

ABSTRAK

Firsandien Nur Rahman

HUBUNGAN SANITASI TOTAL BERBASIS MASYARAKAT DENGAN KEJADIAN DIARE

(Studi di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Kunjang Kabupaten Kediri tahun 2025)

xiii + 59 halaman + 12 Tabel + 13 Lampiran

Diare menjadi penyakit yang dapat dicegah melalui peningkatan akses terhadap sanitasi, terutama dengan pelaksanaan program STBM yang mencakup 5 pilar utama, yakni: “Stop Buang Air Besar Sembarangan (BABS), Cuci Tangan Pakai Sabun (CTPS), Pengelolaan Air Minum dan Makanan Rumah Tangga (PAMM-RT), Pengamanan Sampah Rumah Tangga (PS-RT), serta Pengamanan Limbah Cair Rumah Tangga (PLC-RT)”. Tujuan penelitian ini yakni mengidentifikasi dan menganalisis Hubungan Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat (STBM) dengan kejadian diare di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kunjang.

Desain penelitian menggunakan kuantitatif deskriptif dengan pendekatan potong lintang (*Cross sectional*). Pengumpulan data dilaksanakan melalui wawancara serta observasi terkait implementasi lima pilar STBM di kalangan masyarakat. Populasinya yakni penduduk di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kunjang, dengan sampel sebanyak untuk desa Kapi, Kunjang, Kuwik sebanyak 100 responden, responden terdiri dari orang dewasa dan orang dewasa yang sudah memiliki anak. Pengambilan data mempergunakan teknik random sampling, variabel Data dianalisis mempergunakan uji Chi-square guna menentukan hubungan antara pilar STBM dan kejadian diare.

Temuan penelitian variabel Stop Buang Air Besar mendapatkan nilai Chi square $p=0,006$, Cuci Tangan Pakai Sabun $p=0,384$, Pengelolaan Makanan dan Minuman Rumah Tangga $p=0,320$, Pengamanan Sampah Rumah Tangga $p=0,026$.

Kesimpulan dari studi ini mengindikasikan bahwasanya pilar satu mempunyai hubungan dengan kejadian diare, pilar dua tidak mempunyai hubungan dengan diare, pilar ketiga tidak memiliki hubungan dengan diare, pilar keempat memiliki hubungan dengan diare. Puskesmas disarankan memberikan penyuluhan dan sosialisasi serta bekerja sama dengan kader ataupun instansi desa setempat.

Kata Kunci : Sanitasi, Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat, Diare

Daftar Bacaan : 31 jurnal, 3 buku

ABSTRACT

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COMMUNITY-BASED TOTAL SANITATION AND THE INCIDENCE OF DIARRHEA

(Study in the Working Area of Kunjang Public Health Center Kediri Regency 2025)

xiii + 59 page + 12 Tables + 13 Appendices

Diarrhea is a preventable disease through improved access to sanitation, particularly through the implementation of the Community-Based Total Sanitation (STBM) program, which encompasses five main pillars: “Stopping Open Defecation (BABS), Washing Hands with Soap (CTPS), Household Drinking Water and Food Management (PAMM-RT), Household Waste Management (PS-RT), and Household Liquid Waste Management (PLC-RT)”. The purpose of this study was to identify and analyze the relationship between Community-Based Total Sanitation (STBM) and diarrhea incidence in the Kunjang Community Health Center (Puskesmas) work area.

The study used a quantitative descriptive design with a cross-sectional approach. Data collection was conducted through interviews and observations related to the implementation of the five STBM pillars in the community. The population consisted of residents in the Kunjang Community Health Center work area, with a sample size of 100 respondents from the villages of Kapi, Kunjang, and Kuwik. The respondents consisted of adults and adults with children. Data collection used a random sampling technique, and data variables were analyzed using the Chi-square test to determine the relationship between the STBM pillars and diarrhea incidence.

The research findings for the Stop Defecation variable obtained a Chi-square value of $p=0.006$, Handwashing with Soap $p=0.384$, Household Food and Beverage Management $p=0.320$, and Household Waste Management $p=0.026$.

The conclusion of this study showed that pillar one has a relationship with the incidence of diarrhea, Pillar two has no relationship with diarrhea, the third pillar has no relationship with diarrhea, the fourth pillar has a relationship with diarrhea. Puskesmas are advised to provide counseling and socialization and cooperate with cadres or local village agencies.

Keywords : Sanitation, Community Led Total Sanitation, Diarrhea

Bibliography : 31 journal, 3 book