

ABSTRACT

Background: *Diarrhea is one of the infectious diseases of the digestive tract that is widely suffered by people throughout the world, including Indonesia. Diarrhea is one of the 10 most common diseases in Jambi Province. The purpose of this study was to obtain a prediction model for the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers in Jambi Province.*

Methods: *The type of research used cross-sectional and the research data source used secondary data analysis of the 2023 Indonesian Health Survey (SKI). There were 1501 toddler samples in Jambi Province. The sampling method used was PPS (probability proportional to size). Data analysis was carried out using complex samples Chi Square Test and Multiple Logistic Regression. Research variables, age, gender, place of residence, feces disposal facilities, wastewater disposal facilities, garbage disposal, immunization status, physical quality of drinking water, and toilet use behavior.*

Results: *: The proportion of toddler diarrhea incidents in Jambi Province was 3.0%. Factors related to toddler diarrhea incidents in Jambi Province were immunization status (PR = 2.341; 95% CI: 0.910-6.495), waste disposal (PR = 0.836; 95% CI: 0.317-2.205) and physical quality of drinking water (PR = 0.906; 95% CI = 0.647-1.270). The dominant factor of toddler diarrhea in Jambi Province was age (POR = 3.636; 95% CI: 0.060-1.255), after being controlled by gender, residence, immunization status, waste disposal facilities, waste disposal, and physical quality of drinking water.*

Conclusion: *Age is a risk factor for diarrhea in toddlers after being controlled by gender, residence, immunization status, wastewater disposal facilities, garbage disposal, and physical quality of drinking water. Effective prevention of diarrhea in toddlers can be done by maintaining diet and maintaining maternal parenting patterns so that toddlers do not carelessly play in environments that are less hygienic and sanitized.*

Keywords: *children under five, diarrhea, SKI 2023, Jambi Province..*

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Diare merupakan salah satu penyakit infeksi saluran pencernaan yang banyak diderita oleh masyarakat di seluruh dunia, termasuk Indonesia. Diare merupakan salah satu dari 10 penyakit terbanyak di Provinsi Jambi. Tujuan penelitian yaitu memperoleh model prediksi kejadian diare pada balita di Provinsi Jambi.

Metode : Jenis penelitian menggunakan *cross sectional* dan sumber data penelitian menggunakan *secondary data analysis* Survei Kesehatan Indonesia (SKI) 2023. Terdapat 1501 sampel balita di Provinsi Jambi. Metode pengambilan sampel yang digunakan PPS (*probability propotional to size*). Analisis data dilakukan dengan *complex samples Uji Chi Square* dan Regresi *Logistic* berganda. Variabel penelitian, usia, jenis kelamin, tempat tinggal, sarana pembuangan tinja, sarana pembuangan air limbah, pembuangan sampah, status imunisasi, kualitas fisik air minum, dan perilaku penggunaan jamban.

Hasil : Proporsi kejadian diare balita di Provinsi Jambi sebesar 3,0%. Faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian diare balita di Provinsi Jambi adalah status imunisasi (PR= 2,341; 95% CI : 0,910-6,495), pembuangan sampah (PR = 0,836; 95% CI : 0,317-2,205) dan kualitas fisik air minum (PR = 0,906; 95% CI= 0,647-1,270). Faktor dominan penyakit diare balita di Provinsi Jambi adalah usia (POR= 3,636; 95% CI : 0,060-1,255), setelah dikontrol dengan jenis kelamin, tempat tinggal, status imunisasi, sarana pembuangan air limbah, pembuangan sampah, dan kualitas fisik air minum.

Kesimpulan : Usia menjadi faktor risiko kejadian diare pada balita setelah dikontrol oleh jenis kelamin, tempat tinggal, status imunisasi, sarana pembuangan air limbah, pembuangan sampah, dan kualitas fisik air minum. Pencegahan diare yang efektif pada anak usia balita dapat dilakukan dengan menjaga pola makan serta menjaga pola asuh ibu agar balita tidak sembarangan bermain dilingkungan yang kurang terjaga hygiene sanitasi lingkungannya.

Kata Kunci : Balita, diare, SKI 2023, Provinsi Jambi.