

## Faktor risiko dan gambaran sarana sanitasi lingkungan kejadian diare pada balita di Kecamatan Bogor Timur, Kota Bogor = Risk factors and enviromental sanitation facilities of occurrence of diarrhea in toddlers in district East Bogor Bogor

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### Abstrak

#### [<b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

Diare merupakan penyakit berbasis lingkungan dan masih berpotensi untuk menjadi KLB di Kota Bogor. kejadian yang tergolong paling parah terjadi di Bogor tepatnya di Kecamatan Bogor Timur, menunjukkan bahwa peningkatan kasus dari 1617 di tahun 2011 menjadi 3272 pada tahun 2012, data tersebut merupakan kejadian yang serius karena peningkatan tersebut sangat signifikan yaitu 100% peningkatan kasus.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memberikan gambaran dan menganalisis kejadian daire yang terjadi di Kecamatan Bogor Timur, Kota Bogor. Disain penelitian yang digunakan adalah kasus kontrol, kasus merupakan balita yang didiagnosa positif menderita diare serta tercatat dalam registrasi puskesmas dari 1 januari hingga 30 april 2014. Kontrol adalah balita yang tidak menderita diare, dan merupakan tetangga kasus. Jumlah sampel kasus 46 responden dan kontrol 46 responden. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan wawancara langsung meggunakan kuesioner. Kuesioner berisikan faktor risiko (sosiodemografi, faktor perilaku, dan sarana sanitasi lingkungan). Analisa data dilakukan hingga model multivariate.

Kesimpulan dari penelitian adalah diketahui faktor risiko kejadian diare pada balita di Kecamatan Bogor Timur, Kota Bogor adalah pengetahuan ( $p=0,017$ ) dan nilai Odds Ratio 3,245 pada Convident Interval (1,364-15,258). Serta Perilaku cuci tangan responden juga memiliki hubungan yang signifikan dengan nilai  $p = 0,014$  dengan nilai Odds Ratio 4,562 dengan Convident Interval (1,364-15,258).

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#### <b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

Diarrhea is an environmentally based disease and still has the potential to be an extraordinary event in the city of Bogor. Belonging to the most severe events occurred in the city of Bogor precisely in District East Bogor, suggesting that the increase in cases form 1617 in 2011 to 3272 in 2012, the data is a serious incident because the increase is very significant, which is 100% increase in cases.

The research aims to provide an overview and analysis of cases that occurred in the District Daire East Bogor,bogor. The design of the study is a case-control, case was diagnosed as a toddler with diarrhea positive and health cebters listed in the registration of 1 january to 30 April 2014. Controls is a toddler who is not suffering from diarrhea, and is a neighbor of cases. The number of sample cases 46 respondents and controls 46 respondents. Data collected by direst interview questionnaire receiptst. The questionnaire contains risk factors (sociodemographic, behavioral factors, and environmental sanitation). Data analysis to multivariate models.

The conclusions of the study are known risk factors foar the incidence of diarrhea in infants in the eastern District of Bogor, Bogor is knowledge ( $p=0.017$ ) and the odds ratio value of 3.245 at the confidence interval (1.364 to 15.258). the behavior of the respondents as behavior hand washing also has a significant

relationship with ( $p=0.014$ ) with a value Odds Ratio 4.562 with confidence interval (1.364 to 15.258)., Diarrhea is an environmentally based disease and still has the potential to be an extraordinary event in the city of Bogor. Belonging to the most severe events occurred in the city of Bogor precisely in District East Bogor, suggesting that the increase in cases from 1617 in 2011 to 3272 in 2012, the data is a serious incident because the increase is very significant, which is 100% increase in cases.

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