

**POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN TANJUNGPURING
PROGRAM STUDI D4 SANITASI LINGKUNGAN
JURUSAN KESEHATAN LINGKUNGAN**

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**Hubungan Faktor Lingkungan dan Perilaku dengan Kejadian Diare pada Balita di
Desa Branti Raya Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Branti Raya Kecamatan Natar
Kabupaten Lampung Selatan Tahun 2021**

xviii + 85 halaman, 29 tabel, 2 gambar, dan 10 lampiran.

ABSTRAK

Diare ialah situasi dimana seseorang buang air besar dengan konsistensi lembek atau cair, bahkan dapat berubah air dengan frekuensi lebih dari tiga kali dalam satu hari.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian diare pada balita di Desa Branti Raya Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Branti Raya Kecamatan Natar Kabupaten Lampung Selatan.

Jenis penelitian ini merupakan penelitian *case control study* dengan menggunakan pendekatan *retrospektif*. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada bulan April 2021. Variabel independen yaitu sarana air bersih, sarana jamban, sarana pembuangan sampah, sarana pembuangan air limbah, perilaku cuci tangan pakai sabun, perilaku buang air besar, dan perilaku minum air yang telah dimasak, sedangkan variabel dependen yaitu kejadian diare balita.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa variabel kondisi sarana air bersih dengan kejadian diare pada balita (p value = 1.000; OR = 1.000), sarana jamban dengan kejadian diare pada balita (p value = 0.421; OR = 2.800), sarana pembuangan sampah dengan kejadian diare pada balita (p value = 0.001; OR = 7.500), sarana pembuangan air limbah dengan kejadian diare pada balita (p value = 0.000; OR = 9.333), perilaku cuci tangan pakai sabun dengan kejadian diare pada balita (p value = 0.472; OR = 2.071), perilaku buang air besar dengan kejadian diare pada balita (p value = 1.000; OR = 1.000), perilaku minum air yang telah dimasak dengan kejadian diare pada balita (p value = 1.000; OR = 1.167), mikrobiologi air bersih E.coli dengan kejadian diare (p value = 0.016; OR = 4.571), dan mikrobiologi air bersih Coliform dengan kejadian diare pada balita (p value = 0.0039; OR = 3.455).

Kesimpulannya adalah ada hubungan sarana air bersih, sarana pembuangan sampah, sarana pembuangan air limbah, perilaku cuci tangan pakai sabun dan kualitas mikrobiologi air bersih dengan kejadian diare pada balita di Desa Branti Raya Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Branti Raya Kecamatan kabupaten Lampung Selatan.

Saran, diharapkan tenaga Sanitarian Puskesmas Branti Raya agar meningkatkan frekuensi insfeksi sanitasi lingkungan dan perilaku, masyarakat membantu dalam pembenahan pengelolaan sampah, serta perbaikan saluran pembuangan air limbah.

Kata kunci : lingkungan, perilaku, diare balita
Kepustakaan : 18 (2007 - 2021)

**TANJUNGPURBA HEALTH POLYTECHNIC
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**Environmental And Behavior-Factor Relationships With Childhood Diarrhoea In
The Village Of Branti Raya area of Medical Center Branti Raya Tide's 2021 South**

xviii + 85 pages, 29 tables, 2 pictures, dan 10 attachments.

ABSTRACT

Diarrhea is a situation in which a person defecates with a soft or liquid consistency, and can even change water more than three times a day.

This study aims to identify related factors with incidence of diarrhoea is small children in the village Of Branti Raya area of Medical Center Branti Raya South.

This type of study conducted case control study using a retrospective approach. This research was conducted in April 2021. The independent variables are clean water facilities, latrine facilities, garbage disposal facilities, waste water disposal facilities, hand washing behavior with soap, defecation behavior, and drinking boiled water behavior, while the dependent variable is incidence of diarrhea in infants.

The results of this study indicate that the variables of the condition of clean water facilities with the incidence of diarrhea in children under five (p value = 1,000; OR = 1,000), latrine facilities with the incidence of diarrhea in children under five (p value = 0.421; OR = 2.800), waste disposal facilities with the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers (p value = 0.001; OR = 7,500), waste water disposal facilities with diarrhea in toddlers (p value = 0.000; OR = 9,333), hand washing behavior with soap and diarrhea in toddlers (p value = 0.472; OR = 2.071), defecation behavior with the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers (p value = 1,000; OR = 1,000), drinking boiled water behavior with diarrhea in toddlers (p value = 1,000; OR = 1,167), microbiology of clean water E.coli with the incidence of diarrhea (p value = 0.016; OR = 4.571), and clean water microbiology of Coliform with the incidence of diarrhea in children under five (p value = 0.0039; OR = 3.455).

The conclusion is that there is a relationship between clean water facilities, garbage disposal facilities, waste water disposal facilities, hand washing behavior with soap and microbiological quality of clean water with the incidence of diarrhea in children under five in Branti Raya Village, Branti Raya Health Center Work Area, South Lampung District.

Suggestions, it is hoped that the Sanitarian staff of the Branti Raya Health Center will increase the frequency of environmental sanitation infections and behavior, the community will help in improving waste management, as well as repairing waste water disposal channels.

Keywords: environment, behavior, toddler diarrhea

Literature : 18 (2007 - 2021)