

## Kajian risiko diare terkait sanitasi dan perilaku higiene pada penduduk di sekitar Sungai Ciliwung di Kota Depok, 2013 = Assessment of diarrhea risk related sanitation and hygiene behaviour in people around the Ciliwung River in Depok, 2013

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### Abstrak

Setiap tahun penularan penyakit melalui jalur fecal-oral, termasuk diare telah menyebabkan banyak kematian, khususnya pada anak-anak di dunia. Pemeriksaan kualitas mikroba air dirasa tidak cukup untuk menggambarkan secara akurat tingkat risiko diare. Hal ini dikarenakan faktor sanitasi dan perilaku higiene juga berperan penting dalam rantai penularan penyakit diare. Oleh karena itu perlu dilakukan penelitian mengenai gambaran atau potret ketersediaan sarana sanitasi dan perilaku hidup bersih sehat (PHBS) pada masyarakat serta hubungannya dengan kejadian diare. Disain studi yang digunakan adalah potong lintang (cross sectional).

Peneliti melakukan penilaian terhadap kondisi fasilitas sanitasi dan perilaku masyarakat dengan menggunakan data Environmental Health Risk Assessment (EHRA) di 9 kelurahan di Kota Depok. Pada setiap kelurahan diambil 60 rumah tangga sebagai sampel sehingga jumlah responden yang digunakan adalah 540 rumah tangga. Kuesioner dan lembar observasi digunakan untuk mengetahui kondisi fasilitas sanitasi dan perilaku masyarakat serta kejadian diare.

Ditemukan hubungan bermakna antara pengolahan sampah rumah tangga [OR = 0,42 (95% confidence interval (CI), 0,23-0,76)], perilaku cuci tangan pakai sabun [OR = 4,93 (3,11-7,82)], dan perilaku buang air besar sembarangan [OR = 6,61 (2,03-21,58)] dengan kejadian diare. Kesimpulan yang dapat diambil dari penelitian ini adalah kondisi fasilitas sanitasi (pengolahan sampah rumah tangga) dan kebiasaan higiene (cuci tangan pakai sabun dan buang air besar sembarangan) masyarakat memiliki hubungan dengan kejadian diare pada masyarakat.

.....Each year the transmission of disease through fecal-oral route, including diarrhea has caused many deaths, especially among children in the world. Examination of the microbial quality of water is not sufficient to accurately describe the level of risk of diarrhea. This is because the factors of sanitation and hygiene behavior also play an important role in the transmission of diarrheal diseases. Therefore it is necessary to do research on a picture or portrait of availability of sanitation facilities and hygienic behavior of healthy in society and its relationship with the incidence of diarrhea. We used cross-sectional study design.

We conducted an assessment of the condition of sanitation facilities and people's behavior by using Environmental Health Risk Assessment (EHRA) data in 9 villages in Depok. In each village 60 households taken as a sample so that the number of respondents used was 540 households. Questionnaires and observation sheets are used to determine the condition of sanitation facilities and people's behavior and the incidence of diarrhea.

We found a significant relationship between household sewage treatment [ OR = 0.42 (95 % confidence interval ( CI ), 0.23-0.76 ) ], the behavior of handwashing with soap [ OR = 4.93 (3.11 -7.82) ], and defecation behavior [ OR = 6.61 (2.03 to 21.58) ] with the incidence of diarrhea. From the result we can

conclude that the condition of sanitation facilities ( household waste ) and hygiene habits (washing hands with soap and defecation ) people have a relationship with the incidence of diarrhea in the community .