

POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN KEMENKES TANJUNGPUR
JURUSAN KESEHATAN LINGKUNGAN
Laporan Tugas Akhir, 23 Mei 2023

Miranda Naomi

Gambaran Sarana Sanitasi Rumah Penderita Diare Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Rawat Inap Simpur Bandar Lampung Tahun 2023

xvii + 95 Halaman + 8 Tabel + 7 Gambar + 7 Lampiran

RINGKASAN

Diare adalah suatu kondisi dimana seorang buang air besar dengan konsistensi lembek atau cair bahkan dapat berupa air saja dan frekuensinya lebih sering (biasanya tiga kali sehari atau lebih) dalam satu hari. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui Gambaran Sarana Sanitasi Rumah Penderita Diare Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Rawat Inap Simpur Kota Bandar Lampung Tahun 2023. Jenis penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif, dengan jumlah 50 sampel rumah di wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Rawat Inap Simpur Kota Bandar Lampung.

Penderita diare di dominasi oleh kelompok umur pada masa balita sebanyak 2 %, masa kanak – kanak sebanyak 1%, masa remaja awal sebanyak 7%, masa dewasa akhir sebanyak 16%, masa lansia akhir sebanyak 24%,. Jenis kelamin responden laki – laki sebanyak 16 dan perempuan 34. Responden yang mempunyai sumur bor sebanyak 33% yang memiliki sumur gali sebanyak 6% dan PDAM sebanyak 11%. Sarana jamban yang menggunakan leher angsa sebanyak 94% dan yang tidak menggunakan leher angsa sebanyak 6%. Tidak terdapat pemisah sampah organik dan anorganik sebanyak 100%. Saluran pembuangan air limbah tidak terpisah dengan saluran penuntas air hujan sebanyak 64% dan saluran pembuangan air limbah terpisah dengan saluran penuntas air hujan sebanyak 36%.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan dari 50 rumah penderita diare diketahui jarak sumur gali <10 m sebanyak 33% yang tidak memenuhi syarat dan 82 % kualitas fisik air tidak berbau memenuhi syarat. 100% kualitas fisik air memenuhi syarat tidak berasa. 90% kualitas fisik air memenuhi syarat tidak berwarna. 94% responden menggunakan jamban jenis leher angsa yang memenuhi syarat dengan 38% penampungan tinja menggunakan tanki septic. sebanyak 88% Konstruksi tidak kedap air dan tidak ada penutup, dan sebanyak 14% tidak mudah dibersihkan. Terdapat saluran air limbah yang tertutup sebanyak 24%. Jenis pembuangan air limbah ke tanki septic dan diserapkan ke dalam tanah sebanyak 32%.

Kata Kunci :Diare, Sarana Sanitasi,

Daftar Bacaan : 11 (2007 – 2022)

HEALTH POLYTECHNIC OF KEMENKES TANJUNGPINANG
DEPARTEMEN OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
Final Project Report, 23 Mei 2023

Miranda Naomi

Overview of Sanitation Facilities for Diarrhea Sufferers' Homes in the Working Area of the Simpung Inpatient Health Center, Bandar Lampung, in 2023

xvii + 95 Pages + 8 Tables + 7 Pictures + 7 Attachments

ABSTRAK

Diarrhea is a condition in which a person has bowel movements with a soft or liquid consistency and can even be just water and the frequency is more frequent (usually three times a day or more) in one day. The purpose of this study was to find out the description of sanitation facilities for homes with diarrhea sufferers in the working area of the Simpung Inpatient Health Center in Bandar Lampung City in 2023. This type of research is descriptive in nature, with a total of 50 samples of houses in the Simpung Inpatient Health Center working area of Bandar Lampung City.

Diarrhea sufferers are dominated by the age group in toddlerhood as much as 2%, childhood as much as 1%, early adolescence as much as 7%, late adulthood as much as 16%, late elderly as much as 24%. The gender of the respondents was 16 male and 34 female. Respondents who had drilled wells were 33%, 6% had dug wells and 11% PDAM. Toilet facilities that use goose necks are 94% and those that do not use goose necks are 6%. There is no separator for organic and inorganic waste as much as 100%. The sewerage channel is not separated from the rainwater finishing channel as much as 64% and the waste water drainage channel is separated from the rainwater finishing channel as much as 36%.

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that from 50 houses with diarrhea, it was found that 33% of dug wells were <10 m apart and 82% of the physical quality of odorless water met the requirements. 100% of the physical quality of water meets the tasteless requirements. 90% of the physical quality of water meets the colorless requirements. 94% of respondents used goose neck latrines that met the requirements, with 38% of fecal storage using a septic tank. as much as 88% The construction is not waterproof and there is no cover, and as much as 14% is not easy to clean. There are closed sewerage channels as much as 24%. Type of waste water disposal into septic tanks and absorbed into the soil as much as 32%.

Keywords: Diarrhea, Sanitation Facilities

Reading List : 11 (2007 – 2022)