

**POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN KEMENKES TANJUNG KARANG**  
**PROGRAM STUDI SARJANA TERAPAN SANITASI LINGKUNGAN**

Skripsi, juni 2024

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**PERILAKU PENERAPAN 5 PILAR SANITASI TOTAL BERBASIS MASYARAKAT TERHADAP KEJADIAN STUNTING PADA ANAK DI PEKON WASPADA KECAMATAN SEKINCAU KABUPATEN LAMPUNG BARAT 2024**

XIV + 89 Halaman + Daftar Pustaka + Lampiran

**RINGKASAN**

Sanitasi lingkungan berkaitan erat dengan infeksi berulang yang berdampak pada stunting. Penelitian bertujuan menganalisis perilaku penerapan pilar sanitasi total berbasis masyarakat (STBM) di Pekon Waspada kecamatan sekincau Kabupaten Lampung Barat. Penelitian menggunakan desain kualitatif, dilaksanakan di Pekon Waspada Kecamatan Sekincau, Kabupaten Lampung Barat, selama bulan April hingga mei 2024, Kecamatan sekincau merupakan *Lokus Audit*.

Informasi diperoleh dari informan utama, informan kunci, dan informan triangulasi. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan wawancara mendalam dan observasi, Hasil wawancara pengumpulan data dibuat dalam bentuk transkrip dan dilakukan *content analysis*. Secara umum, masyarakat belum memahami penerapan kelima pilar STBM. Namun begitu, masyarakat telah melaksanakan pilar pertama (stop buang air besar sembarangan/SBS), pilar kedua (cuci tangan pakai sabun/CTPS), pilar ketiga (pengolahan air minum dan makanan rumah tangga/PAMMRT), dan pilar keempat (pengelolaan sampah rumah tangga/PSRT) walaupun belum sepenuhnya memenuhi syarat kesehatan. Rendahnya pengetahuan menyebabkan belum dilakukannya penerapan dan pilar kelima (pengelolaan air limbah domestik rumah tangga/PALDRT) dari STBM. Penerapan pilar keempat (PSRT) dan pilar kelima (PALDRT) dari STBM belum dilaksanakan karena rendahnya tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat, dampak dari minimnya informasi serta kebiasaan yang sulit dirubah dan dana. Melakukan edukasi untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan menjadi upaya penting yang harus dilakukan untuk mencegah stunting dan meningkatkan status kesehatan masyarakat Untuk itu, edukasi dari petugas kesehatan serta keterlibatan *stakeholder*, dan pengawasan dari pihak Puskesmas menjadi upaya penting untuk segera dilakukan.

Katakunci : STBM, Pengetahuan STBM, BABS,CTPS,PMAMI RT,PLC RT,PTPS RT, Stunting

Kepustakaan : 32 (2007 – 2023)

**HEALTH POLYTECHNIC, KEMENKES TANJUNG KARANG**

**ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION APPLIED BACHELOR PROGRAM**

*Thesis, Juni 2024*

*Wahyu Widhi Astuti*

**BEHAVIOR OF IMPLEMENTING THE 5 PILLARS OF COMMUNITY-BASED TOTAL SANITATION ON THE INCIDENCE OF STUNTING IN CHILDREN IN PEKON WASPADA, SEKINCAU SUB-DISTRICT, WEST LAMPUNG DISTRICT 2024**

*XIV + 89 Pages + Bibliography + attachment*

**ABSTRACT**

*Environmental sanitation is closely related to recurrent infections that have an impact on stunting. The study aims to analyze the behavior of implementing the pillars of community-based total sanitation (STBM) in Pekon Waspada, Sekincau sub-district, West Lampung Regency. The study used a qualitative design, conducted in Pekon Waspada, Sekincau Sub-district, West Lampung Regency, from April to May 2024, Sekincau Sub-district is the Audit Locus.*

*Information was obtained from main informants, key informants, and triangulation informants. Data collection was carried out with in-depth interviews and observations, The results of the data collection interviews were made in the form of transcripts and content analysis was carried out. In general, the community does not understand the implementation of the five pillars of STBM. However, the community has implemented the first pillar (stop open defecation/SBS), the second pillar (hand washing with soap/CTPS), the third pillar (household drinking water and food treatment/PAMMRT), and the fourth pillar (household waste management/PSRT) although not yet fully meeting health requirements. Low knowledge has led to the lack of implementation of the fifth pillar (household domestic wastewater management/PALDRT) of STBM. Implementation of the fourth pillar (PSRT) and the fifth pillar (PALDRT) of the STBM program has not been implemented due to the low level of community knowledge, the impact of lack of information and habits that are difficult to change and funds. Educating to increase knowledge is an important effort that must be made to prevent stunting and improve the health status of the community For this reason, education from health workers as well as stakeholder involvement, and supervision from the Puskesmas are important efforts to be made immediately.*

*Keywords : STBM, STBM Knowledge, BABS, CTPS, PMAMI RT, PLC RT, PTPS RT, Stunting. RT, PTPS RT, Stunting*

*Literature : 32 (2007 - 2023)*