

## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang** : Penyakit diare merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan masyarakat di Indonesia, dan program penanggulangan yang dikembangkan melalui Upaya Rehidrasi Oral (URO). Masalah tersebut ditentukan oleh banyak faktor antara lain pengetahuan, sikap, dukungan keluarga, akses keluarga terhadap pelayanan kesehatan, perilaku petugas kesehatan dan perilaku ibu. Di Kabupaten Banjar angka kejadian diare pada balita masih tinggi yaitu 30 % dari jumlah balita.

**Tujuan Penelitian** : Untuk mengetahui hubungan antara pengetahuan ibu, sikap ibu, akses keluarga terhadap sarana pelayanan kesehatan/posyandu, dukungan keluarga, perilaku petugas kesehatan dengan perilaku ibu dalam pemberian cairan rehidrasi oral (CRO).

**Metode Penelitian** : Observasional, dengan rancangan *cross sectional*. Sampel adalah ibu yang memiliki anak balita yang pernah diare berada di wilayah kecamatan Sungai Tabuk. Pemilihan sampel secara random sistematis dengan jumlah proporsional untuk sepuluh desa. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan kuesioner, untuk mengukur perilaku petugas kesehatan menggunakan lembar observasi. Teknik yang digunakan untuk menguji Hubungan antara variabel penelitian menggunakan uji regresi sederhana.

**Hasil Penelitian** : Terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan ibu, sikap ibu, dukungan keluarga, dan perilaku petugas kesehatan dengan perilaku ibu dalam pemberian CRO pada balita diare. Akses terhadap pelayanan kesehatan/posyandu dengan perilaku ibu dalam pemberian CRO tidak berhubungandengan perilaku ibu dalam pemberian CRO.

**Kesimpulan** : Ada hubungan antara pengetahuan ibu, sikap ibu, dukungan keluarga dan perilaku petugas kesehatan dengan perilaku ibu dalam pemberian CRO pada balita diara. Akses terhadap pelayanan kesehatan/posyandu dengan perilaku ibu dalam pemberian CRO tidak berhubungandengan perilaku ibu dalam pemberian CRO.

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Diarrhea is one of public health problems in Indonesia, and its' prevention program is developed through Oral Rehydration Effort. This problem is determined by many factors such as knowledge, attitude, family support, and family access toward health service, behavior of health care provider and mother's behavior. The incidence rate of diarrhea in children under five years old is still high, that was 30% out of the total number of children under five years old.

**Objective:** This research was aimed to find out mother's knowledge, mother's attitude, family support toward mother's behavior in giving Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS), as well as Health Care Provider's behavior

**Method:** Observational, with cross sectional design. The sample was mothers who had children under five years old who have suffered from diarrhea and live in *Sungai Tabuk* sub district. The sample was chosen randomly systematic with proportional number for ten villages. Data was collected by using questioner, to measured health care provider's behavior was using observation sheet. Technic to find out the relationship among research variable was using simple regression test.

**Result:** There was a relationship between mother's knowledge, mother's attitude, family support and behaviour of health provider toward mother's behavior in giving ORS to the children under five years old who suffered from diarrhea. There was no relationship between access toward health service/integrated service post with mother's behavior in giving ORS.

**Conclusion:** : There was a relationships between mother's knowledge, mother's attitude, family support, and behaviour of health provider toward mother's behavior in giving ORS. There was no relationship between access toward health service/integrated service post with mother behaviour in giving ORS.