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HUBUNGAN SANITASI LINGKUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN DIARE PADA MASYARAKAT DI KELURAHAN KUPANG KECAMATAN AMBARAWA

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Diare adalah penyakit menular yang ditandai dengan perubahan bentuk dan konsistensi tinja, yang menjadi lembek hingga cair, dan frekuensi buang air besar lebih dari tiga kali dalam satu hari, hal ini dapat bersiko untuk semua umur. Pada fenomena ini, data diare di Puskesmas Ambarawa paling banyak didapatkan adalah di Kelurahan Kupang Kecamatan Ambarawa sebanyak 130 kasus diare dari semua umur. Diare dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor dengan secara langsung maupun tidak langsung diantaranya faktor host, agent dan lingkungan. Faktor lingkungan adalah faktor yang dominan penyebab diare seperti air bersih, jamban sehat, pengelolaan sampah, pengelolaan air limbah. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan sanitasi lingkungan dengan kejadian diare pada masyarakat di Kelurahan Kupang Kecamatan Ambarawa.

Metode : Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan menggunakan metode penelitian analitik observasional dengan desain penelitian cross sectional. Sampel penelitian ini adalah masyarakat di Kelurahan Kupang Kecamatan Ambarawa diambil menggunakan teknik *quota sampling* dan diperoleh 60 responden. Instrumen yang digunakan berupa kuesioner dan lembar observasi. Analisis data yang digunakan adalah univariat, bivariat dengan uji statistik chi-square.

Hasil : Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada hubungan antara sarana air bersih dengan kejadian diare ($p=0,134$), tidak ada hubungan antara sarana jamban sehat dengan kejadian diare ($p=0,604$), tidak ada hubungan antara sarana pengelolaan sampah dengan kejadian diare ($p=0,847$), tidak ada hubungan antara sarana pengelolaan air limbah dengan kejadian diare ($p=0,530$), ada hubungan antara sanitasi lingkungan dengan kejadian diare ($p=0,002$).

Kesimpulan : Terdapat hubungan sanitasi lingkungan dengan kejadian diare pada masyarakat di Kelurahan Kupang Kecamatan Ambarawa

Kata Kunci : Diare, Sanitasi Lingkungan, Masyarakat.

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION AND THE INCIDENCE OF DIARRHEA IN THE COMMUNITY IN KUPANG VILLAGE, AMBARAWA DISTRICT

ABSTRACT

Background : Diarrhea is an infectious disease characterized by changes in the shape and consistency of stool, which becomes mushy to liquid, and the frequency of bowel movements is more than three times in one day, it can be risky for all ages. In this phenomenon, the most diarrhea data at the Ambarawa Health Center was obtained in Kupang Village, Ambarawa District as many as 130 cases of diarrhea of all ages. Diarrhea is influenced by several factors, directly or indirectly, including host, agent, and environmental factors. Environmental factors are the dominant factors that cause diarrhea such as clean water, healthy latrines, waste management, and wastewater management. The research aims to determine the relationship between environmental sanitation and the incidence of diarrhea in the community in Kupang Village, Ambarawa District.

Method: This type of research is a quantitative research using an observational analytical research method with a cross sectional research design. The sample of *there was a relationship between environmental sanitation and the incidence of diarrhea* this study was the community in Kupang Village, Ambarawa District, taken using *the quota sampling* technique and obtained 60 respondents. The instruments used were questionnaires and observation sheets. The data analysis used was univariate, bivariate with chi-square statistical test.

Results : The results of this study showed that there was a relationship between clean water facilities and the incidence of diarrhea ($p=0.134$), there was no relationship between healthy toilet facilities and the incidence of diarrhea ($p=0.604$), *there was no relationship between waste management facilities and the incidence of diarrhea ($p=0.847$), there was no relationship between wastewater management facilities and the incidence of diarrhea ($p=0.530$), there was a relationship between environmental sanitation and the incidence of diarrhea ($p=0.002$).*

Conclusion : There is a relationship between environmental sanitation and the incidence of diarrhea in the community in Kupang Village, Ambarawa District

Keywords: diarrhea, environmental sanitation, community.