

ABSTRAK

Nama : Emi Ayu Lestari
Program Studi : Kesehatan Masyarakat
Judul : Hubungan Antara Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat Dengan Kejadian Diare Di Rw 03 Kelurahan Kebon Jeruk Jakarta Barat Tahun 2018

Diare merupakan penyakit yang dipengaruhi lingkungan dan dapat dicegah dengan perilaku hidup sehat. Diare masih menjadi permasalahan di dunia. Di Indonesia morbiditas dan mortalitas diare masih tinggi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara sanitasi total berbasis masyarakat dengan kejadian diare di RW 03 Kelurahan Kebon Jeruk Jakarta Barat Tahun 2018. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *cross sectional* yang dilakukan di RW 03 Kelurahan Kebon Jeruk dengan 119 rumah tangga sebagai responden. Data diperoleh melalui kuesioner dengan variabel meliputi stop BABS, cuci tangan pakai sabun, pengelolaan air minum dan makanan, pengamanan sampah dan pengamanan limbah cair. Analisis data yang dilakukan meliputi analisis univariat dan analisis bivariat dengan menggunakan uji *chi-square*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan antara stop BABS ($p=0,664$, $PR=1,246$) dengan kejadian diare. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan antara cuci tangan pakai sabun ($p<0,0001$, $PR=3,632$), pengelolaan air minum dan makanan ($p=0,038$, $PR=2,364$), Pengamanan sampah ($p<0,0001$, $PR=3,974$) dan pengamanan limbah cair ($p<0,0001$, $PR=4,685$) dengan kejadian diare. Penelitian ini menyarankan agar PKC Kebon Jeruk membagikan pamflet pencegahan diare, rumah tangga membangun septik tank komunal, menghafal waktu penting mencuci tangan, memasak air minum dan menyimpan makanan dalam wadah tertutup, memiliki tempat sampah dan saluran air limbah yang baik.

Kata Kunci: Sanitasi total berbasis masyarakat. Stop BABS. Cuci tangan pakai sabun. Pengelolaan air minum dan makanan. Pengamanan sampah. Pengamanan limbah cair. Diare.

Vii+100 halaman; 2 gambar; 15 tabel daftar

Pustaka: 36 (2005-2017)

ABSTRACT

Name : Emi Ayu Lestari
Study Program : Public Health
Title : Relations Between Community Based Total Sanitation and Diarrhea in Rw 03 Kebon Jeruk Village, West Jakarta in 2018

Diarrhea is a disease that is influenced by the environment and can be prevented by healthy living behaviors. Diarrhea is still a problem in the world. In Indonesia diarrhea morbidity and mortality are still high. This study aims to determine the relationship between total community-based sanitation and the incidence of diarrhea in RW 03 Kebon Jeruk Village, West Jakarta in 2018. This study used a cross-sectional design conducted in RW 03 Kebon Jeruk Village with 119 households as respondents. Data obtained through questionnaires with variables include stop BABS, hand washing with soap, management of drinking water and food, securing waste and securing liquid waste. Data analysis carried out included univariate analysis and bivariate analysis using Chi-square test. The results showed that there was no relationship between stop BABS ($p=0,664$, $PR=1,246$) and the incidence of diarrhea. The results showed that there was a relationship between hand washing and soap ($p=<0,0001$, $PR=3,632$), drinking water and food management ($p=0,038$, $PR=2.364$), waste safety ($p=<0,0001$, $PR=3,974$) and safeguarding wastewater ($p=<0,0001$, $PR=4,685$) with the incidence of diarrhea. This study suggested that the PKC Kebon Jeruk distribute diarrhea prevention pamphlets, households build communal septic tanks, memorize important times washing hands, cook drinking water and store food in closed containers, have good trash bins and sewerage.

Keywords: Community based total sanitation. Stop BABS. Wash hands with soap. Management of drinking water and food. Garbage security. Safeguarding liquid waste. Diarrhea.

Vii +100 pages; 2 pictures; 15 table lists

Library: 36 (2005-2017)