

Hubungan Faktor Pengetahuan, Sikap, Tindakan Buang Air Besar Sembarangan (BABS) Dan Kondisi Jamban Dengan Kejadian Diare Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Kedaton Kota Bandar Lampung Tahun 2024

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ABSTRAK

Penyakit diare merupakan permasalahan penyakit yang relatif besar pada negara berkembang termasuk Indonesia. Penyakit diare dapat muncul sebagai KLB (Kejadian Luar Biasa) dan bersifat endemis sehingga memerlukan strategi pencegahan dan penanganan yang tepat. Penyakit diare menjadi penyebab kedua terbesar angka kematian dan kesakitan pada balita. Diare merupakan penyakit berbasis lingkungan yang di sebabkan oleh infeksi mikroorganisme meliputi bakteri, protozoa, virus, parasit, dan penularanya secara fekal-oral. Diare dapat mengenai semua kelompok umur balita, anak-anak dan orang dewasa dengan berbagai golongan sosial. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan faktor pengetahuan, sikap, tindakan buang air besar sembarangan (BABS) dan kondisi jamban dengan kejadian diare di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Kedaton Kota Bandar Lampung Tahun 2024.

Penelitian ini bersifat observasi analitik dengan menggunakan rancangan *case control*. Rancangan untuk menggambarkan hubungan variabel sebab atau risiko dan akibat atau kasus yang terjadi pada objek penelitian diukur atau dikumpulkan dalam waktu yang bersamaan. Total sampel melibatkan 142 responden yang terbagi atas 71 kelompok kasus penderita diare dan 71 kelompok kontrol. Analisa data yang digunakan adalah uji *chi square*.

Hasil analisis bivariat diketahui maka tidak terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan kejadian diare diperoleh $p\text{-value} = 0,763$ dimana ($p\text{-value} > \alpha = 0,05$), tidak terdapat hubungan antara sikap dengan kejadian diare diperoleh $p\text{-value} = 0,290$ dimana ($p\text{-value} > \alpha = 0,05$), adanya hubungan antara tindakan CTPS dengan kejadian diare diperoleh $p\text{-value} = 0,005$ dimana ($p\text{-value} < \alpha = 0,05$), adanya hubungan antara tindakan minum air sudah dimasak dengan kejadian diare diperoleh $p\text{-value} = 0,004$ dimana ($p\text{-value} < \alpha = 0,05$), tidak terdapat hubungan antara tindakan BABS dengan kejadian diare diperoleh $p\text{-value} = 0,0165$ dimana ($p\text{-value} > \alpha = 0,05$), tidak terdapat hubungan antara kondisi jamban dengan kejadian diare diperoleh $p\text{-value} = 0,791$ dimana ($p\text{-value} > \alpha = 0,05$).

Kata Kunci : Diare, Kondisi Jamban, Pengetahuan, Sikap dan Tindakan,

Daftar Bacaan : 60 (2003-2023)

**KEMENKES TANJUNG KARANG HEALTH POLYTECHNIC
ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION STUDY PROGRAM APPLIED
UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

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The Relationship between Knowledge, Attitude, Open Defecation Actions and Latrine Condition with the Incidence of Diarrhea in the Kedaton Health Center Working Area, Bandar Lampung City, 2024

xvi + 76 Pages + 15 Tables + 6 Images + 8 Attachments

ABSTRACT

Diarrhea is a relatively large disease problem in developing countries including Indonesia. Diarrhea disease can appear as an outbreak (extraordinary event) and is endemic so that it requires appropriate prevention and treatment strategies. Diarrhea is the second largest cause of mortality and morbidity in children under five years of age. Diarrhea is an environmentally based disease caused by microorganism infections including bacteria, protozoa, viruses, parasites, and fehal-oral transmission. Diarrhea can affect all age groups of toddlers, children and adults with various social groups. This study aims to determine the relationship between factors of knowledge, attitudes, open defecation (OD) and latrine conditions with the incidence of diarrhea in the Kedaton Health Center working area of Bandar Lampung City in 2024.

This study is an analytic observation using case control design. The design to describe the relationship between cause or risk and effect variables or cases that occur in the object of research is measured or collected at the same time. Total sample involving 142 respondents divided into 71 case groups of diarrhea sufferers and 71 control groups. Data analysis used is chi square test.

The results of the bivariate analysis showed that there was no relationship between knowledge and the incidence of diarrhea obtained $p\text{-value} = 0.763$ where ($p\text{-value} > \alpha = 0.05$), there was no relationship between attitude and the incidence of diarrhea obtained $p\text{-value} = 0.290$ where ($p\text{-value} > \alpha = 0.05$), there was a relationship between HWWS actions with the incidence of diarrhea obtained $p\text{-value} = 0.005$ where ($p\text{-value} < \alpha = 0, 05$), there is a relationship between the action of drinking cooked water with the incidence of diarrhea obtained $p\text{-value} = 0.004$ where ($p\text{-value} < \alpha = 0.05$), there is no relationship between the action of open defecation with the incidence of diarrhea obtained $p\text{-value} = 0.0165$ where ($p\text{-value} > \alpha = 0.05$), there is no relationship between latrine conditions with the incidence of diarrhea obtained $p\text{-value} = 0.791$ where ($p\text{-value} > \alpha = 0.05$).

Keywords: Diarrhea, Latrine Condition, Knowledge, Attitude and Action,
Reading List: 60 (2003-2023)