

**PROGRAM STUDI SANITASI LINGKUNGAN
PROGRAM SARJAN TERAPAN**

Skripsi, Juni 2022

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**Hubungan Kondisi Sarana Sanitasi Dasar dengan Kejadian Diare pada
Balita Di Desa Babatan Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Rawat Inap Katibung
Lampung Selatan Tahun 2022**

xiv + 85 halaman + 6lampiran

ABSTRAK

Penyakit diare masih merupakan masalah kesehatan dan penyebab kematian pada balita. Sanitasi lingkungan yang kurang mendukung dapat menyebabkan tingginya angka kejadian diare. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara sanitasi lingkungan dengan kejadian diare pada balita di Wilayah Kerja UPTD Puskesmas Rawat Inap Katibung Kabupaten Lampung Selatan Provinsi Lampung tahun 2022.

Jenis penelitian kuantitatif, dengan desain *crosssectional*. Penelitian dilakukan diwilayah Kerja UPTD Puskesmas Rawat Inap Katibung Lampung Selatan. Jumlah populasi dan sampel ditentukan berdasarkan rumus slovin sehingga diperoleh sampel pada penelitian berjumlah 60 responden. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah univariat, dan bivariat (chisquare)

Hasil Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa dari 60 sampel responden, berdasarkan sanitasi lingkungan balita, responden dengan Sarana Penyediaan Air bersih memenuhi syarat (71,7%) dan Tidak Memenuhi syarat (28,3%), Sarana Pembuangan Tinja Jamban memenuhi syarat (73,3%) dan tidak memenuhi syarat (26,7%), Sarana Pembuangan Sampah Sementara Memenuhi Syarat (40,0%) dan tidak memenuhi syarat (60,0%) dan Sarana Pemuangan Limbah Cair yang memenuhi Syarat (31,7%) dan Tidak memenuhi Syarat (68,3%). Penelitian juga menunjukkan bahwa variabel kondisi Sarana Penyediaan Air bersih ($p\text{-value} = 1,000$), Sarana Pembuangan Tinja Jamban ($p\text{-value} = 0,144$), Sarana Pembuangan Sampah sementara ($p\text{-value} = 0,004$), dan Sarana Pembuangan Limbah Cair ($p\text{-value} = 0,026$).

Kesimpulannya adalah adanya hbungan sarana Pembuangan sampah sementara dan sarana pembuangan limbah cair dengan kejadian diare pada balita di Desa Babatan Wilayah Kerja UPTD Puskesmas Katibung Kab. Lampung Selatan.

Saran diharapkan tenaga sanitarian UPTD Puskesmas Katibung agar meningkatkan frekuensi insfeksi sanitasi lingkungan, masyarakat membantu dalam pembenahan Pengelolaan sampah serta memperbaiki saluran pembuangan air limbah.

Kata Kunci : Kondisi Sarana, Sanitasi Lingkungan, Diare Balita,
Kepustakaan : 10 (2011– 2021)

**TANJUNGPOLYTECHNIC
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The Relationship between Conditions of Basic Sanitation Facilities and the Incidence of Diarrhea in Toddlers in Babatan Village, The Working Area of the Katibung Inpatient Health Center, South Lampung in 2022

xiv + 85 pages + 6 attachments

ABSTRACT

Diarrhea is still a health problem and a cause of death in children under five. Environmental sanitation that is not supportive can cause a high incidence of diarrhea. This study aims to determine the relationship between environmental sanitation and the incidence of diarrhea in children under five in the UPTD Work Area of the Katibung Inpatient Health Center, South Lampung Regency, Lampung Province in 2022.

This type of research is quantitative, with a cross-sectional design. The research was conducted in the working area of the UPTD Puskesmas Inpatient Katibung, South Lampung. The number of population and samples was determined based on the slovin formula so that the sample in the study was 60 respondents. The data analysis technique used is univariate and bivariate (chisquare).

The results of this study indicate that from 60 samples of respondents, based on environmental sanitation under five, respondents with clean water supply facilities met the requirements (71.7%) and did not meet the requirements (28.3%), latrine disposal facilities met the requirements (73.3%) and do not meet the requirements (26.7 %), Temporary Waste Disposal Facilities Meet the Requirements (40.0%) and do not meet the requirements (60.0%) and Liquid Waste Disposal Facilities that meet the requirements (31.7%) and Does not meet the requirements (68.3%). The study also shows that the condition variables for clean water supply facilities (p-value = 1,000), latrine waste disposal facilities (p-value = 0.144), temporary waste disposal facilities (p-value = 0.004), and liquid waste disposal facilities (p-value = 0.004). value = 0.026).

The conclusion is that there is a relationship between temporary waste disposal facilities and liquid waste disposal facilities with the incidence of diarrhea in children under five in Babatan Village, Working Area of UPTD Puskesmas Katibung Kab. South Lampung.

Suggestions are expected that the sanitarians of the UPTD Katibung Health Center to increase the frequency of environmental sanitation infections, the community to help in improving waste management and repairing waste water disposal channels.

Keywords: Condition of Facilities, Environmental Sanitation, Toddler Diarrhea, Literature : 10 (2011– 2021)