

**HUBUNGAN INFEKSI *SOIL TRANSMITTED HELMINTHS* (STH) DENGAN
ANEMIA DAN STATUS GIZI PADA PETANI DI DESA PARHITEAN
KECAMATAN PINTU POHAN MERANTI KABUPATEN TOBA SAMOSIR**

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ABSTRAK

Penyakit kecacingan yang mayoritas ditemukan pada petani tanpa alas kaki yang terkena akibat infeksi kecacingan, sehingga adapun tujuan dari penelitian ini agar setiap masyarakat mengetahui adanya hubungan antara *Infeksi Soil Transmitted Helminths (STH)* dengan Anemia dan Status gizi pada para petani di desa parhitean kecamatan pintu pohan meranti kabupaten Toba Samosir. Cross sectional merupakan jenis penelitian yang digunakan oleh tim penulis pada karya tulis ini. Terdapat 28 petani tanpa alas kaki saat bertani yang digunakan sebagai sampel. Kato-katz merupakan metode yang digunakan pada pemeriksaan tinja atau feses, *cyanmethemoglobin* merupakan metode yang digunakan untuk pemeriksaan darah, sedangkan perhitungan IMT merupakan metode yang digunakan pada Status Gizi. Adapun distribusi sampel jenis telur cacing yang dihasilkan dari penelitian tersebut, antara lain: 100% *Trichuris Trichiura*, 17,9% STH yang positif, dan 82,1% STH yang negatif. Adapun distribusi terhadap frekuensi petani yang penderita Anemia sebanyak 3,6% (1 orang) dan tidak penderita Anemia 96,4%(27 orang). Adapun distribusi frekuensi terhadap Status gizi sebanyak 25% yang kurus (7 orang) dan 75% yang tidak kurus (21 orang). Hasil uji fisher untuk menunjukkan hubungan STH dengan Anemia menggunakan chi square test yakni nilai *pvalue* 1.000 : nilai α (0,05) maka ($1.000 > 0,05$) sedangkan hasil uji fisher untuk menunjukkan hasil STH dengan Status gizi yakni nilai *pvalue* 0,574 : nilai α (0,05) maka ($0,574 > 0,05$). Sehingga dapat ditarik kesimpulan berdasarkan penelitian tersebut bahwa hubungan STH dengan Anemia dan Status Gizi tidak terdapat pada para petani di desa Parhitean kecamatan Pintu Pohan Meranti kabupaten Toba Samosir.

Kata kunci: STH (*soil transmitted helminths*); Anemia; Status Gizi; Kato katz; Cyanmethemoglobin

CORRELATION OF SOIL TRANSMITTED HELMINTHS (STH) INFECTION WITH ANEMIA AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS IN FARMERS IN PARHITEAN VILLAGE, PINTU POHAN MERANTI DISTRICT, TOBA SAMOSIR REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

The high prevalence of helminth infections among barefoot farmers in the workplace leads to worm infections. This study aims to raise awareness of each community about the relationship between Infeksi soil-borne worm disease (STH). with anemia and nutritional status of farmers in Parhitean village, Pintu Pohan Meranti district, Toba Samosir District. This study was performed using a cross-sectional design. The sample for this study consisted of 28 farmers who were not wearing shoes at the time of cultivation. Stool test is done by kato-katz method, as blood test is done by cyanmethemoglobin method, while nutritional status check is done by calculating BMI. The research results obtained the distribution of worm eggs samples as Trichuris Trichiura (100%). The frequency distribution of positive soil-transmitted worm disease (STH) was 5 people (17.9%) and negative soil-transmitted worm disease (STH) was 23 people (82.1%). The percentage of farmers with anemia (3.6%) is 1 person and the farmers without anemia (96.4%) is 27 people. The frequency distribution of undernutrition is 7 people (25%) and undernutrition status is up to 21 people (75%). The results of Fisher's test, performed using the chi-square test, to show the relationship between soil-transmitted helminths (STH) and anemia, had a p-value of 1000:

hence the value (0.05) ($1,000 > 0.05$). Fisher's test results were performed using the chi-squared test, to show the relationship between soil-transmitted helminths (STH) and nutritional status with a p-value of 0.574:

a value (0.05) then ($0.574 > 0.05$). After the research team conducted the study, the results showed no association between soil-borne helminthiasis (STH) and anemia and nutritional status of farmers in Parhitean village, Pintu Pohan Sub-district Meranti, Toba Samosir District.

Keywords: STH (soil transmitted helminths); Anemia; Nutritional Status; Kato katz; Cyanmethemoglobin