

ANALISIS FAKTOR RISIKO KEJADIAN DIARE PADA BALITA DI KABUPATEN BANYUMAS

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Diare masih menjadi masalah kesehatan karena angka mortalitas dan morbiditasnya yang tinggi, terutama pada anak-anak. Sekitar 100.000 balita meninggal setiap tahun akibat diare. Faktor yang memengaruhi kejadian diare terbagi menjadi faktor karakteristik individu, faktor perilaku, dan faktor lingkungan. Banyak faktor yang memengaruhi kejadian diare. Namun, beberapa faktor tersebut dapat diperbaiki sehingga kejadian diare dapat dicegah.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan antara status gizi, status imunisasi campak, ASI eksklusif, perilaku cuci tangan, sanitasi makanan dan minuman, penanganan sampah, sumber air, dan kepemilikan jamban dengan kejadian diare pada balita di Kabupaten Banyumas.

Metode: Penelitian analitik observasional dengan rancangan *cross sectional* kepada balita di Kelompok Bermain (KB) dan Taman Kanak-kanak (TK A) di Kabupaten Banyumas dengan teknik *consecutive sampling*. Alat pengambilan data menggunakan kuesioner *online*. Analisis bivariat menggunakan uji *fisher*, *kolmogorov-smirnov*, dan *chi square*.

Hasil: Hasil analisis menunjukkan adanya hubungan antara status imunisasi campak ($p \text{ value} = 0,033$), ASI eksklusif ($p \text{ value} = 0,039$), perilaku cuci tangan ($p \text{ value} = 0,029$), sanitasi makanan dan minuman ($p \text{ value} = 0,041$), penanganan sampah ($p \text{ value} = 0,027$), dengan kejadian diare. Hasil analisis tidak menunjukkan adanya hubungan antara status gizi ($p \text{ value} = 0,909$), sumber air ($p \text{ value} = 0,835$), kepemilikan jamban ($p \text{ value} = 0,159$) dengan kejadian diare.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan antara status imunisasi campak, ASI eksklusif, perilaku cuci tangan, sanitasi makanan dan minuman, penanganan sampah, dengan kejadian diare pada balita di Kabupaten Banyumas. Tidak terdapat hubungan antara status gizi, sumber air, dan kepemilikan jamban dengan kejadian diare pada balita di Kabupaten Banyumas.

Kata Kunci: Balita, Faktor Risiko, Kejadian Diare.

RISK FACTORS ANALYSIS OF THE EVENT OF DIARRHEA ON TODDLERS IN BANYUMAS DISTRICT

ABSTRACT

Background: Diarrhea is still being a public health problem because of the mortality and morbidity rate, especially in children. Around 100.000 toddlers/year deaths due to diarrhea. There are many factors can cause the event of diarrhea but those factors can be maintained to prevent diarrhea.

Objective: To determined the relationship between nutritional status, immunization, exclusive breastfeeding, hand washing, food and drink sanitation, waste management of the event, water sources, and latrine with the event of diarrhea on toddlers in Banyumas District.

Methods: An analytic observational study with cross-sectional model was conducted among toddlers in Play Group and Kindergarten with consecutive sampling technique. Data was collected using online questionnaires. Bivariate analysis using fisher, kolmogorov-smirnov, and chi square test.

Results: The analysis showed that there is a relationship between immunization (p value = 0.033), exclusive breastfeeding (p value = 0.039), hand washing (p value = 0.029), food and drink sanitation (p value = 0.041), and waste management (p value = 0.027) with diarrhea on toddler. The analysis showed that there is no relationship between nutritional status (p value = 0.909), water sources (p value = 0.835), and latrine (p value = 0.159) with diarrhea on toddlers.

Conclusions: There is a relationship between immunization, exclusive breastfeeding, hand washing, food and drink sanitation, and waste management of the event of diarrhea on toddlers in Banyumas District. There is no relationship between nutritional status, water sources, and latrine with the event of diarrhea on toddlers in Banyumas District.

Keywords: risk factors, toddlers, the event of diarrhea.