

**PERBEDAAN PROPORSI PEMBERIAN ZINC PADA BALITA DIARE
MENURUT TIPE FASILITAS KESEHATAN DI INDONESIA:
ANALISIS DATA SDKI 2017**

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Prevalensi diare pada balita meningkat dari 11% menjadi 14% dalam satu dekade terakhir. *Zinc* sebagai bagian dari program Lima Langkah Tuntaskan Diare (LINTAS DIARE) terbukti efektif mengurangi durasi, dan keparahan diare. Meskipun 80% ibu membawa balita diare ke fasilitas kesehatan, cakupan pemberian *zinc* hanya 37%. Kesenjangan tersebut dipengaruhi oleh fasilitas kesehatan yang diakses.

Tujuan: Menentukan perbedaan proporsi pemberian *zinc* pada balita diare menurut tipe fasilitas kesehatan di Indonesia

Metode: Penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain *cross-sectional* menggunakan data Survei Demografi dan Kesehatan Indonesia (SDKI) 2017. Sampel berjumlah 2231 balita usia 0-59 bulan yang mengalami diare dalam dua minggu terakhir.

Hasil: Proporsi pemberian *zinc* tinggi ditemukan pada balita yang mendapatkan pertolongan pertama di UKBM (54,9%) dan proporsi lebih rendah pada balita diare yang dirawat di rumah (10,2%). Dibandingkan dengan perawatan di rumah, peluang pemberian *zinc* lebih besar pada balita diare yang mendapatkan pertolongan pertama di UKBM (aOR=10,91; 95% CI:5,05-23,57), di sektor pemerintah (aOR=9,55; 95% CI:6,45-14,14), di sektor swasta (aOR=8,44; 95% CI:5,76-12,37). Anak yang berusia 12-23 bulan berpeluang 2,3 kali lebih tinggi diberikan *zinc* dibandingkan balita berusia 0-6 bulan. Balita yang tinggal di Jawa, Bali, NTB berpeluang 1,9 kali lebih besar diberikan *zinc* dibandingkan balita yang tinggal di NTT, Maluku, dan Papua. Tenaga kesehatan dan kader di fasilitas masih kurang pemahaman mengenai *zinc*, keterbatasan stok dan pendanaan.

Kesimpulan: Peningkatan kapasitas UKBM dan sektor pemerintah melalui pelatihan dibutuhkan untuk meningkatkan cakupan *zinc* di seluruh rentang usia dan wilayah.

Kata kunci: *Zinc*, Diare, Balita, Fasilitas Kesehatan

DIFFERENCES IN THE PROPORTION OF ZINC ADMINISTRATION IN CHILDREN UNDER FIVE WITH DIARRHEA BY TYPE OF HEALTH FACILITY IN INDONESIA: AN ANALYSIS OF 2017 IDHS DATA

ABSTRACT

Background: The prevalence of diarrhea among children under five has increased from 11% to 14% over the last decade. Zinc as part of the LINTAS DIARE program effectively reduces the duration and severity of diarrhea. Although 80% of children with diarrhea are taken to health facilities, zinc coverage is only 37%. This gap is influenced by the health facility accessed.

Objective: To determine the differences in the proportion zinc administration in children with diarrhea by type of health facility in Indonesia.

Methods: A quantitative study with cross-sectional design using 2017 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS). The sample included 2.231 children aged 0–59 months who had diarrhea in the past two weeks.

Results: A higher proportion of zinc given was found among children who received initial treatment at CBHS (54.9%) and lower proportion among children who were treated at home (10.2%). Compared to home care, the odds of being given zinc were greater among children with diarrhea who received initial treatment at CBHS (aOR=10.91; 95% CI:5.05-23.57), government sector (aOR=9.55; 95% CI:6.45-14.14), private sector (aOR=8.44; 95% CI:5.76-12.37). Children aged 12-23 months were 2.3 times more likely to receive zinc than children aged 0-6 months. Children who lived in Java, Bali, NTB were 1.9 times more likely to receive zinc than those in NTT, Maluku, Papua. Health workers and cadres have limited understanding of zinc, lack of stock and funds.

Conclusion: Capacity building of CBHS and the government sector through training is needed to increase zinc coverage across age ranges and regions.

Keywords: Zinc, Diarrhea, Children Under Five, Health Facility