

## **POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN TANJUNGPUR**

### **JURUSAN KESEHATAN LINGKUNGAN**

#### **Laporan Tugas Akhir, Juni 2021**

#### **Aema Redinatasya**

Gambaran Kondisi Sanitasi Dasar pada Penderita Diare di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Banjit Kabupaten Way Kanan Tahun 2021.

xv + 64 halaman + 12 tabel + 2 gambar + 3 lampiran

### **RINGKASAN**

Penyakit Diare merupakan penyakit endemis potensial Kejadian Luar Biasa (KLB) yang sering disertai dengan kematian di Indonesia. Berdasarkan data Profil Kesehatan Provinsi Lampung pada tahun 2017 angka kejadian diare sebesar 18,6% (Profil Kesehatan Lampung, 2017) terjadi peningkatan pada tahun 2018 sebanyak 4,76% dari perkiraan diare di sarana kesehatan. (Profil Kesehatan Lampung, 2018). Ada beberapa faktor yang meningkatkan resiko mengalami diare seperti faktor lingkungan yang meliputi jamban, pengolahan sampah, saluran limbah, maupun sumber air. Di Indonesia Penggunaan Fasilitas Jamban masih belum merata, berdasarkan data Riskesdas tahun 2013,

Pada Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Banjit Kabupaten Way Kanan jumlah kasus diare pada semua umur mengalami peningkatan menjadi berjumlah 334 kasus (Puskesmas Banjit, 2020). Dari survei pendahuluan yang telah dilakukan oleh peneliti pada 10 penderita diare di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Banjit Kabupaten Way Kanan menunjukkan bahwa masih terdapat beberapa rumah yang belum memenuhi syarat rumah sehat seperti jamban, tempat sampah rumah tangga, saluran pembuangan air limbah dan serta masih buruk kebiasaan cuci tangan pakai sabun (CTPS). Berdasarkan data yang terkumpul, penulis berminat untuk melakukan penelitian gambaran kondisi sanitasi dasar pada penderita diare di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Banjit Kabupaten Way Kanan tahun 2021. Sampel penelitian ini adalah semua umur yang berjumlah 42 jiwa di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Banjit Kabupaten Way Kanan tahun 2021.

Berdasarkan pengamatan kondisi sanitasi dasar dengan kejadian diare di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Banjit Kabupaten Way Kanan Tahun 2021, maka dapat diperoleh jenis sarana air bersih yang menggunakan sumur gali sebanyak 17 (40,5%) rumah, yang menggunakan sumur bor sebanyak 8 (19%) rumah, dan yang menggunakan PDAM sebanyak 17 (40,5%). Kualitas fisik air bersih 42 (100%) rumah tidak berbau dan tidak berasa. Jarak SAB dengan sumber pencemar yang <10 meter sebanyak 25 (59,5%) rumah. Kuantitas air bersih sebanyak 42 (100%) rumah sudah mencukupi kebutuhan setiap hari (15 liter/orang/hari). Jenis jamban yang tidak memenuhi syarat sebanyak 9 (21,4) rumah. Yang tidak memiliki septik tank sebanyak 13 (31%) rumah. Sarana pembuangan air limbah yang tidak dibuang melalui tangki septik dan tidak di resapkan kedalam tanah sebanyak 23 (54,8%) Sarana pembuangan sampah yang terbuka

Kata Kunci : Sanitasi Dasar, Diare

Daftar bacaan : 10 ( 2011 – 2021 )

**TANJUNGPURONG HEALTH POLYTECHNIC**  
**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH**

**Final Project Report, June 2021**

**Aema Redinatasya**

Overview of Basic Sanitation Conditions for Diarrhea Patients in the Banjit Health Center Work Area, Way Kanan Regency in 2021.

xv + 64 pages + 12 tables + 2 pictures + 3 attachments

**SUMMARY**

Diarrhea is a potential endemic disease of Extraordinary Events (KLB) which is often accompanied by death in Indonesia. Based on data from the Health Profile of Lampung Province in 2017, the incidence of diarrhea was 18.6% (Lampung Health Profile, 2017) an increase in 2018 of 4.76% from the estimated diarrhea in health facilities. (Lampung Health Profile, 2018). There are several factors that increase the risk of experiencing diarrhea such as environmental factors which include latrines, waste processing, sewerage, and water sources. In Indonesia, the use of latrine facilities is still not evenly distributed, based on data from Riskesdas in 2013,

In the Banjit Health Center Work Area, Way Kanan Regency, the number of cases of diarrhea at all ages has increased to 334 cases (Puskesmas Banjit, 2020). From a preliminary survey conducted by researchers on 10 diarrhea sufferers in the Banjit Health Center Working Area, Way Kanan Regency, it shows that there are still some houses that do not meet the requirements of a healthy home such as latrines, household trash cans, sewerage and bad washing habits. hands with soap (CTPS). Based on the data collected, the authors are interested in conducting a study of the description of basic sanitation conditions in patients with diarrhea in the Banjit Health Center work area, Way Kanan Regency in 2021. The sample of this study was all ages totaling 42 people in the Banjit Health Center work area, Way Kanan Regency in 2021.

Based on observations of basic sanitation conditions with the incidence of diarrhea in the working area of the Banjit Health Center, Way Kanan Regency in 2021, it can be obtained types of clean water facilities using dug wells as many as 17 (40.5%) houses, which use drilled wells as many as 8 (19%) houses, and 17 (40.5%). The physical quality of clean water 42 (100%) of the house is odorless and tasteless. The distance between SAB and pollutant sources that are <10 meters is 25 (59.5%) houses. The quantity of clean water as much as 42 (100%) houses is sufficient for daily needs (15 liters/person/day). The types of latrines that do not meet the requirements are 9 (21.4) houses. There are 13 (31%) houses that do not have a septic tank. Waste water disposal facilities that are not disposed of through septic tanks and are not absorbed into the ground are 23 (54.8%) Open garbage disposal facilities.

Keywords: Basic Sanitation, Diarrhea.

Reading list : 10 ( 2011 – 2021 )