ABSTRAK

Infeksi kecacingan akibat *Soil Transmitted Helminths* (STH) masih menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat di Indonesia, terutama pada anak usia sekolah yang memiliki risiko tinggi akibat kebiasaan perilaku hidup bersih dan sehat (PHBS) yang belum optimal. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan PHBS dengan kejadian infeksi kecacingan pada anak petani kebun kopi di Kecamatan Atu Lintang, Kabupaten Aceh Tengah tahun 2025. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 140 siswa sekolah dasar yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Data PHBS diperoleh melalui kuesioner, sedangkan infeksi kecacingan diperiksa melalui pemeriksaan feses metode *direct slide*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar responden tidak terinfeksi kecacingan (89,3%). Jenis cacing yang ditemukan meliputi *Ascaris lumbricoides, Trichuris trichiura,* dan *Ancylostoma*. Analisis bivariat menggunakan uji *fisher* menunjukkan adanya hubungan antara PHBS dengan kejadian infeksi kecacingan ($p < 0,05$). Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah terdapat hubungan signifikan antara PHBS dengan kejadian infeksi kecacingan.

Kata kunci: PHBS, kecacingan, Soil Transmitted Helminths, siswa sekolah dasar, Aceh Tengah.

ABSTRACT

Soil Transmitted Helminth (STH) infections remain a significant public health problem in Indonesia, particularly among school-aged children who are at higher risk due to suboptimal Clean and Healthy Living Behavior (PHBS). This study aimed to determine the relationship between PHBS and the incidence of helminth infections among children of coffee plantation farmers in Atu Lintang District, Central Aceh Regency in 2025. This research employed an analytical observational design with a cross-sectional approach. A total of 140 elementary school students were selected using purposive sampling. PHBS data were collected through questionnaires, while helminth infections were identified stool examination using the *direct slide* method.The results showed that the majority of respondents were not infected (89.3%). The identified species included *Ascaris lumbricoides, Trichuris trichiura, and Ancylostoma*. Bivariate analysis with fisher test revealed a significant relationship between PHBS and the incidence of helminth infections ($p < 0.05$). conclusion, there was a significant relationship between PHBS and helminth infection incidence.

Keywords: PHBS, helminth infection, Soil Transmitted Helminths, elementary school student, Central Aceh.