



UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS

PENERAPAN HIGIENE SANITASI DEPOT AIR MINUM

DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS PAUH

KOTA PADANG TAHUN 2020



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PENERAPAN HIGIENE SANITASI DEPOT AIR MINUM DIWILAYAH KERJA
PUSKESMAS PAUH KOTA PADANG TAHUN 2020.

x + 82 halaman, 16 tabel, 3 gambar, 13 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tujuan penelitian

Di wilayah Puskesmas Pauh terdapat 115% DAM yang belum memenuhi syarat kesehatan seperti air baku yang belum lulus uji labornya, sehingga peneliti ingin menggali secara mendalam penerapan hygiene sanitasi DAM yang tidak memenuhi syarat kesehatan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Pauh Padang mengacu pada Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan Nomor 43 Tahun 2014 melalui komponen *Input* (SDM, sarana prasarana, metode dan dana), dan komponen *Proses* (Aspek Tempat, peralatan, penjamah, air baku).

Metode

Jenis penelitian yang dilakukan dalam penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Penelitian ini dilakukan di 7 DAM yang tidak memenuhi syarat kesehatan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Pauh dari bulan Januari-Agustus 2020. Informasi dikumpulkan dari wawancara mendalam, telaah dokumen dan observasi. Informan wawancara mendalam ditentukan dengan Teknik *Purpose Sampling* yang terdiri dari 8 orang. Pengelompokan dari analisis data menggunakan tabel *triangulasi* sumber dan metode.

Hasil

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pengetahuan pemilik/pekerja yang masih rendah seperti pengetahuan mengenai hygiene sanitasi. Serta sikap pemilik/pekerja terhadap petugas sanitarian ditanggapi dengan baik tapi tidak diikuti dengan perilaku yang mendukung, tidak memeriksakan sumber air minum secara rutin sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku, tidak dipenuhinya fasilitas penting seperti untuk pencuci tangan dan tempat sampah tertutup, masih merokok saat bekerja, tidak memakai pakaian yang bersih dan rapi, tidak cuci tangan saat pengisian air galon.

Kesimpulan

Penerapan hygiene sanitasi DAM di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Pauh belum berjalan dengan maksimal sesuai dengan Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan Nomor 43 Tahun 2014. Penelitian menunjukkan komponen *input* (SDM, sarana, metode dan dana) mempengaruhi bagian *proses* (aspek tempat, peralatan, penjamah dan air baku) yang mengakibatkan pengolahan air minum tidak memenuhi syarat kesehatan.

Daftar Pustaka : 54 (2001-2019)

Kata Kunci : hygiene sanitasi, metode, aspek tempat, aspek peralatan

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IMPLEMENTATION OF DRINKING REFILL WATER HYGIENE IN THE
WORKING AREA OF PAUH PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER, PADANG CITY, 2020

x + 82 pages, 16 table, 3 pictures, 13 attachment

ABSTRACT

Objectives

In the Pauh Puskesmas, there are 15% of DAM that do not meet health requirements such as raw water that has not passed the laboratory test, so researchers want to enter into the implementation of DAM sanitation hygiene that does not meet the health requirements in the Pauh Puskesmas Padang work area referring to the Minister of Health Regulation Number 43 of 2014 through the Input component (Aspects of place, equipment, handlers, raw water), and the Process component (Place Aspects, equipment, handlers, raw water).

Method

This type of research conducted in this research is descriptive qualitative research. This research was conducted in the 7 work area of Puskesmas Pauh from January to August 2020. Information was collected from in-depth interviews, document review, and observation. In-depth interview informants were determined using the Purpose Sampling Technique which consisted of 8 people. The grouping of data analysis used triangulation tables of sources and methods.

Result

The results showed that the knowledge of owners / workers was still low, such as knowledge of sanitation hygiene. As well as the attitude of the owner / worker towards sanitarian staff is responded well but not followed by supportive behavior, not checking drinking water sources regularly according to applicable regulations, not fulfilling essential facilities such as hand washing and closed trash cans, still smoking while working, don't wear clean and tidy clothes, don't wash your hands when filling gallons of water.

Conclusion

The implementation of DAM hygiene and sanitation in the working area of Puskesmas Pauh has not run optimally in accordance with the Minister of Health Regulation Number 43 of 2014. Research shows that the input components (human resources, facilities, methods and funds) affect the part of the process (aspects of the place, equipment, handlers and raw water) which results in drinking water treatment not meeting health requirements.

References : 54 (2001-2019)

Keyword : hygiene sanitation, methods, aspects place, aspects of equipment