

Faktor risiko terjadinya diare pada balita di wilayah kerja UPT Puskesmas Kandangan Kabupaten Temanggung tahun 2012 = Risk factors the occurrence of diarrhea in children under five years old in the work area Kandangan Community Health Center, Temanggung Distric in 2012

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Abstrak

Penyakit diare merupakan penyakit yang terjadi hampir di seluruh belahan dunia, dengan tingkat dehidrasi berat dan angka kematian paling tinggi terjadi pada bayi dan balita. Angka kesakitan dan kematian pada balita akibat diare di Indonesia masih tinggi. Prevalensi diare pada balita di Kabupaten Temanggung tiga tahun terakhir terus meningkat, begitu pula di UPT Puskesmas Kandangan.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan sanitasi dasar, lingkungan fisik rumah, faktor ibu, dan karakteristik balita dengan kejadian diare pada balita. Desain penelitian menggunakan studi kasus kontrol dengan sampel 100 kasus dan 100 kontrol, dengan populasi seluruh balita yang berusia 12 sampai 59 bulan. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat, bivariat, dan multivariat.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ada hubungan bermakna antara sarana air bersih (6,25; 3,04-12,83), sarana jamban keluarga (5,06; 2,76-9,27), sarana pembuangan air limbah (2,53; 1,42-4,52), sarana pembuangan sampah (2,55; 1,27-5,09), perilaku ibu (4,32; 2,39-7,81), jenis lantai rumah (3,45; 1,66-7,20), dan kepadatan lalat (2,71; 1,28- 5,73), dengan kejadian diare pada balita. Variabel yang diprediksi paling dominan berhubungan dengan kejadian diare pada balita adalah sarana air bersih (2,90; 1,26-6,67).

Diarrheal disease is a disease that occurs in almost all parts of the world, with severe dehydration and the highest mortality rates occur in infants and children under five. Morbidity and mortality children under five caused by diarrhea in Indonesia are still high. The prevalence of diarrhea children under five in Temanggung Distric last three years continues to increase, so does in the Kandangan Community Health Center.

This study aims to determine the relationship of basic sanitation, the physical home environment, maternal factors, and characteristics of children under five with the incidence of diarrhea children under five. Research design using case-control study with a sample of 100 cases and 100 controls, with the entire population of children under five aged 12 to 59 months. Data analysis was performed by univariate, bivariate, and multivariate.

Study results showed there are significant relationship between clean water facilities (6.25: 3.04 to 12.83), household toilets (5.06: 2.76 to 9.27), means of disposal of waste water (2.53; 1.42 to 4.52), means of waste disposal (2.55: 1.27 to 5.09), maternal behavior (4.32; 2.39 to 7.81), type of floor (3.45; 1.66 to 7.20), and the density of flies (2.71: 1.28 to 5.73), with the incidence of diarrhea children under five. The most dominant variable that predicted events associated with diarrhea in children under five years infants is clean water facilities (2.90: 1.26 to 6.67).