ABSTRAK

Vebrinarsanthi Tungga Dewi
HUBUNGAN KONDISI PENYIMPANAN AIR MINUM DENGAN KEJADIAN DIARE DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS TAKERAN KECAMATAN TAKERAN KABUPATEN MAGETAN
xiv + 52 halaman + 11 Tabel + 10 Lampiran

Terjadinya penyakit diare erat kaitannya dengan perilaku manusia, sumber air minum, dan pembuangan air limbah. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui hubungan kondisi penyimpanan air minum dengan kejadian diare, menilai kondisi wadah dan lama penyimpanan air minum, menguji kandungan *E.coli*, menganalisis kondisi penyimpanan air minum dan besar resiko kondisi penyimpanan air minum.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah analitik observasional dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah penderita diare pada bulan April sampai Juni 2024 dengan variabel penelitian wadah dan lama penyimpanan, kandungan *E.coli*. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan purposive sampling dan fixed disease sampling sebanyak 36 penderita dan 36 non penderita. Analisis penelitian dengan Uji *Chi square* dan perhitungan resiko prevalensi.

Wadah penyimpanna air minum 52,78% tidak memenuhi syarat, lama penyimpanan air minum ≤1 minggu 51,39%, kandungan *E.coli* yang positif 54,17%. Hasil Uji *Chi square* menunjukkan wadah penyimpanan air minum *P-value* = 0,0182 dan lama penyimpanan air minum *P-value* = 0,0338 dimana *P-value* < α (0,05) maka ada hubungan kondisi penyimpanan air minum dengan kejadian Diare. Resiko prevalensi wadah penyimpanan air minum yang tidak memenuhi syarat memiliki resiko 1,79 kali menyebabkan kejadian diare dan lama penyimpanan air minum >1 minggu memiliki resiko 1,66 kali menyebabkan kejadian diare. Masyarakat agar rutin membersihkan wadah penyimpanan air minum, menyimpan air dalam waktu sesingkat mungkin, wadah desain leher sempit dan tertutup rapat, untuk peneliti lain dapat melakukan penelitian pemberdayaan masyarakat dengan menggunakan video edukasi dengan kejadian diare.

Kata Kunci : Kondisi Penyimpanan, Air Minum, Diare, Wadah Penyimpanan, Lama Penyimpanan

Daftar bacaan : 32 (2014 – 2023)

ABSTRACT

Vebrinarsanthi Tungga Dewi
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRINKING WATER STORAGE CONDITIONS AND DIARRHEA INCIDENTS IN THE WORKING AREA OF TAKERAN PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER, TAKERAN SUBDISTRICT, MAGETAN DISTRICT
xiv + 52 Pages + 11 Tables + 10 Appendices

The occurrence of diarrhea was closely related to human behavior, drinking water sources, and wastewater disposal. This study aimed to determine the relationship between drinking water storage conditions and diarrhea incidents, assess the condition of containers and the duration of water storage, test for E.coli content, analyze drinking water storage conditions, and evaluate the risk magnitude of improper drinking water storage conditions.

This study employed an observational analytic design with a cross-sectional approach. The population in this study consisted of diarrhea patients in April, May, and June 2024, with the research variables being the storage containers, storage duration, and E.coli content. Sampling techniques used were purposive sampling and fixed disease sampling, involving 36 diarrhea patients and 36 non-patients. The analysis was conducted using the Chi-square test and prevalence risk calculation.

The results showed that 52.78% of drinking water storage containers did not meet the standards, 51.39% of water storage durations were ≤1 week, and 54.17% tested positive for E.coli content. The Chi-square test results indicated a P-value of 0.0182 for storage containers and a P-value of 0.0338 for storage duration, both of which were less than α (0.05), indicating a significant relationship between drinking water storage conditions and diarrhea incidents. The prevalence risk showed that improper drinking water storage containers had a 1.79 times higher risk of causing diarrhea, while water storage durations exceeding one week posed a 1.66 times higher risk of causing diarrhea. It was recommended that the community regularly clean drinking water storage containers, store water for the shortest time possible, use narrow-necked and tightly closed containers, and for future researchers to explore community empowerment through the use of educational videos addressing diarrhea incidents.

Keywords: Storage Conditions, Drinking Water, Diarrhea, Storage Containers, Storage Duration
References : 32 (2014 – 2023)