

**POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN TANJUNGPINANG
PROGRAM STUDI SANITASI LINGKUNGAN SARJANA TERAPAN**

Skripsi, Juli 2022

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**Hubungan Penerapan 5 Pilar Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat Dengan
Kejadian Diare Di Wilayah Puskesmas Rajabasa Indah Tahun 2022.**

xvii + 71 halaman, 11 tabel, 9 gambar, dan 4 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Bandar Lampung menempati urutan ke dua dari 15 kabupaten mengenai kasus diare se-provinsi Lampung di tahun 2020 tertinggi. Distribusi di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Rajabasa Indah kasus diare tertinggi tahun 2021 sebanyak 427 kasus. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui hubungan penerapan 5 pilar STBM berdasarkan kejadian diare di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Rajabasa Indah Tahun 2022.

Penelitian menggunakan rancangan *cross Sectional*, hasil perhitungan sampel memperoleh 100 KK. Sampel diambil dengan teknik *random sampling* menggunakan *quisioner*. Analisis data secara *univariat* dan *bivariat* dengan menggunakan uji (*chi-square*).

Hasil penelitian memperoleh variabel yang berhubungan dengan kejadian diare terhadap penerapan STBM adalah BABS ($P=0,044$), CTPS ($P=0,000$), PAMM- ($P=0,000$), PS-RT ($P=0,001$) dan PLC-RT ($P=0,001$) adalah berhubungan dengan kejadian diare terhadap penerapan STBM.

Dapat menjadi masukan dalam merencanakan program kesehatan sebagai upaya pencegahan penyakit diare di masyarakat, contohnya yaitu dengan mengadakan penyuluhan atau pendidikan kesehatan yang berhubungan dengan sanitasi total berbasis masyarakat.

Kata Kunci : Diare, STBM, BABS, CTPS, PAMM-RT, PS-RT, PLC-RT
Daftar bacaan : 38 (1981-2021)

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The Relationship between the Implementation of the 5 Pillars of Community-Based Total Sanitation with the Incidence of Diarrhea in the area of the Rajabasa Indah Health Center, Bandar Lampung City, in 2022

xvii + 71 pages, 11 tables, 9 picture, and 4 attachments

ABSTRACT

Bandar Lampung ranks second out of 15 districts regarding the highest diarrhea cases in Lampung province in 2020. The distribution in the working area of the Rajabasa Indah Health Center with the highest diarrhea cases in 2021 was 427 cases. The purpose of the study was to determine the relationship between the implementation of the 5 pillars of STBM based on the incidence of diarrhea in the working area of the Rajabasa Indah Health Center in 2022.

The study used a cross sectional design, the results of the sample calculation obtained 100 families. Samples were taken by random sampling technique using a questionnaire. Data analysis was univariate and bivariate using the (chi-square) test.

The results obtained that the variables related to the incidence of diarrhea with the implementation of STBM were BABS ($P=0.044$), CTPS ($P=0.000$), PAMM-RT ($P=0.000$), PS -RT ($P=0.001$), and PLC-RT ($P=0.001$) were associated with the incidence of diarrhea on the application of STBM.

Can be input in planning health programs as an effort to prevent diarrheal disease in the community, for example by holding health education or counseling related to community-based total sanitation.

Keywords : Diarrhea, STBM, BABS, CTPS, PAMM-RT, PS-RT, PLC-RT.
Reading List : 38 (1981-2021).