

## ABSTRAK

Infestasi protozoa usus sering dikaitkan dengan faktor sanitasi, pendidikan, sosial ekonomi dan perilaku sehari-hari. Ada perbedaan kondisi faktor-faktor tersebut antara penduduk desa dan kota. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui perbedaan prevalensi protozoa usus antara siswa SD pedesaan dengan perkotaan dan hubungannya dengan faktor risiko. Penelitian ini bersifat penelitian non-eksperimental dengan survey deskriptif analitik dan rancangan penelitian *cross-sectional*. Pengumpulan sampel feses dan kuesioner dilakukan terhadap 67 siswa SD Negeri Puleireng, Kabupaten Gunungkidul (pedesaan) dan 73 siswa SD Muhammadiyah Notoprajan, Kota Yogyakarta (perkotaan).

Pemeriksaan feses dengan metode langsung dan Faust *et. al.* Kuesioner digunakan untuk menggolongkan faktor risiko. Prevalensi protozoa usus yang ditemukan adalah 62,68% untuk daerah pedesaan dan 36,99% untuk daerah perkotaan. Prevalensi protozoa usus pada siswa SD pedesaan adalah: *Entamoeba hystolitica* (21,43%), *Cryptosporidium* (19,05%), *Entamoeba coli* (14,26%), infeksi campuran (11,91%), *Isospora belli* (9,53%), *Giardia lamblia* (7,15%), *Chilomastix mesnili* (7,15%), *Balantidium coli* (4,76%), and *Iodamoeba butschilii* (4,76%). Sedangkan prevalensi protozoa usus pada siswa SD perkotaan adalah: *Entamoeba hystolitica* (22,22%), *Entamoeba coli* (18,52%), *Cryptosporidium* (14,81%), *Balantidium coli* (11,12%), *Isospora belli* (11,12%), *Giardia lamblia* (7,41%), *Iodamoeba butschilii* (7,41%), dan infeksi campuran (7,41%).

Hasil uji dengan *chi-square* menunjukkan adanya hubungan yang signifikan antara prevalensi protozoa usus dengan ketersediaan sarana sanitasi ( $p=0,002$ ), tingkat sosial-ekonomi orang tua ( $p=0,034$ ), dan tingkat pendidikan orang tua ( $p=0,027$ ) di daerah pedesaan. Dan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara prevalensi protozoa usus dengan ketersediaan sarana sanitasi (0,026), tingkat sosial-ekonomi orang tua ( $p=0,022$ ) dan tingkat pendidikan orang tua ( $p=0,030$ ) di daerah perkotaan.

**Kata kunci: protozoa usus, prevalensi, pedesaan, perkotaan, faktor risiko**

## ABSTRACT

*Intestinal protozoan infestation is commonly associated with sanitation, education level, socio-economical status, and daily habit. There is different condition between the said faktors in rural community and urban community. The aim of this study was to determine the differences of the prevalence of intestinal protozoan among school children in urban and rural area and its association with the risk faktors. This research is non-experimental research, with survey descriptive analytic and cross sectional method. Sample collection for stool and questioner was carried out for 67 students in SD Negeri Puleireng, Sub-Province of Gunungkidul (rural area) and 73 students in SD Muhammadiyah Notoprajan, City of Yogyakarta (urban area).*

*Stools were examined by direct smear and Faust et. al. technique. Questioner was used to classify the risk faktors. The proportion of overall infected samples was 62,68% for rural area and 36,99% for urban area. When ranked by proportion, intestinal protozoan loads in rural area were found as follows: Entamoeba hystolitica (21,43%), Cryptosporidium (19,05%), Entamoeba coli (14,26%), double-triple infection (11,91%), Isospora belli (9,53%), Giardia lamblia (7,15%), Chilomastix mesnili (7,15%), Balantidium coli (4,76%), and Iodamoeba butschilii (4,76%). And then, in urban area, intestinal protozoan loads were found as follows: Entamoeba hystolitica (22,22%), Entamoeba coli (18,52%), Cryptosporidium (14,81%), Balantidium coli (11,12%), Isospora belli (11,12%), Giardia lamblia (7,41%), Iodamoeba butshilii (7,41%), and double-triple infection (7,41%).*

*The result by chi-square test found that there were significant association between the prevalence of intestinal protozoa and sanitation ( $p=0,002$ ), socio-economical status of the parent ( $p=0,034$ ), and education level of the parent ( $p=0,027$ ) in rural area and there were significant association between the prevalence of intestinal protozoa and sanitation ( $p=0,026$ ), socio-economical status of parent ( $p=0,022$ ) and education level of the parent ( $0,030$ ) in urban area.*

**Keyword: intestinal protozoa, prevalence, rural area, urban area, risk factor**