

ABSTRAK

Penyakit yang dikenal dengan jangkitan cacing ini diakibatkan oleh sejumlah nematoda usus yang hidup di dalam usus. *Soil Transmitted Helminths* (STH) disebut juga nematoda usus, parasit ini memiliki bentuk penularan melalui tanah dalam stadium infeksi nya yang sering menjadi masalah bagi manusia. Kelompok *Soil Transmitted Helminths* (STH) yang sering menjangkit manusia adalah cacing gelang (*Ascaris lumbricoides*), cacing cambuk (*Trichuris trichiura*), dan cacing tambang (*Necator americanus*, *Ancylostoma duodenale*). Pekerja yang berkontak langsung dengan tanah lebih beresiko terinfeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminths* (STH). Pengrajin batu bata yang tidak terbiasa menerapkan kebersihan diri dengan bagus seperti membasahi tangan setelah bekerja, menggunakan sabun ketika cuci tangan, rajin memotong kuku, menggunakan alas kaki serta pelindung tangan saat bekerja dapat beresiko terinfeksi kecacingan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui telur *Soil Transmitted Helminths* (STH) dengan memakai metode sedimentasi menggunakan sampel kuku jari tangan dan kaki pengrajin batu bata di Desa Malang Kecamatan Maospati Kabupaten Magetan. Metode penelitian yaitu jenis deskriptif dengan 30 responden dengan teknik pengambilan secara random sampling. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian sampel kuku pengrajin batu bata yang telah diperiksa terdapat sebanyak 4 sampel (13%) positif mengandung telur *Soil Transmitted Helminths* (STH) dengan prevalensi *Ascaris lumbricoides* (10%) dan *Hookworm* (3%) serta 26 sampel (87%) negatif telur *Soil Transmitted Helminths* (STH). Dengan ini diharapkan agar pekerja batu bata yang setiap hari bekerja dan berkontak langsung dengan tanah, pengrajin batu bata memperhatikan kebersihan diri sehingga dapat mengurangi faktor risiko infeksi *Soil Transmitted Helminths* (STH).

Kata kunci : *Soil Transmitted Helminths* (STH), Pengrajin batu bata, Sedimentasi, *Personal hygiene*

ABSTRACT

*This disease, known as worm infection, is caused by a number of intestinal nematodes that live in the intestine. Soil Transmitted Helminths (STH) are also called intestinal nematodes, this parasite has a form of transmission through the soil in its infective stage which is often a problem for humans. The Soil Transmitted Helminths (STH) group that often infects humans are roundworms (*Ascaris lumbricoides*), whipworms (*Trichuris trichiura*), and hookworms (*Necator americanus*, *Ancylostoma duodenale*). Workers who have direct contact with the soil are more at risk of being infected with Soil Transmitted Helminths (STH). Brick craftsmen who are not used to practicing good personal hygiene such as wetting their hands after work, using soap when washing their hands, diligently cutting their nails, using footwear and hand protectors when working can be at risk of infection with helminthiasis. The purpose of this study was to determine Soil Transmitted Helminths (STH) eggs using the sedimentation method using samples of the fingernails and toes of brick craftsmen in Malang Village, Maospati District, Magetan Regency. The research method is a descriptive type with 30 respondents with a random sampling technique. Based on the results of the research on the nail samples of brick craftsmen who had been examined, there were 4 samples (13%) positive for Soil Transmitted Helminths (STH) eggs with the prevalence of *Ascaris lumbricoides* (10%) and Hookworm (3%) and 26 samples (87%) negative Soil Transmitted Helminths (STH) eggs. With this, it is hoped that brick workers who work every day and have direct contact with the soil, brick craftsmen pay attention to personal hygiene so that they can reduce the risk factors for Soil Transmitted Helminths (STH) infection.*

Keywords : *Soil Transmitted Helminths (STH), Brick Makers, Sedimentation, Personal hygiene*