



UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
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HUBUNGAN KONDISI AIR BERSIH, SANITASI, DAN PERILAKU
HIGIENE PASCABANJIR DENGAN *WATER RELATED DISEASE*
DI NAGARI SALAREH AIA, KABUPATEN AGAM
TAHUN 2026

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FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT

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HIGIENE PASCABANJIR DENGAN *WATER RELATED DISEASE* DI
NAGARI SALAREH AIA, KABUPATEN AGAM TAHUN 2026**

xiv + 154 Halaman, 32 tabel, 3 gambar, 9 Lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tujuan Penelitian

Berdasarkan Data BPBD Sumatera Barat, bencana banjir di Nagari Salareh Aia menyebabkan kerusakan akses air bersih, penurunan kualitas air, sanitasi dan higiene, sehingga meningkatkan peluang terjadinya *water related disease*. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui hubungan kondisi air bersih, sanitasi, dan perilaku higiene dengan kejadian *water related disease* di Nagari Salareh Aia.

Metode

Desain penelitian *cross-sectional* dengan populasi 689 KK. Sampel sebanyak 89 KK dengan *margin of error* 10% dan menggunakan teknik *simple random sampling*. Penelitian dilaksanakan Maret–Juli 2026. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner dan dianalisis univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji *chi-square*.

Hasil

Sebagian besar responden (57,3%) mengalami *water related disease*. Pada akses air, sebagian besar memiliki sumber air layak (53,9%), ketersediaan air tidak cukup (65,2%), jarak sumber air dekat (75,3%), dan telah mengolah air sebelum digunakan (51,7%). Pada kualitas air, mayoritas menyatakan air jernih (100%), tidak berbau (87,6%), tidak berasa (94,4%), dan tidak berwarna (78,7%). Pada sanitasi, seluruh responden memiliki jamban (100%), sebagian besar kondisi jamban tidak layak (79,8%), jenis jamban memenuhi syarat (76,4%) dan melakukan pengelolaan sampah (73%). Pada higiene, sebagian besar responden mencuci tangan (58,4%) dan aktivitas mandi baik (60,7%). Analisis bivariat menunjukkan hubungan signifikan antara ketersediaan air ($p=0,000$; POR=8,242), jarak/waktu tempuh air ($p=0,000$; POR=25,9), perlakuan air ($p=0,000$; POR=6,444), bau air ($p=0,002$), warna air ($p=0,000$), cuci tangan ($p=0,000$), dan aktivitas mandi ($p=0,000$) dengan *water related disease*, sedangkan sumber air utama, rasa air, kondisi jamban, jenis jamban, dan pengelolaan sampah tidak signifikan ($p>0,05$).

Kesimpulan

Perbaikan akses dan kualitas air bersih, sarana sanitasi, serta peningkatan perilaku higiene perlu menjadi prioritas bersama pemerintah dan masyarakat guna menurunkan risiko *water related disease* pascabencana.

Daftar Pustaka : 100 (2014-2026)

Kata Kunci : *water related disease*, air bersih, sanitasi, higiene, pascabanjir

**FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
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M. AGUS AL HAFIZHU, NIM. 2211212044

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CLEAN WATER CONDITION,
SANITATION, AND POST FLOOD HYGIENE BEHAVIOR WITH WATER
RELATED DISEASES IN NAGARI SALAREH AIA, AGAM REGENCY IN
2026.**

xiv + 154 pages, 32 tables, 3 figures, 9 appendices.

ABSTRACT

Objective

The flash flood disaster in Nagari Salareh Aia damaged access to clean water and reduced water quality, household sanitation, and hygiene behavior, thereby increasing the risk of water related disease. This study aimed to determine the relationship between clean water conditions, sanitation, and hygiene with the incidence of water related disease in Nagari Salareh Aia.

Methods

This study used a cross sectional design with a population of 689 flood affected households. A sample of 89 households was selected using a simple random sampling technique. The study was conducted from December 2025-July 2026. Data were collected through a structured questionnaire and analyzed using univariate and bivariate analysis use test chi-square.

Results

Results showed that 57.3% of respondents experienced water related disease. Regarding access to clean water, 53.9% had an adequate water source, 65.2% reported insufficient water availability, 75.3% had a water source located far from their residence, and 51.7% treated their water before use. Regarding water quality, all respondents reported clear water (100%), while the majority reported no unusual odor (87.6%), taste (94.4%), or discoloration (78.7%). Regarding sanitation, all respondents owned a toilet (100%), however, 79.8% had inadequate toilet conditions, 76.4% had a toilet meeting eligibility criteria, and 73% practiced proper waste management. Regarding hygiene, 58.4% practiced proper handwashing and 60.7% had adequate bathing habits. Bivariate analysis showed significant associations between water related disease and water availability ($p=0,000$; $POR=8,242$), distance/travel time to the water source ($p=0,000$; $POR=25,9$), water treatment air ($p=0,000$; $POR=6,444$), odor ($p=0,002$), color ($p=0,000$), handwashing ($p=0,000$), and bathing habits ($p=0,000$), while main water source, water taste, toilet condition, toilet type, and waste management showed no significant association ($p>0.05$).

Conclusion

Improved clean water access and quality, sanitation, and hygiene behavior should be a shared priority for the government and community to reduce post disaster water related disease risk.

References : 100 (2014-2026)

Keywords : water related disease, clean water, sanitation, hygiene, post flood