

INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Diare adalah penyebab utama kematian dan morbiditas di dunia, ini disebabkan sanitasi lingkungan, *hygiene* sanitasi makanan minuman tidak baik dan sumber air bersih yang terkontaminasi. Pada tahun 2018 Puskesmas Tulakan angka kejadian diare tertinggi se - Kabupaten Pacitan penemuan kasus 848 penderita dari target cakupan 1.506 penderita dengan jumlah 297 (35%) dari total penderita adalah balita. Sarana Air Bersih yang memenuhi syarat termasuk 3 besar terendah dari 24 Puskesmas di Kabupaten Pacitan dengan cakupan 53%,

Tujuan Penelitian : Menganalisa hubungan Kualitas Bakteriologis Sarana Air Bersih (SAB) dan Hygiene Sanitasi Lingkungan merupakan faktor risiko kejadian diare di Wilayah Puskesmas Tulakan Kabupaten Pacitan

Metode Penelitian : Jenis penelitian kuantitatif analitik rancangan *Cross Sectional* dengan sampel adalah ibu yang memiliki anak balita berobat ke Puskesmas Tulakan Kabupaten Pacitan pada bulan Maret sampai April 2020 dengan jumlah 50 responden. Analisis data menggunakan uji *Chi square* dan regresi logistik.

Hasil Penelitian : Variabel yang berhubungan dengan kejadian diare yaitu 1) kualitas bakteriologis SAB $p = 0,0018$ PR = 2,4 CI95% 2) jamban sehat $p = 0,0002$ nilai PR = 3,6 CI95% 3) melakukan CTPS $p = 0,0002$ PR = 2,9 CI95% 4) pengelolaan SAB $p = 0,0016$ PR = 2,2 CI95% 5) pengelolaan makanan minuman 0,0046 PR = 2,3 CI95%. Hasil multivariat nilai OR tertinggi adalah perilaku melakukan CTPS yaitu = 535 CI95% nilai $p = 0,003$.

Kesimpulan : Kejadian diare pada balita berhubungan dengan kualitas bakteriologis sarana air bersih dan hygiene sanitasi lingkungan yang merupakan faktor risiko. Faktor paling dominan berhubungan dengan kejadian diare pada balita adalah melakukan cuci tangan pakai sabun (CTPS).

Kata kunci : Kualitas Bakteriologis Air, Hygiene Sanitasi Lingkungan, Diare,
CROSS SECTIONAL

ABSTRACT

Background : Diarrhea is the leading cause of death and morbidity in the world, this is due to environmental sanitation, food and beverage sanitary hygiene is not good and contaminated clean water sources. In 2018 Tulakan Public Health Center the highest diarrhea incidence rate in Pacitan Regency, case finding of 848 patients of the target coverage of 1,506 patients with 297 (35%) of the total sufferers were toddlers. Clean water facilities that meet the requirements are among the lowest 3 out of 24 Tulakan Public Health Center in Pacitan Regency with a coverage of 53%.

Research Objectives : To analyze the relationship between Bacteriological Quality of Clean Water Facilities (SAB) and Environmental Sanitation Hygiene is a risk factor for the incidence of diarrhea in the Tulakan Public Health Center Area Pacitan Regency.

Research Methods : This type of quantitative analytic study was design Cross Sectional with a sample of mothers who had children under five to seek treatment at the Tulakan Public Health Center Pacitan Regency from March to April 2020 with a total of 50 respondents. Data analysis used Chi square test and Logistic Regression.

Results : The variables related to the incidence of diarrhea namely 1) the bacterial quality of SAB $p = 0,0018$ PR = 2,4 CI95% 2) healthy latrines $p = 0,0002$ PR = 3,6 CI95% 3) doing CTPS $p = 0,0002$ PR = 2,9 CI95% 4) management of SAB $p = 0,0016$ PR = 2,2 CI95% 5) management of food and beverage 0,0046 PR = 2,3 CI95%. The multivariate result of the highest OR value was the behavior of doing CTPS, namely = 535 CI95% p value = 0,003.

Conclusion: The incidence of diarrhea in toddlers is related to the bacteriological quality of clean water facilities and environmental sanitation hygiene, which are risk factors. The most dominant factor related to the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers is washing hands with soap (CTPS).

Keywords: Bacteriological Quality of Water, Environmental Sanitation Hygiene, Diarrhea, *CROSS SECTIONAL*