

**POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN TANJUNG KARANG  
PROGRAM STUDI DIPLOMA IV KESEHATAN LINGKUNGAN**

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**HUBUNGAN SANITASI DASAR TERHADAP KEJADIAN  
PENYAKIT DIARE DIKELURAHAN PINANG JAYA  
TAHUN 2022**

**55 halaman, 5 tabel, 8 gambar, 7 lampiran**

**ABSTRAK**

Sanitasi dasar merupakan bagian penting dari peningkatan derajat kesehatan yang mana prinsipnya sanitasi lingkungan adalah keadaan lingkungan yang dapat mempengaruhi positif terhadap status derajat kesehatan yang optimum (Bangun et al, 2020)

Sanitasi dasar meliputi ketersediaan jamban, penyediaan air bersih, pengelolaan sampah, dan saluran pembuangan air limbah.

Metode penelitian Penelitian kuantitatif penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui bagaimanakah gambaran distribusi frekuensi diare serta ada hubungan antara faktor independen (sarana air bersih jamban sehat, pengelolaan sampah dan pembuangan limbah), dengan variabel dependen Diare.

Bhasil analisa bivariat, diketahui bahwa dari 62 responden pada responden yang SPAL tidak memenuhi syarat terjadi diare 40 orang (64,5%) dan yang tidak terjadi diare sebanyak 22 Orang (35,5%) sedangkan dari 52 responden yang SPAL memenuhi syarat terdapat 10 orang yang mengalami diare (31,2%) dan yang tidak diare sebanyak 22 orang (69,8%). pada kelompok pengelolaan sampah yang tidak memenuhi syarat terjadi diare 43 orang (62,3%) dan yang tidak terjadi diare sebanyak 26 Orang (37,7%) sedangkan dari 52 responden yang pengollaan sampah memenuhi syarat terdapat 7 orang yang mengalami diare (28,0%) dan yang tidak diare sebanyak 18 orang (72,0%). pada kelompok pengguna Jamban yang tidak memenuhi syarat terjadi diare 7 orang (43,8%) dan yang tidak terjadi diare sebanyak 9 Orang (56,2%) sedangkan dari 52 responden yang pengguna jamban yang memenuhi syarat terdapat 43 orang yang mengalami diare (56,2%) dan yang tidak diare sebanyak 35 orang (43,8%).

**Kata Kunci :** Sanitasi Dasar, Sarana air bersih, Jamban, Sampah, SPAL, Diare

**Daftar Bacaan :** 21(2011-2021)

**TANJUNG KARANG HEALTH POLYTECHNIC**  
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**RELATIONSHIP BASIC SANITATION TO INCIDENT OF DIARRHEA  
DISEASE IN PINANG JAYA REGION IN 2022**

**55 pages, 5 tables, 8 pictures, 7 appendix**

**ABSTRACT**

The principle is that environmental sanitation is an environmental state that can positively affect. Basic sanitation is an important part of improving the degree of health, where the optimum degree of health (Bangun et al, 2020) Basic sanitation includes the availability of latrines, the provision of clean water, waste management, and wastewater sewerage. The quantitative research method of this study was conducted to find out how the picture of the distribution of diarrhea frequency and there is a relationship between independent factors (healthy latrine clean water facilities, waste management and waste disposal) and, diarrhea dependent variables. As a result of the bivariate analysis, it was found that of the 62 respondents in the respondents who were NOT eligible for diarrhea, 40 people (64.5%) and 22 people did not have diarrhea (35.5%) while of the 52 respondents who were SPAL qualified, there were 10 people who had diarrhea (31.2%) and those who did not have diarrhea as many as 22 people (69.8%) in the group. waste management that was not eligible occurred diarrhea 43 people (62.3%) and there was no diarrhea as many as 26 people (37.7%) while of the 52 respondents who used waste were eligible there were 7 people who had diarrhea (28.0%) and those who did not diarrhea as many as 18 people (72.0%). in the group of latrine users who were not eligible there was diarrhea 7 people (43.8%) and those who did not have diarrhea as many as 9 people (56.2%) while of the 52 respondents who were eligible latrine users there were 43 people who had diarrhea (56.2%) and those who did not diarrhea as many as 35 people (43.8%).

**Keywords** : Basic Sanitation, Clean water facilities, Latrines, Garbage, SPAL, Diarrhea

**Reading List** : 21(2011-2021)