

ABSTRACT

Background : Diarrhea is a condition where the stool is in the form of liquid or watery with a frequency of three or more times within 24 hours. Tanjung Pinang Health Center is one of the health centers in Jambi city. During the last three years (2017-2019) the working area of the Tanjung Pinang Public Health Center became the top 3 health centers with the highest incidence of diarrhea in children under five. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the presence of E.coli bacteria and home sanitation with the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers.

Method : This research is an observational analytic study using a cross-sectional approach. This research was conducted in the working area of Tanjung Pinang Public Health Center, Jambi City. The population in this study were all children under five who were in the working area of Tanjung Pinang Health Center with a total sample of 60 respondents. The sampling technique in this study used purposive sampling.

Result : The results of the chi-square test showed that the presence of E.coli bacteria with diarrhea in toddlers had p value = 0.020, PR = 3.538, clean water facilities with diarrhea in toddlers had p value = 0.034, PR = 3.720, garbage disposal facilities with diarrhea in toddlers has p value = 0.000, PR = 12,429, latrine conditions with diarrhea in toddlers have p = 1.00, PR = 1.207 and waste water disposal facilities have p value = 0.109, PR = 0.412.

Conclusion : The number of toddlers who suffer from diarrhea is 26 toddlers and toddlers who don't have diarrhea are 24 toddlers. The results showed that there was a relationship between the presence of bacteria, clean water supply facilities, and waste disposal facilities with the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers. While the other two variables, namely the condition of the latrine and the means of wastewater disposal, had no relationship with the incidence of diarrhea in children under five.

Keyword: Diarrhea, E.coli, Refill Drinking Water Depot, Sanitation Facilities

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Diare adalah keadaan dimana keluarnya tinja dalam bentuk cair dengan frekuensi minimal 3 kali dalam waktu 24 jam. Puskesmas Tanjung Pinang merupakan salah satu puskesmas yang ada di kota Jambi. Selama tiga tahun terakhir (2017-2019) wilayah kerja puskesmas tanjung pinang menjadi 3 besar puskesmas dengan kejadian diare pada balita terbanyak. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan keberadaan bakteri *E.coli* dan sanitasi rumah dengan kejadian diare pada balita.

Metode : Penelitian ini adalah penelitian analitik observasional dengan menggunakan pendekatan *Cross Sectional*. Penelitian ini dilakukan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Tanjung Pinang Kota Jambi. Populasi dalam penelitian ini ialah seluruh balita yang berada di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Tanjung Pinang dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 60 responden. Teknik pengambilan sampel dalam penelitian ini menggunakan *purposive sampling*.

Hasil : Hasil uji chi-square menunjukkan keberadaan bakteri *E.coli* dengan diare pada balita memiliki nilai $p=0,020$, PR=3,538, sarana air bersih dengan diare pada balita memiliki nilai $p=0,034$, PR=3,720, sarana pembuangan sampah dengan kejadian diare pada balita memiliki nilai $p=0,000$, PR=12,429, kondisi jamban dengan kejadian diare pada balita memiliki nilai $p=1,00$, PR=1,207 dan sarana pembuangan air limbah memiliki nilai $p=0,109$, PR=0,412.

Kesimpulan : Dari 60 balita terdapat 26 balita yang menderita diare dan 24 balita tidak menderita diare. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada hubungan antara keberadaan bakteri, sarana penyediaan air bersih dan sarana pembuangan sampah dengan kejadian diare pada balita. Sedangkan dua variabel lainnya yaitu kondisi jamban dan Sarana pembuangan air limbah tidak terdapat hubungan dengan kejadian diare pada balita.

Kata Kunci: Diare, *E.coli*, DAMIU, Sarana sanitasi

