

Abstrak

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH JEMBER
FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN
PROGRAM STUDI S1 ILMU KEPERAWATAN

Skripsi, Agustus 2023
Nurdiyah Purnamasari

Hubungan Perilaku *Personal Hygiene* Dengan Risiko cacingan Berbasis *Theory Planned Behaviour* Pada Anak Usia 8 – 10 Tahun.

Xviii + 73 Hal + 12 Tabel + 6 Gambar + 12 Lampiran

Abstrak

Cacungan salah satu penyakit menular yang masih menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat di Indonesia dan seringkali dialami oleh anak usia sekolah, yang dapat ditularkan melalui perilaku *Personal Hygiene* yang kurang baik seperti tangan yang kotor, kuku panjang dan kotor yang tercemar telur cacing. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara perilaku *Personal Hygiene* dan risiko cacingan pada anak. Desain penelitian menggunakan korelasional. Populasinya adalah anak berusia 8-10 tahun di salah satu Sekolah Dasar di Kabupaten Bondowoso sebanyak 172 responden menggunakan rumus slovin dan ditemukan sample sejumlah 120 responden. Teknik sampling menggunakan proportionate stratified random sampling. Pengumpulan data menggunakan lembar kuesioner perilaku *Personal Hygiene* dan risiko cacingan. Variabel independennya adalah perilaku *Personal Hygiene*. Variable dependennya adalah risiko cacingan. Analisis data menggunakan *Chi Square*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan perilaku *Personal Hygiene* yang baik dapat menurunkan risiko cacingan sebesar 5,7% dengan P value (0,0001). Arah hubungan negatif dengan kekuatan hubungan cukup kuat. Kesimpulan yang diperoleh perlu kebijakan untuk melakukan upaya edukasi yang intensive dalam meningkatkan perilaku *Personal Hygiene* di sekolah dasar.

Kata kunci: *Personal Hygiene*, anak , risiko cacingan.

Daftar Pustaka 35 (2016- 2022)

Abstract

UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH JEMBER

FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

S-1 NURSING STUDY PROGRAM

Thesis, August 2023

Nurdiyah Purnamasari

The relationship between Personal Hygiene behavior and worm risk behavior is based on theory planned behavior in children aged 8-10 years.

xviii + 73 p. + 12 tables + 6 figures + 12 appendices

Abstract

Worms are one of the infectious diseases that are still a public health problem in Indonesia and are often experienced by school-age children, which can be transmitted through poor Personal Hygiene behavior such as dirty hands, long and dirty nails contaminated with worm eggs. This study aimed to analyze the relationship between Personal Hygiene behavior and the risk of intestinal worms in children. The research design used correlational. The population was children aged 8-10 years in one of the elementary schools in Bondowoso Regency as many as 172 respondents using the slovin formula and found a sample of 120 respondents. The sampling technique uses proportionate stratified random sampling. Data collection using Personal Hygiene behavior questionnaire sheets and risk of worms. The independent variable was Personal Hygiene behavior. The dependent variable was the risk of worms. Data analysis using Chi Square. The results showed that good Personal Hygiene behavior can reduce the risk of worms by 5.7% with P value (0.0001). The direction of the negative relationship with the strength of the relationship was quite strong. The conclusions obtained need policies to make intensive educational efforts in improving Personal Hygiene behavior in elementary schools.

Keywords: Personal Hygiene, child, risk of intestinal worms.

Bibliography 35 (2016- 2022)