

## ABSTRAK

ASTRIA PUSPITA SARI. Hubungan Antara Sumber Air Bersih dan Jamban Rumah Tangga dengan Kejadian Diare Akut Pada Balita di Puskesmas Parung Periode 15 Maret – 15 April 2013. Dibimbing oleh dr. RATNA INDRAWATI, M. Kes (K) dan dr. MUTTIA AMALIA, M.Biomed

Diare masih merupakan masalah kesehatan utama pada balita, khususnya di negara berkembang seperti Indonesia. Angka kejadian diare di Indonesia masih tinggi, pada tahun 2006 angka kejadian diare balita 423/1000 penduduk dan tahun 2010 menjadi 411/1000 penduduk. Kejadian Luar Biasa diare sering terjadi. Beberapa faktor yang dapat menyebabkan diare yaitu faktor lingkungan, faktor balita, faktor ibu, dan faktor sosiodemografi. Faktor lingkungan yang paling berpengaruh adalah air bersih dan pembuangan tinja.

Rancangan penelitian yang digunakan adalah *deskriptif analitik*, menggunakan pendekatan penelitian *cross sectional*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui ada tidaknya hubungan antara jenis sumber air, jarak sumber air dengan jamban, jenis jamban, dan kepemilikan jamban dengan kejadian diare akut balita di Puskesmas Parung periode 15 Maret-15 April 2013. Pengumpulan data dengan memberikan kuesioner kepada orangtua balita. Populasi dan sampel penelitian adalah orangtua dengan balita yang mengalami diare akut yang berobat ke Puskesmas Parung periode 15 Maret-15 April 2013, sampelnya sebanyak 88 responden. Sampel penelitian ini diambil menggunakan teknik sampel jenuh. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan uji *Chi Square* dengan kemaknaan 95% ( $p<0,05$ ). Hasil analisis univariat diketahui dari 88 responden didapatkan 59 balita mengalami diare akut yang disebabkan oleh sumber air dan jamban rumah tangga yang tidak sehat. Hasil analisis bivariat diketahui terdapat hubungan antara jenis sumber air ( $p=0,001$ ), jarak sumber air dengan jamban ( $p=0,000$ ), jenis jamban ( $p=0,020$ ), dan kepemilikan jamban ( $p=0,033$ ) terhadap diare akut balita. Diharapkan petugas puskesmas lebih aktif melakukan penyuluhan pengadaan dan penggunaan sumber air serta pemakaian jamban sehat. Kepada masyarakat diharapkan meningkatkan perilaku hidup bersih dan sehat serta menjaga kebersihan lingkungan.

**Kata kunci :** Diare, Balita, Sumber Air, Jamban Rumah Tangga

**Kepustakaan :** 52 (1994-2013)

## ABSTRACT

ASTRIA PUSPITA SARI. The Relation Between Clean Water Sources and Household Latrine with Acute Diarrhea In Toddler at Public Health Center Parung period 15 March to 15 April 2013. Guided by dr. RATNA INDRAWATI, M. Kes (K) and dr. MUTTIA AMALIA, M.Biomed

Diarrhea remains a major health problem in infants, especially in developing countries like Indonesia. The incidence of diarrhea in Indonesia is still high, in 2006 the incidence of diarrhea of toddlers are 423/1000 population and in 2010 become 411/1000 population. Extraordinary Events diarrhea are also common. Several factors causing diarrhea include environmental factors, toddler factors, maternal factors, and sociodemographic factors. The environmental factor that most influential are water supply and excreta disposal.

The study design that used is descriptive analytic, and cross sectional study approach. This study aims to determine whether there is a relationship between the type of water source, water source distance with the latrine, type of latrine, and the latrine ownership with the incidence of acute diarrhea in toddler at Public Health Center Parung in period March 15 to April 15 2013. The data obtained by collecting answers from questionnaires that was given to toddler's parents. Population and sample in this research were parents of toddler with acute diarrhea who went to the health center Parung in period March 15 to April 15 2013 and the samples are 88 respondents. The research samples were taken using the saturated sample technique. Data were analyzed by chi-square test with a significance of 95% ( $p < 0.05$ ). Results of univariate analysis of 88 respondents shows 59 toddlers experiencing acute diarrhea that caused by unhealthy water source and household latrine. Bivariate analysis results shows that there are relationship between the type of water source ( $p = 0.001$ ), distance to the water source privy ( $p = 0.000$ ), type of latrine ( $p = 0.020$ ), and latrine ownership ( $p = 0.033$ ) on acute diarrhea toddler. Clinic staff are expected to be actively engaged in the counseling of procurement and the use of water resources and healthy latrines. Public is expected to further improve of hygiene practices, as well as keeping the environment healthy.

**Key words** : Diarrhea, Toddler, Water Source, Latrines Household

**References** : 52 (1994-2013)