 6 positif STH dengan telur *Ascaris lumbricoides* sebanyak 4 dengan prevalensi (13,3%), telur *Trichuris trichiura* dan *Hookworm* masing-masing 1 positif dengan prevalensi (3,3%), serta tidak ditemukan larva cacing yang tergolong STH sehingga Prevalensi Infeksi tergolong rendah.

Kata Kunci: Kato-Katz, Prevalensi, *Soil Transmitted Helminths*, Petani Desa Jambu, Intensitas STH, Jumlah Telur STH.

ABSTRACT

Soil Transmitted Helminths infection is still a health problem in Indonesia. The high prevalence in Indonesia is caused by a tropical climate and high humidity so it is good for the development of worms. As well as environmental conditions also greatly affect, STH infection is caused by the worms *Ascaris lumbricoides* (roundworms), *Trichuris trichiura* (whipworms), *Hookworms* (hookworms). The transmission of this worm can infect anyone, whether children, adolescents or adults.

The study aims to determine the Prevalence *of Soil Transmitted Helminths* Infection in Madura Guava Village Farmers. The type of research desscriptive with *a cross-sectional* approach and observational data collection obtained primary data from examination under a microscope, 30 fecal samples of farmers of Madura Guava Village with the Kato-Katz method in accordance with the inclusion criteria examined by dr. H Moh Anwar Sumenep Hospital.

Data collection with consecutive *sampling* and penelitian was carried out in October 2021 – July 2022. Of the 30 samples found farmers who were at risk of experiencing 6 STH-positive revilements with 4 *Ascaris lumbricoides* eggs with prevalence (13.3%), *Trichuris trichiura* and *Hookworm* eggs were 1 positive each with prevalence (3.3%), and no worm larvae were found classified as STH so that the Prevalence of Infection relatively low.

Keywords: Kato-Katz, Prevalence, *Soil Transmitted Helminths*, Guava Village Farmers, STH Intensity, Number of STH Eggs.