

# HUBUNGAN ANTARA SANITASI LINGKUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN DIARE DI DESA PENGANJARAN KECAMATAN BAE KABUPATEN KUDUS

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Oleh: YUNI SAPTORINI -- E2A303257

Diare masih merupakan masalah kesehatan masyarakat di Indonesia, karena angka kesakitannya tinggi dan berpotensi untuk menyebabkan kematian, terutama apabila pengelolaan penderitanya terlambat dilakukan, faktor penunjang terjadinya diare antara lain sanitasi lingkungan yang buruk. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan antara sanitasi lingkungan dengan kejadian diare.

Telah dilaksanakan suatu studi penelitian dengan menggunakan metode Analitik dengan pendekatan *cross Sectional study* dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 246 rumah yang kepala keluarga/anggota keluarganya dapat dijadikan sebagai responden.

Hasil pengamatan terhadap 246 rumah diperoleh kesimpulan bahwa kondisi sarana air bersih 86(35,0%) tidak memenuhi syarat berdasarkan hasil inspeksi sanitasi dengan tingkat resiko pencemaran tinggi dan amat tinggi sebanyak 989(44,1%) sarana dan memenuhi syarat sebanyak 87 (39,2%) sarana. Untuk jamban sebanyak 75(30,0%) tidak memenuhi syarat dengan kondisi jamban non leher angsa sebanyak 36(17,3%) serta kondisi jamban kotor sebanyak 49(23,6%). Jumlah rumah tidak memenuhi syarat sebanyak 73(29,7%) dengan lantai tidak kedap air sebanyak 36 rumah(14,6%) dan keadaan lantai faktor sebanyak 61(24,8%) rumah.

Uji statistik *Chi Square* untuk melihat hubungan Sanitasi Lingkungan dengan kejadian diare terbukti bermakna secara statistik dengan *p value*=0,0001 dengan alfa=5%.

Bagi pemerintah perlu meningkatkan kewaspadaan dini terhadap kejadian diare, perbaikan kualitas air dan peningkatan program penyehatan lingkungan permukiman, sedangkan bagi masyarakat memutuskan rantai penularan dengan perbaikan saluran pembuangan air limbah, lantai sumur, menggunakan jamban sehat.

**Kata Kunci:** Sanitasi, sarana air bersih, kondisi jamban, kondisi rumah, kejadian diare

*ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION AND DIARRHEA  
OCCURENCE AT PENGANJARAN VILLAGE, SUBDISTRICT OF BAE KUDUS DISTRICT*

*Abstract*

*Diarrhea is still a prominent public health problem in Indonesia, because their disease rates were high and it having potency to cause death, particularly if their patient management were late to do.*

*A Research Study has conducted using Analytics method with Cross Sectional Study Approach with sample amount were 246 houses to whom their family head/family member could become respondent. This research were aim to indentify correlation between environmental sanitation with diarrhea occurence.*

*Observation Result towart 246 houses can conclude that condition of clean water infrastructure were 86 (35,2%)-it does not meet requerement. Based and sanitation inspection result which having high and very high contamination risk were amount to 98 struktures (39,8%) and up to standart amount to 87 structures (39,2%). As for family toilet 75 structure (30,5%) were ineligibility with non-'goose-neck' toilet condition were amount to 36 structures (17,3%) and filthy toilet condition were amount to 49 structures (23,65). Amount of ineligibility house were 73 houses (29,7%), house without waterproof floor as much as 26 houses (14,6%) and house with dirty floor were amount to 61 houses (24,8%).*

*Chi-Square Statistic Test conducted to see the correlation between environmental sanitation to diarrhea were proved having statistically value at:  $p\text{-value}=0,0001$  with  $\alpha =5\%$ .*

*Keyword : Sanitation, clean water fasilities, condition toilet, condition house, diarrhea occurence*