

HUBUNGAN KANDUNGAN BAKTERIOLOGIS AIR SUMUR
GALI, PENGETAHUAN, SIKAP DAN PRAKTIK DENGAN KEJADIAN DIARE DI
WILAYAH DESA JATIREJO, KELURAHAN KARANG PELEM, KECAMATAN
KEDAWUNG, KABUPATEN SRAGEN

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Diare merupakan salah satu penyakit yang berbasis lingkungan. Dua faktor yang dominan yaitu sarana air bersih dan pembuangan tinja. Kedua faktor ini akan berinteraksi bersama dengan perilaku manusia. Pada tahun 2000 di Kabupaten Sragen dilaporkan terjadi KLB diare dengan jumlah penderita 14, *attack rate* 0.57 dan CFR 0. Berdasarkan laporan Puskesmas, penyakit diare menduduki urutan teratas (29.511 kasus) dan disentri pada urutan kedua (5.742 kasus). Sedangkan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kedawung sendiri, terdapat 1600 kasus diare. Di Desa Jatirejo terdapat kasus diare sebesar 254 kasus (15,6%). Tujuan penelitian adalah mengetahui kandungan bakteriologis air sumur gali dengan kejadian diare. Variabel bebas dalam penelitian ini adalah kandungan bakteriologis air sumur gali, pengetahuan, sikap dan praktik masyarakat. Sedangkan variabel terikatnya adalah kejadian diare. Dalam penelitian ini penulis menggunakan jenis penelitian *Explanatory Research* dengan desain penelitian . Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan kuesioner. Analisa data dengan menggunakan uji . Hasil penelitian dari 39 sampel air sumur gali yang diperiksa, 30 sampel (77%) memenuhi syarat dan 9 sampel (23%) tidak memenuhi syarat bakteriologis berdasarkan Permenkes No. 416/Menkes/Per/IX/1990 yaitu sebesar 50/100 ml. Sedangkan dari hasil kuesioner didapatkan kejadian diare sebesar 25 responden, dan 14 responden tidak diare. Berdasarkan hasil uji statistik antara kandungan bakteriologis dengan kejadian diare didapatkan hasil $\chi^2=32,481$ dan angka probabilitas 0,443 ($p>0,05$) maka tidak ada hubungan kandungan bakteriologis air sumur gali dengan kejadian diare.

Kata Kunci: Bakteriologis, Air Sumur Gali , Pengetahuan, Sikap, Praktik, Diare

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTENTS OF DRILLED WELL WATER, KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, AND PRACTICE WITH THE DIARRHEA INCIDENT IN JATIREJO VILLAGE AREA, KARANG PELEM VILLAGE, KEDAWUNG SUB DISTRICT, SRAGEN REGENCY

A diarrhea is one of environment-based illness. Two dominant factors are clean water means and feces disposal. Both of these factors will interact with human's behavior. In the year of 2000 in Sragen Regency, it was reported that KLB diarrhea occurred with patients' amount were 14, attack rate was 0.57 and CFR was 0. Based on the report of Public Health Center, the diarrhea is in the highest order (29.511 cases) and dysentery is in the second place (5.742 cases). Meanwhile in the work area of Kedawung Public Health Center itself, there are 1600 cases of diarrhea. There are 254 cases (15,6%) of diarrhea in Jatirejo Village. The aim of the research is to know the correlation between bacteriological contents of drilled well water with the diarrhea incident. Free variables of this research are bacteriological contents of drilled well water, knowledge, attitude and societies' practice. Meanwhile its bounded variable is the incident of diarrhea. In this research, the writer used Explanatory Research with research design was Cross sectional. The data collecting was conducted by using questionnaire. The data analysis used Chi square test. The result of this research from 39 samples of checked drilled well water, so 30 samples (77%) fulfill the requirements and 9 samples (23%) do not fulfill the requirements of bacteriological based on Permenke No. 4 416/menkes/PerIX/1990 in the amount of 50/100 ml. From the result of questionnaire, it was obtained that the incident of diarrhea was in the amount of 25 respondents but 14 respondents do not have a diarrhea. Based on the result of Chi Square statistical test between the bacteriological contents and diarrhea incident, it was obtained the result, $\chi^2 = 32,481$ and the probability number 0,443 ($p > 0,005$), this means that there is no correlation between bacteriological contents of drilled well water and diarrhea incident.

Keyword : Bacteriological, Drilled well water, Knowledge, Attitude, Practice diarrhea