

ABSTRAK

Infeksi *Soil-Transmitted Helminths* (STH) merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan masyarakat yang masih banyak ditemukan pada anak usia sekolah dasar dan dapat berdampak terhadap status gizi serta tumbuh kembang anak. Salah satu upaya pencegahan yang dilakukan pemerintah adalah melalui program Pemberian Obat Pencegahan Massal (POPM) cacingan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan gambaran pemberian obat cacing massal dan infeksi *Soil-Transmitted Helminths* pada siswa SD Negeri 12 Dewantara. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif observasional dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 65 siswa SD Negeri 12 Dewantara yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *stratified random sampling*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui identifikasi status pemberian obat cacing massal dan pemeriksaan feses menggunakan metode *direct slide*. Analisis data dilakukan secara deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebanyak 35 responden (53,8%) menerima pemberian obat cacing massal, sedangkan 30 responden (46,2%) tidak menerima obat cacing massal dalam enam bulan terakhir. Pemeriksaan feses menunjukkan seluruh responden (100%) negatif terinfeksi *Soil-Transmitted Helminths*. Kesimpulan penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa jumlah responden yang menerima obat cacing massal lebih banyak dibandingkan dengan responden yang tidak menerima obat cacing massal, serta tidak ditemukan kasus infeksi *Soil-Transmitted Helminths* pada seluruh responden pada saat penelitian dilakukan.

Kata kunci: Pemberian Obat Pencegahan Massal, Infeksi Soil-Transmitted Helminths, Siswa Sekolah Dasar

ABSTRACT

Soil-Transmitted Helminths (STH) infection is one of the public health problems that is still commonly found among elementary school children and can affect nutritional status as well as child growth and development. One of the preventive efforts implemented by the government is the Mass Drug Administration (MDA) program for helminthiasis. This study aimed to describe the distribution of mass deworming administration and Soil-Transmitted Helminth infections at SD Negeri 12 Dewantara. This was a descriptive observational study with a cross-sectional design. The sample consisted of 65 students from SD Negeri 12 Dewantara selected using a stratified random sampling technique. Data collection was carried out by identifying the status of mass deworming administration and conducting stool examinations using the direct slide method. Data analysis was performed descriptively. The results showed that 35 respondents (53,8%) received mass deworming treatment, while 30 respondents (46,2%) did not receive deworming treatment within the last six months. Stool examination results indicated that all respondents (100%) were negative for Soil-Transmitted Helminths infection. The conclusion of this study indicates that the number of respondents who received mass deworming treatment was higher than those who did not, and no cases of Soil-Transmitted Helminths infection were found among all respondents at the time of the study.

Keywords: Mass Drug Administration, Soil-Transmitted Helminth Infection, Elementary School Students