

ABSTRAK

Diare merupakan penyakit infeksi saluran cerna yang dapat disebabkan oleh perilaku, sanitasi lingkungan, serta kualitas air bersih. Kondisi sanitasi milik masyarakat di Kelurahan Cilembang masih banyak yang dalam kondisi kurang baik, terutama saluran pembuangan air limbah dan sumber air. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan Perilaku dan Kondisi Sanitasi Lingkungan dengan Kualitas Air Bersih pada Sumur Gali dan Dampaknya terhadap Kejadian Diare.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan metode *survey explanatory* dan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Variabel dalam penelitian ini adalah perilaku (pengetahuan, sikap, dan praktik), sanitasi lingkungan (sarana air bersih, jamban, tempat sampah, dan saluran pembuangan air limbah), kualitas air (fisik dan biologi), dan kejadian diare. Populasi penelitian sebanyak 2.763 KK dengan sampel penelitian sebanyak 144 KK. Pengambilan sampel penelitian dilakukan secara *stratified random sampling*, dengan memperhitungkan jumlah KK dalam setiap RW. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner, lembar observasi, dan hasil uji laboratorium kualitas air. Data dianalisis secara univariat, bivariat, dan multivariat.

Hasil analisis univariat menunjukkan mayoritas responden memiliki pengetahuan dan sikap yang kurang terkait diare, personal hygiene, dan sanitasi lingkungan, namun menunjukkan praktik yang baik dalam aspek tersebut. Sebagian besar responden juga memiliki sarana sanitasi lingkungan yang tidak memenuhi syarat, termasuk penyediaan air bersih, jamban, tempat sampah, dan saluran pembuangan air limbah. Kualitas air sumur gali umumnya tidak memenuhi syarat secara fisik dan biologi, meskipun sebagian besar masyarakat tidak mengalami diare. Analisis bivariat menunjukkan pengetahuan, sikap, praktik, sarana air bersih, jamban, dan SPAL berhubungan signifikan dengan kualitas air bersih, sementara tempat sampah dan kualitas air tidak berhubungan signifikan dengan kejadian diare. Hal ini diduga karena air dikonsumsi setelah dimasak hingga mendidih. Analisis multivariat mengidentifikasi bahwa sarana penyediaan air bersih, praktik, dan pengetahuan merupakan faktor paling berpengaruh terhadap kualitas air.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, masyarakat disarankan untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan, sikap, dan tindakan melalui kegiatan yang diadakan oleh instansi kesehatan, menerapkan perilaku hidup bersih dan sehat, merenovasi sumur gali yang rusak, serta menghemat penggunaan air bersih. Instansi terkait diharapkan menyelenggarakan edukasi rutin, memberikan informasi teknis mengenai sumur gali, mendorong penggunaan *portable chlorinator*, serta mengelola air limbah melalui Sistem Sanitasi Berbasis Masyarakat (Sanimas).

Kata Kunci : Diare, Perilaku, Sanitasi Lingkungan, dan Kualitas Air Bersih

ABSTRACT

Diarrhea is an infectious gastrointestinal disease that can be caused by individual behavior, environmental sanitation, and the quality of clean water. In Cilembang Subdistrict, community sanitation conditions remain substandard, particularly regarding wastewater disposal and water sources. This study aims to examine the relationship between behavior and environmental sanitation conditions with the quality of clean water in dug wells and its impact on the incidence of diarrhea.

This research employs a quantitative approach with an explanatory survey method and a cross-sectional design. The variables examined include behavior (knowledge, attitude, and practice), environmental sanitation (clean water facilities, latrines, garbage disposal, and wastewater drainage), water quality (physical and biological), and diarrhea incidence. The study population consisted of 2,763 households, with a sample of 144 households selected using stratified random sampling based on the number of households in each neighborhood unit (RW). Data were collected through questionnaires, observation sheets, and laboratory testing of water quality. Data were analyzed using univariate, bivariate, and multivariate methods.

Univariate analysis showed that most respondents had poor knowledge and attitudes related to diarrhea, personal hygiene, and environmental sanitation, although they demonstrated good practices in these areas. A majority of respondents also had sanitation facilities that did not meet established standards, including clean water supply, latrines, garbage disposal, and wastewater drainage. The quality of water from dug wells generally did not meet physical and biological standards, although most households did not report cases of diarrhea. Bivariate analysis revealed significant associations between knowledge, attitude, practice, clean water supply, latrines, and wastewater drainage with water quality. However, garbage disposal and water quality were not significantly associated with diarrhea incidence, likely because drinking water was boiled before consumption. Multivariate analysis identified clean water supply facilities, practices, and knowledge as the most influential factors affecting water quality.

Based on the findings, it is recommended that communities enhance their knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors through activities organized by health agencies, adopt clean and healthy living behaviors, renovate damaged dug wells, and use clean water more efficiently. Relevant agencies are advised to conduct regular health education, provide technical guidance on well construction, promote the use of portable chlorinators, and manage wastewater through Community-Based Sanitation Systems (Sanimas)..

Keywords: Diarrhea, Behavior, Environmental Sanitation, and Clean Water Quality