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Analisis Sanitasi Depot Terhadap Kualitas Air Minum Secara Mikrobiologi *(Escherichia Coli)* di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Rawat Inap Simpur dan Puskesmas Palapa di Kota Bandar Lampung
xiv + 67 halaman + 13 tabel + 3 gambar, dan 7 lampiran

RINGKASAN

Kebutuhan masyarakat akan air minum yang terus meningkat seiring dengan pertumbuhan penduduk, tidak diimbangi dengan ketersediaan air bersih yang ada. Pemilihan depot air minum isi ulang sebagai alternatif air minum menjadi resiko yang dapat membahayakan kesehatan jika kualitas depot air minum isi ulang masih diragukan, terlebih jika konsumen tidak memperhatikan keamanan dan kehigienisannya. Salah satu penyebab kontaminasi bakteri pada air minum bisa disebabkan oleh kurangnya penerapan sanitasi yang baik dan benar. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menganalisis analisis hubungan higiene sanitasi depot air minum dengan keberadaan bakteri *Escherichia coli* pada air minum isi ulang di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Rawat Inap Simpur dan Puskesmas Palapa.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi dalam penelitian adalah seluruh usaha depot air minum di di wilayah kerja puskesmas Rawat Inap Simpur dan Puskesmas Palapa sebanyak 22 unit depot air minum dan penjamah depot air minum berjumlah 22 responden. Sampel dalam penelitian menggunakan teknik *total population sampling.* Instrumen yang digunakan untuk memeriksa keberadaan bakteri *Escherichia coli* dengan metode *Most Probable Number* (MPN), sedangkan untuk variabel sanitasi tempat, sanitasi peralatan dan higiene penjamah dengan observasi dan wawancara. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji *fisher exact test*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 27,3% keberadaan bakteri *Escherichia coli* pada air minum isi ulang tidak memenuhi syarat. Sebanyak 9,1% sanitasi tempat, 9,1% sanitasi peralatan, dan 40,9% higiene penjamah depot air minum kategori kurang baik. Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan tidak ada hubungan antara sanitasi tempat dengan keberadaaan bakteri *Escherichia coli* (*p value* = 0,065), tidak ada hubungan sanitasi peralatan dengan keberadaan bakteri *Escherichia coli* (*p value* = 0,481), dan ada hubungan antara higiene penjamah dengan keberadaan bakteri *Escherichia coli* (*p value* = 0,023). Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini ialah Tidak terdapat hubungan antara kondisi sanitasi tempat dan sanitasi peralatan depot air minum dengan keberadaan bakteri *Escherichia coli,* serta terdapat hubungan antara higiene penjamah depot air minum dengan keberadaan bakteri *Escherichia coli* pada air minum isi ulang di wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Rawat Inap Simpur dan Puskesmas Palapa

Kata Kunci : Sanitasi depot, *Escherichia coli,* Sanitasi Tempat, Sanitasi Peralataan, Hygiene Penjamah
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Analysis of Depot Sanitation on Microbiological Quality of Drinking Water (Escherichia Coli) in the working area of Simpur Inpatient Health Center and the Palapa Health Center in the city of Bandar Lampung
xiv + 67 pages + 13 tables + 3 pictures, and 7 appendices

ABSTRACT

The community's need for drinking water, which continues to increase along with population growth, is not matched by the availability of clean water. The selection of refill drinking water depots as an alternative to drinking water is a risk that can endanger health if the quality of refill drinking water depots is still in doubt, especially if consumers do not pay attention to safety and hygiene. One of the causes of bacterial contamination in drinking water can be caused by the lack of proper and proper sanitation. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between sanitation hygiene in drinking water depots and the presence of Escherichia coli bacteria in refilled drinking water in the working area of Simpur Inpatient Health Center and Palapa Health Center.

This research is an observational study with a cross sectional approach. The population in this study were all drinking water depot businesses in the working area of Simpur Inpatient Health Center and the Palapa Health Center as many as 22 units of drinking water depots and 22 respondents of drinking water depot handlers. The sample in this study used a total population sampling technique. The instrument used to check the presence of Escherichia coli was the Most Probable Number (MPN) method, while for the variables of place sanitation, equipment sanitation and handler hygiene, observations and interviews were used. The data were analyzed using the Fisher exact test.

The results showed that 27.3% of the presence of Escherichia coli bacteria in refill drinking water did not meet the requirements. A total of 9.1% sanitation of premises, 9.1% sanitation of equipment, and 40.9% hygiene of the handlers of drinking water depots were categorized as poor. The results of the bivariate analysis showed that there was no relationship between place sanitation and the presence of Escherichia coli bacteria (p value = 0.065), there was no relationship between equipment sanitation and the presence of Escherichia coli bacteria (p value = 0.481), and there was a relationship between the hygiene of the handlers and the presence of Escherichia coli bacteria. (p value = 0.023). The conclusion of this study is that there is no relationship between the sanitation conditions of the place and the sanitation of drinking water depot equipment with the presence of Escherichia coli bacteria, and there is a relationship between the hygiene of the handlers of the drinking water depot and the presence of Escherichia coli bacteria in refilled drinking water in the working area of the Simpur Inpatient Health Center and Palapa Health Center

Keywords : Depot sanitation, Escherichia coli, place sanitation, equipment sanitation, handler hygiene
Reading list : 16 (2004-2020)