



UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS



**Diajukan Sebagai Salah Satu Syarat Untuk Mendapatkan
Gelar Sarjana Kesehatan Masyarakat**

**FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
PADANG, 2022**

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UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS**

Skripsi, September 2022

DEAN JELLY RAHMI SUCI, No. BP. 1811212027

**FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN DIARE
PADA BALITA DI NAGARI KOTO SANI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS
SINGKARAK KABUPATEN SOLOK TAHUN 2022**

x + 90 halaman, 21 tabel, 4 gambar, 11 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tujuan Penelitian

Diare masih menjadi masalah kesehatan dan penyebab kematian terbanyak pada balita di Indonesia (10,7%). Puskesmas Singkarak memiliki angka tertinggi kejadian diare di Kabupaten Solok sebesar 246 kasus. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian diare pada balita di Nagari Koto Sani wilayah kerja Puskesmas Singkarak Kabupaten Solok.

Metode

Penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain *cross-sectional*, dilakukan pada April-September 2022. Populasi penelitian adalah seluruh balita berusia 12-59 bulan dengan sampel sebanyak 98 responden. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *proportional sampling*. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji *Chi-square* dengan derajat kepercayaan 95%.

Hasil

Sebanyak 33,7% balita mengalami diare, 58,2% kondisi sarana air bersih (SAB) tidak memenuhi syarat, 57,1% kondisi sarana jamban tidak memenuhi syarat, 93,9% kondisi sarana SPAL tidak memenuhi syarat, 99% kondisi sarana pembuangan sampah tidak memenuhi syarat, 37,8% kebiasaan CTPS buruk. Analisis bivariat menunjukkan terdapat hubungan antara kondisi SAB ($p=0,021$), kondisi sarana jamban ($p=0,045$), dan kebiasaan CTPS ($p=0,008$) dengan kejadian diare pada balita. Tidak terdapat hubungan antara kondisi sarana SPAL ($p=0,660$), kondisi sarana pembuangan sampah ($p=1,000$) dengan kejadian diare pada balita.

Kesimpulan

Terdapat hubungan antara kondisi SAB, kondisi sarana jamban, kebiasaan CTPS dengan kejadian diare pada balita. Pemerintah diharapkan mengedukasi masyarakat serta menunjang sarana dan prasarana sanitasi lingkungan. Masyarakat diharapkan menjaga sanitasi lingkungan dan kebersihan pribadi untuk pencegahan diare.

Daftar Pustaka : 67 (2000-2022)

Kata Kunci : Diare, air bersih, jamban, CTPS, balita

**FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
ANDALAS UNIVERSITY**

Undergraduate Thesis, September 2022

DEAN JELLY RAHMI SUCI, No. BP. 1811212027

**FACTORS RELATED TO OCCURRENCE OF DIARRHEA IN TODDLERS
AT KOTO SANI VILLAGE WORK AREA OF THE SINGKARAK PUBLIC
HEALTH CENTER, SOLOK DISTRICT 2022**

x + 90 pages, 21 tables, 4 pictures, 11 appendices

ABSTRACT

Objective

Diarrhea was still a health problem and the cause of death in toddlers in Indonesia (10.7%). Singkarak Public Health Centre had the highest rate of diarrhea disease in Solok District at 246 cases. The objective was to determine the factors related to occurrence of diarrhea in toddlers at Koto Sani village work area of the Singkarak Public Health Center Solok District.

Method

Quantitative research with a cross-sectional design, conducted between April and September 2022. This study population was all toddlers aged 12-59 months with sample total 98 respondents. The sampling technique was proportional sampling. Data analysis used Chi-squared test with 95% confidence level.

Result

This result showed 33.7% of toddlers had diarrhea, clean water facilities did not requirements (58.2%), latrine facilities did not requirements (57.1%), sewerage facilities did not requirements (93.9%), trash can facilities did not requirements (99%), bad habit of handwashing with soap (37.8%). Bivariate analysis showed the relationship between the occurrence of diarrhea in toddler and clean water facilities ($p=0.021$), latrine facilities ($p=0.045$), habit of handwashing with soap ($p=0.008$). There was no relationship between the occurrence of diarrhea in toddler and sewerage facilities ($p=0.660$), trash can facilities ($p=1.000$).

Conclusion

There was a relationship between clean water facilities, latrine facilities, habit of handwashing with soap and the occurrence of diarrhea in toddler. The government was expected to educate the community and support environmental sanitation infrastructure. The community was expected to maintain environmental sanitation and personal hygiene to prevent diarrhea.

References : 67 (2000-2022)

Keywords : Diarrhea, clean water, latrine, handwashing with soap, toddler