

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN INFEKSI KECACINGAN *SOIL TRANSMITTED HELMINTH* DENGAN KEJADIAN STUNTING PADA BALITA DI KECAMATAN RIUNG KABUPATEN NGADA PROVINSI NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR

Oleh : Eka Ajeng Priskusanti

Salah satu faktor yang dapat menyebabkan terjadinya stunting adalah infeksi kecacingan. Prevalensi cacingan di Indonesia bervariasi antar 2,5% - 62% tetapi pada umumnya masih sangat tinggi, terutama pada golongan penduduk yang kurang mampu dengan sanitasi yang buruk. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui hubungan infeksi kecacingan *Soil Transmitted Helminth* dengan kejadian stunting pada balita. Hasil penelitian ini didapatkan hampir seluruhnya hasil pemeriksaannya negatif sebanyak 99 orang (76,2%), namun ada juga yang mengalami positif sebanyak 31 orang (23,8%), hampir seluruhnya balita tidak stunting sebanyak 118 orang (90,8%), namun ada juga balita yang mengalami stunting sebanyak 11 orang (8,5%). Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini yaitu ada hubungan infeksi kecacingan *Soil Transmitted Helminth* dengan kejadian stunting pada balita di Kecamatan Riung Kabupaten Ngada Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur.

Kata kunci : infeksi kecacingan, stunting, balita

ABSTRACT

RELATIONSHIP WITH SOIL TRANSMITTED HELMINTH INFECTION WITH STUNTING INCIDENTS IN TODDLERS IN RIUNG DISTRICT, NGADA DISTRICT EAST NUSA TENGGARA PROVINCE

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One of the factors that can cause stunting is worm infection. The prevalence of intestinal worms in Indonesia varies between 2.5% - 62% but is generally still very high, especially among the less fortunate with poor sanitation. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between Helminth-Transmitted Soil helminth infections and the incidence of stunting in toddlers. The results of this study showed that almost all of the test results were negative as many as 99 people (76.2%), but there were also those who experienced positive as many as 31 people (23.8%), almost all toddlers were not stunted as many as 118 people (90.8%), but there are also 11 toddlers who experience stunting (8.5%). The conclusion of this study is that there is a relationship between Soil Transmitted Helminth worm infection and the incidence of stunting in toddlers in Riung District, Ngada Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province.

Keywords: worm infection, stunting, toddlers