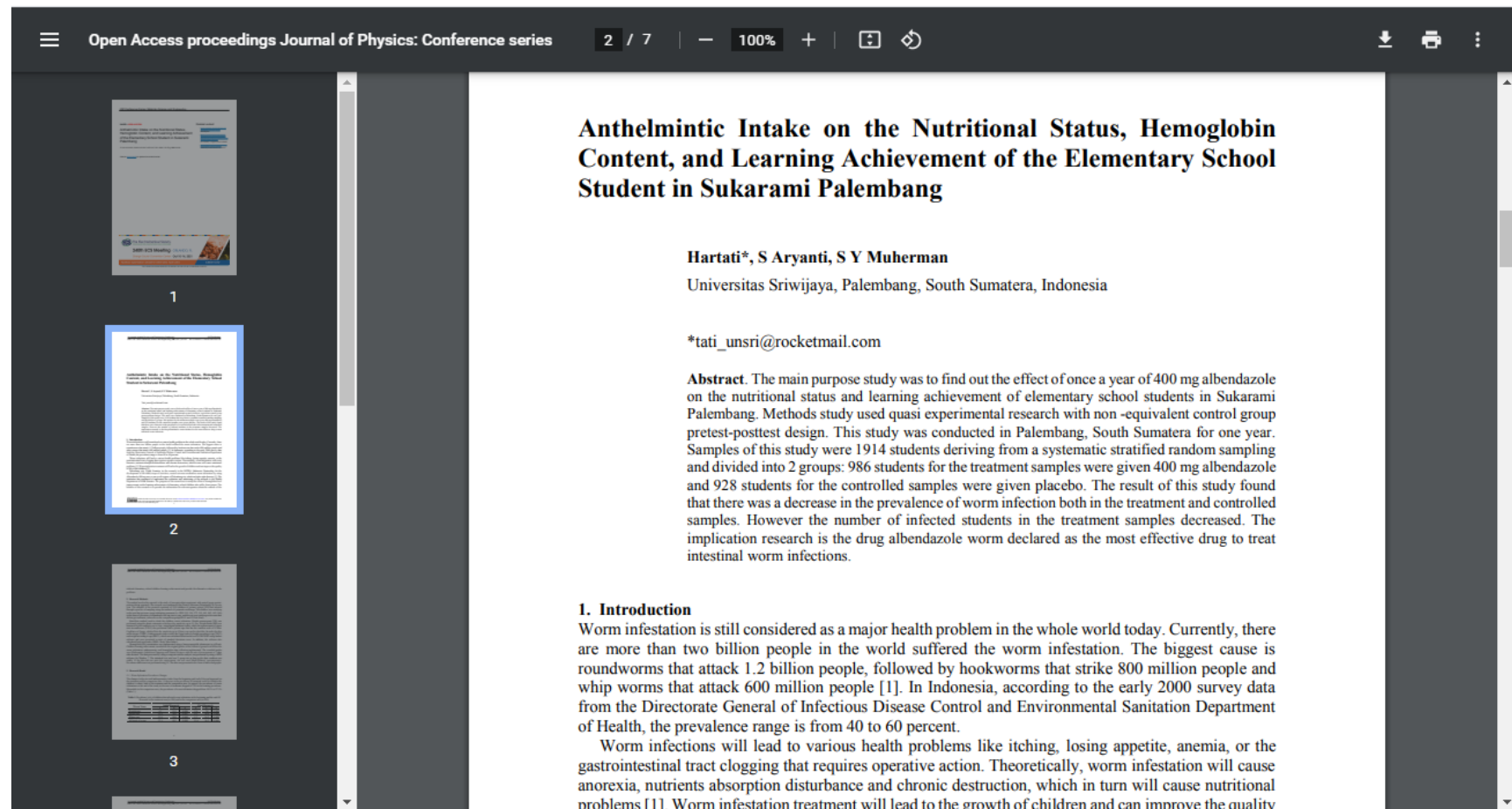


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Anthelmintic Intake on the Nutritional Status, Hemoglobin Content, and Learning Achievement of the Elementary School Student in Sukarami Palembang



The image shows a PDF viewer interface. On the left, there is a table of contents with three items, the second of which is highlighted with a blue border. The main content area on the right displays the title, authors, abstract, and the beginning of the introduction section.

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Anthelmintic Intake on the Nutritional Status, Hemoglobin Content, and Learning Achievement of the Elementary School Student in Sukarami Palembang

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Abstract. The main purpose study was to find out the effect of once a year of 400 mg albendazole on the nutritional status and learning achievement of elementary school students in Sukarami Palembang. Methods study used quasi experimental research with non -equivalent control group pretest-posttest design. This study was conducted in Palembang, South Sumatera for one year. Samples of this study were 1914 students deriving from a systematic stratified random sampling and divided into 2 groups: 986 students for the treatment samples were given 400 mg albendazole and 928 students for the controlled samples were given placebo. The result of this study found that there was a decrease in the prevalence of worm infection both in the treatment and controlled samples. However the number of infected students in the treatment samples decreased. The implication research is the drug albendazole worm declared as the most effective drug to treat intestinal worm infections.

1. Introduction

Worm infestation is still considered as a major health problem in the whole world today. Currently, there are more than two billion people in the world suffered the worm infestation. The biggest cause is roundworms that attack 1.2 billion people, followed by hookworms that strike 800 million people and whip worms that attack 600 million people [1]. In Indonesia, according to the early 2000 survey data from the Directorate General of Infectious Disease Control and Environmental Sanitation Department of Health, the prevalence range is from 40 to 60 percent.

Worm infections will lead to various health problems like itching, losing appetite, anemia, or the gastrointestinal tract clogging that requires operative action. Theoretically, worm infestation will cause anorexia, nutrients absorption disturbance and chronic destruction, which in turn will cause nutritional problems [1]. Worm infestation treatment will lead to the growth of children and can improve the quality