

HUBUNGAN HIGIENE SANITASI TERHADAP KONTAMINASI *COLIFORM* PADA DEPOT AIR MINUM ISI ULANG DI KOTA DEPOK TAHUN 2022

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Abstrak

Air minum isi ulang masih menjadi konsumsi utama masyarakat meskipun dari kualitas bakteriologis berisiko menimbulkan penyakit pencernaan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui hubungan antara sanitasi tempat, sanitasi peralatan, dan higiene penjamah dengan kontaminasi *coliform* pada depot air minum isi ulang di Kecamatan Pancoran Mas. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah observasional analitik dengan desain penelitian potong-lintang. Sebanyak 50 depot dipilih sebagai sampel dengan menggunakan teknik total sampling. Instrumen pengumpulan data menggunakan lembar *checklist*. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan Uji *Chi-Square*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 38 dari 50 depot (76%) terkontaminasi *coliform*, 31 dari 50 depot (62%) memiliki sanitasi tempat yang kurang baik, 3 dari 50 depot (6%) memiliki sanitasi peralatan yang kurang baik, 35 dari 50 depot (70%) higiene penjamah kurang baik. Tidak ada hubungan antara sanitasi tempat, sanitasi, peralatan dan higiene penjamah terhadap kontaminasi *coliform* ($p\text{-value} = 0,171$; $p\text{-value} = 1$; $p\text{-value} = 0,471$). Disarankan kepada pengusaha untuk memperhatikan kondisi peralatan produksi meliputi kelayakan, kelengkapan dan kualitas alat agar menghasilkan air minum yang bermutu.

Kata Kunci : *Coliform*, depot air minum, higiene sanitasi, kualitas air minum

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HYGIENE-SANITATION AND COLIFORM CONTAMINATION IN REFILL DRINKING WATER DEPOTS IN DEPOK CITY, 2022

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Abstract

Refill drinking water is still the main consumption of the community even though from its bacteriological quality it poses a risk of causing digestive diseases. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between place sanitation, equipment sanitation and hygiene handling with coliform contamination at refill drinking water depots in Pancoran Mas District. The type of research used is analytic observational with a cross-sectional study design. A total of 50 depots were selected as samples by using total sampling technique. A checklist sheet was used to collect data. Data were analyzed by using a Chi-Square test. The results showed that 38 of 50 depots (76%) were contaminated with coliform, 31 of 50 depots (62%) had poor sanitation, 3 of 50 depots (6%) had poor sanitation of equipment, 35 of 50 depots (70 %) the cleanliness of the handlers was poor. There is no relationship between place sanitation, sanitation, equipment and handler hygiene to coliform contamination (p-value = 0.171; p-value = 1; p-value = 0.471). It is suggested to entrepreneurs to pay attention to the condition of the production equipment including the feasibility, completeness and quality of the equipment in order to produce quality drinking water

Keywords: Coliform, water refill station, quality of water refill