

ABSTRAC

Background : *Washing your hands with soap is a very simple, easy action, and has great benefits in preventing various potentially fatal diseases. Their habit of consuming snacks without paying attention to hygiene, as well as their lack of habit of washing their hands before eating or after playing, increases the risk of disease-causing bacteria entering the body. This happens because hands are a means of spreading disease bacteria. So, educating children about the importance of the habit of washing their hands with soap is an effective step in preventing the spread of disease.*

Methods : *This type of research is quantitative research with a cross-sectional study design. The total population in this study was 2,414 respondents. The sample in this research was selected using a purposive sampling technique, namely 101 respondents. The dependent variable is the habitual behavior of washing hands with soap and the independent variables are knowledge, attitudes, the role of teachers, and hand washing facilities.*

Results : *The results of univariate analysis showed (60.4%) had good CTPS behavior, (7.3%) had good knowledge, (60.4%) had a positive attitude, (53.4%) had the role of teacher, and had complete facilities. (65.3%). Bivariate analysis shows that there is a relationship between attitudes and the habit of washing hands with soap ($p < 0.05$), while there is no relationship between knowledge, the role of teachers, and hand washing facilities and the habit of washing hands with soap ($p > 0.05$).*

Coclusion: *There is a relationship between attitudes and CTPS habitual behavior. There is no relationship between knowledge, teacher role, and facilities and CTPS habitual behavior. It is hoped that schools can provide CTPS facilities and infrastructure that meet school environment standards, so that students are motivated and apply CTPS correctly in the school environment.*

Keywords : *Students, CTPS, PHBS.*

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Mencuci tangan pakai sabun merupakan tindakan yang sangat sederhana, mudah, dan memiliki manfaat besar dalam mencegah berbagai penyakit yang memiliki potensi fatal. Kebiasaan mereka mengonsumsi jajanan tanpa memperhatikan kebersihannya, serta kurangnya kebiasaan mencuci tangan sebelum makan atau setelah bermain, meningkatkan risiko bakteri penyebab penyakit masuk ke dalam tubuh. Hal ini terjadi karena tangan menjadi sarana penyebaran bakteri penyakit. Maka, mendidik anak-anak tentang pentingnya kebiasaan mencuci tangan dengan sabun menjadi langkah efektif dalam mencegah penyebaran penyakit.

Metode: Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain studi *Cross-Sectional*. Jumlah populasi pada penelitian ini adalah 2.414 responden. Sampel dalam penelitian ini dipilih melalui teknik *Purposive Sampling* yaitu 101 responden. Variabel dependen adalah perilaku kebiasaan cuci tangan pakai sabun dan variabel independen adalah pengetahuan, sikap, peran guru, dan fasilitas cuci tangan.

Hasil: hasil analisis univariat menunjukkan (60,4%) memiliki perilaku CTPS baik, (7,3%) memiliki pengetahuan yang baik, (60,4%) memiliki sikap positif, (53,4%) mendapatkan peran guru, dan memiliki fasilitas lengkap (65,3%). Analisis bivariat menunjukkan Terdapat hubungan antara sikap dengan perilaku kebiasaan cuci tangan pakai sabun ($p < 0,05$), sedangkan Tidak terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan, peran guru, dan fasilitas cuci tangan dengan perilaku kebiasaan cuci tangan pakai sabun ($p > 0,05$).

Kesimpulan : Ada hubungan sikap dengan perilaku kebiasaan CTPS. Tidak ada hubungan antara pengetahuan, peran guru, dan fasilitas dengan perilaku kebiasaan CTPS. diharapkan sekolah dapat menyediakan sarana dan prasarana CTPS yang memenuhi standar dilingkungan sekolah, sehingga siswa ikut termotivasi dan mengaplikasikan CTPS dengan benar dilingkungan sekolah.

Kata Kunci : Siswa, CTPS, PHBS.