ABSTRACT

One of the health problems in Indonesia is the high prevalence rate of helminthes (70%-90%) and most of sufferers are the school-age children, especially those of primary schools and coming from the impoverished family. The prevalence of helminthes can happen from poor environmental sanitation, poor self hygiene and direct contact with feces.

This observational study with cross sectional design is aimed to analyze the influence of mothers’ behaviour (knowledge, attitude, action), environmental sanitation and children characteristic toward helminthes in Simanindo subdistrict Samosir district. The population for this study is all mothers having primary school age children in Simanindo subdistrict. The samples are 125 mothers selected through simple random sampling technique. The data are collected through questionnaire-based interviews to find out environmental sanitation data and feces laboratory examination to find out the prevalence rate helminthes. Statistical analysis is done by using Chi-square and logistic regression test.

The result of the study shows that prevalence rate of helminthes in Ambarita village is the highest as 25 persons (53.19%), compared to other villages such as Tuk Tuk village is 23 persons (47.97%) and Simarmata village is 5 persons (16.66%). Statistically, there is no significant relationship between children’s age (p=0.63>0.05) and children’s sex (p=0.73>0.05) and helminthes in children. The most dominant variable which influence between mothers’ behaviour, environmental sanitation and children characteristic toward helminthes in children is variable the cleanliness of the house (p=0.00<0.05) and Exp value (B) of 2.070.

It is suggested that Health Service of Samosir District to socialize the information, to implement periodical extension based on local human resources and culture, to make use of health cadres (prominent leaders) about helminthes to mothers through posters, newspaper, radios, and extension, environmental management to keep the epidemiologic surveillance activity going well. Giving helminthes medicine twice a year and suggest the head of Health Service to provide community water close/toilet in every village of Simanindo subdistrict. It is expected that every mother keeps her house, children and environmental sanitation clean.

Key words : Behaviour, Environment, Characteristic, Helminthes