HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN, SIKAP DAN PERILAKU HIGIENE PENGELOLA DEPOT AIR MINUM ISI ULANG DENGAN KUALITAS BAKTERIOLOGIS AIR MINUM ISI ULANG DI JAKARTA TIMUR DENGAN METODE *MOST PROBABLE NUMBER* (MPN)

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Abstrak

Air merupakan komponen penting tubuh manusia. Pemenuhan kebutuhan terhadap air minum terhambat masalah pencemaran air, baik kimiawi maupun biologis. Konsumsi air minum isi ulang menjadi alternatif bagi masyarakat. Berdasar survei Dinas Kesehatan Jakarta Timur tahun 2014, menghasilkan 40% dari 105 depot positif *coliform*. Pengetahuan, sikap dan perilaku higiene pengelola depot diyakini penting dalam menjaga kualitas bakteriologis air minum isi ulang. Tujuannya penelitian adalah mengetahui apakah pengetahuan, sikap dan perilaku berhubungan dengan kualitas bakteriologis air minum isi ulang. Kualitas bakteriologis diuji dengan metode *Most Probable Number* (MPN). Penelitian bersifat analitik dengan studi potong lintang. Besar sampel ditentukan sesuai *Rule of Thumb* dengan *simple randomize sampling.* Variabel dependen adalah kualitas bakteriologis air minum isi ulang sedangkan variabel independennya meliputi pengetahuan, sikap dan perilaku higiene pengelola depot. Data diperoleh dengan uji laboratorium dan wawancara. Analisis data menggunakan uji *Chi-Square* dan regresi logistik. Hasil penelitian menunjukan pengetahuan, sikap serta perilaku higiene memiliki hubungan bermakna terhadap kualitas bakteriologis air minum. Perilaku higiene pengelola (p = 0.040) memiliki pengaruh terbesar terhadap kualitas bakteriologis air diikuti sikap (p = 0.052) dan pengetahuan (p = 0.074). Rendahnya kualitas bakteriologis akibat pengetahuan, sikap dan perilaku higiene yang rendah dipengaruhi kurangnya kesadaran serta pelatihan tentang higiene kepada pengelola depot.

Kata kunci: air minum isi ulang, MPN, pengetahuan, sikap, perilaku

RELATION OF REFILLABLE DRINKING WATER DEPOT MANAGER'S HYGIENE KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND BEHAVIOR WITH BACTERIOLOGICAL QUALITY CONTENT OF REFILLABLE DRINKING WATER IN EAST JAKARTA USING MOST PROBABLE NUMBER (MPN) METHOD

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Abstract

Water is an essential component of the human body. Fulfillment the needs of drinking water inhibited by water pollution problems, both chemically and biologically. Consume the refillable drinking water is an alternative for public. Based on East Jakarta Health Office survey in 2014, resulted in 40% of 105 depot was coliform positive. Knowledge, attitudes and behavior hygiene of depot manager believed to be important in maintaining the bacteriological quality of refillable drinking water. The goal of this research is to know whether the knowledge, attitudes and behaviors related to bacteriological quality of refillable drinking water. Bacteriological quality tested by Most Probable Number (MPN) method. This analytical research use cross sectional study design. The sample size is determined in accordance with the Rule of Thumb and simple randomize sampling. The dependent variable is the bacteriological quality of refillable drinking water while the independent variable are hygiene knowledge, attitudes and behavior of depot manager. Data obtained by laboratory tests and interviews. Data analysis use Chi-Square test and logistic regression. The results showed that the knowledge, attitudes and behavior of hygiene has a significant relationship to the bacteriological quality of refillable drinking water. Hygiene behavior of depot managers ($p = 0.040$) had the greatest influence on the bacteriological quality of water followed by attitude ($p = 0.052$) and knowledge ($p = 0.074$). The low grade of bacteriological quality as result of the low hygiene knowledge, attitudes and behavior influenced by the lack of awareness and training on hygiene to the depot manager.

Keywords: refillable drinking water, MPN, knowledge, attitude, behavior