

Hubungan kondisi fisik sarana air bersih dengan kejadian diare di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Tugu Depok tahun 2011 = The relationship between physical condition of clean water facilities with diarrhea in the work area of Puskesmas Tugu Depok in 2011

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Abstrak

The research aimed to examine the relationship between physical condition of clean water facilities with diarrhea. It was a quantitative study using case method (diarrhea-victims) and control (non-diarrhea-victims). The research was conducted in June-July 2011 in the work area of Puskesmas Tugu Depok by distributing the checklists of observational questionnaire. The statistical test was used in the data processing which displays the results have not succeeded in proving that there is a relationship between the physical condition of clean water facilities with diarrhea but there are several variables related to the diarrhea like the variable of knowledge ($p = 0.023$) and the variable of education ($p = 0.000$).

These results show that there is a causal relationship between both variables with diarrhea. The outcomes of the research shows that the diarrhea could be prevented by doing preventative measures such as encouraging the people to improve their personal hygiene, developing the knowledge of the community concerning hygiene through attractive Health Counseling, intensifying the function of Puskesmas (Community Health Center) in spreading out the hygiene information and carrying out the sanitation inspection of the physical condition of clean water facility.

<hr>Penelitian ini membahas hubungan kondisi fisik sarana air bersih dengan kejadian diare. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan menggunakan metode kasus (penderita diare) dan kontrol (bukan penderita diare). Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan Juni-Juli 2011 di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Tugu Depok dengan menyebarkan kuesioner dan observasi dengan menggunakan check list. Data diolah dengan menggunakan uji statistik.

Hasil penelitian belum berhasil membuktikan bahwa ada hubungan antara kondisi fisik sarana air bersih dengan kejadian diare namun ada beberapa variabel yang berhubungan dengan kejadian diare yaitu jenis variabel pengetahuan ($p = 0,023$) dan pendidikan ($p = 0,000$) memiliki hubungan yang bermakna dengan kejadian diare. Hasil penelitian menyarankan bahwa kejadian diare dapat dicegah dengan meningkatkan kebersihan perorangan, partisipasi masyarakat dalam penyuluhan dan peran Puskesmas melalui penyuluhan dengan metode yang menarik dan inspeksi sanitasi untuk kondisi fisik sarana air bersih.