ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Air merupakan zat pembentuk tubuh manusia yang terbesar yaitu 68% dari tubuh manusia. Kebutuhan air minum setiap orang bervariasi dari 2,1 liter hingga 2,8 liter per hari (Purwana, 2003). Alternatif pemenuhan kebutuhan air minum banyak menggunakan air minum isi ulang. Hasil evaluasi Puskesmas Ligung Tahun 2013 sebanyak 53,3% dari 57 sarana memenuhi syarat dan 46,7% tidak memenuhi syarat.

Metode penelitian: Jenis penelitian adalah deskriptif analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional.* Variabel terikat adalah kualitas mikrobiologi air minum isi ulang. Variabel bebas adalah laik sehat dan sub variabel-variabelnya yaitu kualitas air baku, peralatan dan proses pengolahan, perilaku operator, dan sanitasi bangunan depot air minum isi ulang.

Hasil: Terdapat 29 DAMIU (50,88%) kategori LS, 28 DAMIU (49,12%) kategori TLS. Kualitas air baku, terdapat 1 DAMIU (1,75%) kategori MS, 56 DAMIU (98,25%) kategori TLS. Peralatan dan proses pengolahan, terdapat 29 DAMIU (50,88%) kategori MS, 28 DAMIU (49,12%) kategori TMS. Perilaku operator, terdapat 3 DAMIU (5,26%) kategori MS, 54 DAMIU (94,74%) kategori TMS. Sanitasi bangunan terdapat 10 DAMIU (17,54%) kategori MS, 47 DAMIU (82,46%) kategori TMS. Kualitas mikrobiologi *Coliform* air minum isi ulang terdapat 26 DAMIU (45,61%) kategori MS, 31 DAMIU (54,39%) kategori TMS. Kualitas mikrobiologi *Escerichia coli* air minum isi ulang terdapat 29 DAMIU (50,88%) kategori MS, 28 DAMIU (49,12%) kategori TMS.

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan yang signifikan (p=0,000), antara Laik sehat dengan kualitas mikrobiologi *Coliform* dan *Escherichia coli* air minum isi ulang. Tidak ada hubungan yang signifikan (1,000) antara kualitas air baku dengan kualitas mikrobiologi *Coliform* (p=1,000) dan *Escherichia coli* (p=0,491). Ada hubungan yang signifikan (p=0,000) antara peralatan dan proses pengolahan dengan kualitas mikrobiologi *Coliform* dan *Escherichia coli*. Tidak ada hubungan yang signifikan antara perilaku operator dengan kualitas mikrobiologi *Coliform* (p=0,587) dan *Escherichia coli* (p=0,611). Tidak ada hubungan yang signifikan antara sanitasi bangunan dengan kualitas mikrobiologi *Coliform* (p=1,000) dan *Escherichia coli* (p=0,504).

Kata kunci: Laik sehat, depot air minum, kualitas mikrobiologi
Daftar pustaka: 29 (1984-2014)

ABSTRACT

Background: Water is a substance forming the largest human body is 68% of the human body. Drinking water needs of every person varies from 2.1 liters to 2.8 liters per day (Purwana, 2003). Alternative water supply of drinking plenty of uses of drinking water refill. PHC evaluation results Ligung In 2013 as many as 53.3% of 57 MS 46.7% are TMS.
Methods: The study was a descriptive analytic and cross sectional approach. The dependent variable is the microbiological quality of drinking water refill. The independent variable is Laik sehat and sub variables that raw water quality, equipment and processing, operator behavior, and building sanitation depot refill drinking water.
Results: There were 29 DAMIU (50.88%) category LS, 28 DAMIU (49.12%) categories TLS. The quality of raw water, there is a 1 DAMIU (1.75%) categories MS, 56 DAMIU (98.25%) categories TLS. Equipment and processing, there are 29 DAMIU (50.88%) categories MS, 28 DAMIU (49.12%) TMS category. Operator behavior, there are 3 DAMIU (5.26%) categories MS, 54 DAMIU (94.74%) TMS category. Sanitation building DAMIU there were 10 (17.54%) categories MS, 47 DAMIU (82.46%) TMS category. Coliform microbiological quality of drinking water refill DAMIU there were 26 (45.61%) categories MS, 31 DAMIU (54.39%) TMS category. Quality of microbiological Escherichia coli of drinking water refill DAMIU there were 29 (50.88%) categories MS, 28 DAMIU (49.12%) TMS category.
Conclusion: There was a significant correlation (p = 0.000), between a Laik sehat and microbiological quality of Coliform and Escherichia coli refill drinking water. There is no significant correlation (1.000) between the quality of raw water with microbiological quality Coliform (p = 1.000) and Escherichia coli (p = 0.491). There is a significant correlation (p = 0.000) between the equipment and processing the microbiological quality of Coliform and Escherichia coli. There is no significant relationship between the behavior of the operator with the microbiological quality of Coliform (p = 0.587) and Escherichia coli (p = 0.611). There is no significant relationship between sanitation buildings with microbiological quality Coliform (p = 1.000) and Escherichia coli (p = 0.504).

Keywords: Laik sehat, drinking water depot, microbiological quality
Bibliography: 29 (1984-2014)