



UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS

**HUBUNGAN SANITASI LINGKUNGAN DAN PERILAKU CTPS DENGAN
KEJADIAN DIARE PASCABENCANA BANJIR BANDANG DI
KELURAHAN LAMBUNG BUKIT KOTA PADANG
TAHUN 2026**

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FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT

UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS

PADANG, 2026

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Skripsi, 17 Juni 2026

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xii + 112 halaman, 19 tabel, 3 gambar, 7 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tujuan Penelitian

Banjir bandang di Provinsi Sumatera Barat tahun 2025 memicu peningkatan kasus diare. Di Kota Padang tercatat 44 kasus yang menempatkan diare sebagai 10 penyakit terbanyak. Salah satu wilayah terdampak adalah Kelurahan Lambung Bukit dengan kerusakan berat pada 55 rumah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan kondisi sanitasi lingkungan dan perilaku CTPS dengan kejadian diare pascabencana banjir bandang.

Metode

Penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian *cross-sectional*. Sampel penelitian 108 responden diambil melalui teknik *purposive sampling* pada bulan Desember 2025 – Mei 2026. Data dianalisis secara univariat dan bivariat.

Hasil

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 39,8% masyarakat mengalami diare, 55,6% penyediaan air bersih tidak memenuhi syarat, 79,6% sarana pembuangan sampah tidak memenuhi syarat, 76,9% ketersediaan dan akses jamban tidak memenuhi syarat, 65,7% kondisi SPAL tidak memenuhi syarat, 63,9% memiliki perilaku CTPS yang buruk. Terdapat hubungan antara kondisi penyediaan air bersih ($p=0,026$), ketersediaan dan akses jamban ($p=0,038$), kondisi SPAL ($p=0,003$) dan perilaku CTPS ($p=0,040$) dengan kejadian diare. Tidak terdapat hubungan antara kondisi sarana pembuangan sampah ($p=0,899$) dengan kejadian diare.

Kesimpulan

Penyediaan air bersih, ketersediaan dan akses jamban, SPAL, dan perilaku CTPS berhubungan dengan kejadian diare. Puskesmas perlu meningkatkan promosi kesehatan dan penerapan STBM, sedangkan dinas terkait perlu melakukan monitoring, evaluasi, dan rehabilitasi sanitasi pascabencana.

Daftar Pustaka : 144 (2013-2026)

Kata Kunci : Diare, Sanitasi Lingkungan, CTPS, Banjir, *Cross Sectional*

**FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
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**CORRELATION BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION
CONDITIONS, HANDWASHING WITH SOAP BEHAVIOR AND THE
INCIDENCE OF DIARRHEA AFTER FLASH FLOODS IN LAMBUNG
BUKIT SUBDISTRICT. PADANG CITY. 2026**

xii + 112 pages, 19 tables, 3 pictures, 7 appendices

ABSTRACT

Objective

Following the Flash floods in West Sumatra in 2025 triggered an increase in diarrhea cases. In Padang City, diarrhea was among the top ten common diseases, with a total of 44 cases. Lambung Bukit subdistrict was the most affected area, with 55 houses severely damaged. This study aims to determine the relationship between environmental sanitation conditions and handwashing with soap and water practices and diarrhea incidence following flash flood disasters.

Methods

This research used quantitative methods with a cross-sectional approach. The research involved 108 respondents selected through purposive sampling from December 2025 - May 2026. Data were analyzed using univariate and bivariate.

Results

The results showed that 39.8% of the community had diarrhea, clean water supply did not requirements (55,6%), trash can facilities did not requirements (80,6%), availability and access to latrines did not requirements (76,9%), sewerage condition did not requirements (65.7%), and (63,9%) had poor handwashing with soap behavior. Bivariate analysis showed a significant relationship between clean water supply conditions ($p=0,026$), availability and access to latrines ($p=0,038$), sewerage facilities ($p=0.003$), and poor handwashing with soap behavior ($p=0.040$) with the incidence of diarrhea. There was no significant relationship between trash can facilities ($p=0.899$) with the incidence of diarrhea in the community.

Conclusion

There is a relationship between clean water supply, latrine availability and access, sewerage condition, and had poor handwashing with soap behavior with diarrhea. Therefore, community health centers can improve health promotion and the implementation of STBM (community-based total sanitation) in the community. Relevant government agencies are expected to conduct monitoring, evaluation, and rehabilitation of post-disaster sanitation facilities.

References : 144 (2013–2026)

Keywords : Diarrhea, Environmental Sanitation, Handwashing with Soap, Flood, Cross Sectional