

INTISARI
FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN
DIARE PADA BALITA DI DUKUH PILANG KELURAHAN
KETITANG KECAMATAN NOGOSARI

Baiq Maharani¹⁾ Indriyati²⁾ Istiqori³⁾

Latar Belakang: Penyakit diare sampai saat ini masih merupakan salah satu penyebab utama kesakitan dan kematian, khususnya pada balita. Ada beberapa kegiatan pencegahan penyakit diare yang benar dan efektif yakni pengetahuan yang baik tentang diare dan perilaku hidup sehat baik dari lingkungan maupun dari higienis makanan.

Tujuan Penelitian: Untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian diare pada balita di Dukuh Pilang, Ketitang Kecamatan Nogosari.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian *kuantitatif* menggunakan desain *deskriptif analitik* dan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Teknik pengambilan sampel dengan menggunakan teknik *total sampling* sehingga diperoleh jumlah sampel sebanyak 31 ibu yang mempunyai anak balita dan pernah mengalami diare. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner. Teknik analisis data menggunakan analisis regresi linier.

Hasil Penelitian: Dari hasil analisis diketahui mayoritas ibu berumur 31 – 39 tahun, berpendidikan SD dan hanya sebagai ibu rumah tangga, mayoritas balita berjenis kelamin laki-laki dan berumur 3 – 5 tahun. Hasil analisa univariat diketahui mayoritas responden mempunyai pengetahuan cukup tentang diare (64,5%), sanitasi lingkungan termasuk kurang dan cukup (35,5%) dan sanitasi makanan termasuk cukup (51,6%). Hasil analisis bivariat diketahui terdapat hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan ibu, sanitasi lingkungan, dan sanitasi makanan dengan kejadian diare pada balita (*p value* < 0,05). Hasil analisis multivariat diketahui bahwa faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian diare pada balita meliputi tingkat pengetahuan ibu tentang diare, sanitasi lingkungan dan sanitasi makanan.

Simpulan: Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian diare pada balita meliputi tingkat pengetahuan ibu tentang diare, sanitasi lingkungan dan sanitasi makanan di Dusun Pilang, Ketitang Kecamatan Nogosari.

Kata Kunci: pengetahuan ibu, sanitasi lingkungan, sanitasi makanan, kejadian diare balita

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- 1) Mahasiswa Program Studi Ilmu Keperawatan Universitas Sahid Surakarta
 - 2) Dosen Program Studi Ilmu Keperawatan Universitas Sahid Surakarta
 - 3) Dosen Program Studi Ilmu Keperawatan Universitas Sahid Surakarta

ABSTRACT

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE INCIDENCE OF DIARRHEA AT INFANTS IN PILANG HAMLET, KETITANG SUB-DISTRICT, NOGOSARI DISTRICT

Baiq Maharani¹⁾ Indriyati²⁾ Istiqori³⁾

Background: Diarrhea disease was till now still represents one of the root cause painfulness and death, especially at infants. There were some activities of effective and real correct diarrhoea disease prevention namely good knowledge about diarrhoea, healthy life behavioral both from environment sanitation and also from hygienis food.

Objective: to identify factors associated with the incidence of diarrhea at infants in Pilang Hamlet, Ketitang Sub-District, Nogosari District.

Method: This research represented quantitative research with analytical descriptive design and cross sectional approach. Sampling was conducted by total sampling, so get obtained 31 mothers have infants as sample. Data collection technique uses questionnaires. Meanwhile, data was analyzed by using linear regressions analyze.

Result: The results of analysis show that the majority of mother 31– 39 years old, elementary school education and just as housewife and then majority the infants boy in sex and 3 – 5 years old. Univariat analyzed was known that the respondents majority was good enough knowledge about diarrhea (64,5%), environment sanitation sanitasi lingkungan was including less and good enough (35,5%) and food sanitation was good enough (51,6%). Bivariat analyzed result was known that there was correlation between mother knowledge level, environment sanitation and food sanitation with the incidence of diarrhea at infants (p value < 0,05). Multivariat analyzed result was known that the factors associated with the incidence of diarrhea at infants was including mother knowledge level, environment sanitation and food sanitation.

Conclusion: Factors associated with the incidence of diarrhea at infants in Pilang Hamlet, Ketitang Sub-District, Nogosari District was including mother knowledge level, environment sanitation and food sanitation.

Key word: mother knowledge level, environment sanitation, food sanitation, incidence of infants' diarrhea

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1. Students of Nursing Science Program Sahid Surakarta University
 2. Lecturer of Nursing Science Program Sahid Surakarta University
 3. Lecturer of Nursing Science Program Sahid Surakarta University