

ABSTRAK

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Program Studi : Kesehatan Masyarakat
Judul : Analisis Spasial Kejadian Diare di Kelurahan Cipondoh Tahun 2020

Diare merupakan suatu kondisi dimana individu mengalami buang air dengan frekuensi sebanyak 3 kali atau lebih perhari dalam kosistensi tinja dalam bentuk cair. Selain itu dapat terjadi dari orang ke orang sebagai akibat buruknya kebersihan diri (Personal hygiene) dan lingkungan (sanitasi) (Sumampou, 2017). Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode kuantitatif dan menggunakan desain case series. Populasi pada penelitian ini berjumlah 2533 balita dengan 56 sampel. Pengambilan data dilakukan dengan metode case series pada 56 balita. Data primer diperoleh melalui wawancara kuesioner dan perekaman penyebaran kejadian diare pada Balita dengan Google Maps serta ArcGIS, sedangkan data sekunder diperoleh dari Puskesmas Cipondoh dan Kelurahan Cipondoh. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian didapatkan bahwa pada analisis spasial kejadian diare balita paling banyak tersebar di wilayah RW 01, sebanyak 36 responden (64,3%) memiliki system pengelolaan sampah rumah tangga baik, sebanyak 41 responden (73,2%) memiliki system pengelolaan air limbah baik, sebanyak 30 responden (53,6%) berperilaku cuci tangan tidak baik, sebanyak 37 responden (66,1%) memiliki pengetahuan kurang baik, dan sebanyak 37 reponden (66,1%) memiliki status pendidikan tinggi. Diharapkan pihak puskesmas dapat melakukan evaluasi ulang saran prasarana kesehatan lingkungan.

Kata Kunci : diare, analisis spasial, pengelolaan air limbah, pengeloaan sampah, pengetahuan, perilaku cuci tangan ibu, pendidikan
6 Bab, 57 Halaman, 4 Gambar, 8 Tabel, 3 Lampiran
Pustaka : 52 (2005-2019)

ABSTRACT

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Title : Spatial Analysis of the Incidence of Diarrhea in
Cipondoh Sub-District in 2020

Diarrhea is a condition in which an individual experiences bowel movements with a frequency of 3 times or more per day in the consistency of stool in liquid form. In addition, it can occur from person to person as a result of poor personal hygiene and environment (sanitation) (Sumampou, 2017). This research was conducted using quantitative methods and using a case series design. The population in this study amounted to 2533 toddlers with 56 samples. Data were collected using the case series method on 56 toddlers. Primary data were obtained through questionnaire interviews and recording the distribution of diarrhea incidence among toddlers with Google Maps and ArcGIS, while secondary data was obtained from Cipondoh Health Center and Cipondoh Village. Based on the results of the study, it was found that in the spatial analysis the incidence of toddler diarrhea was mostly spread in RW 01, as many as 36 respondents (64.3%) had a good household waste management system, as many as 41 respondents (73.2%) had a waste water management system. good, as many as 30 respondents (53.6%) had bad hand washing behavior, 37 respondents (66.1%) had poor knowledge, and as many as 37 respondents (66.1%) had higher education status. It was expected to Public Health Center to re-evaluate environmental health infrastructure recommendations.

Keywords: diarrhea, spatial analysis, waste water management, waste management, knowledge, mother's hand washing behavior, education
6 Chapters, 57 Pages, 4 Pictures, 8 Tables, 3 Attachments
Library : 52 (2005-2019)