

ABSTRAK

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ANALISIS RISIKO PERILAKU IBU BALITA TERHADAP KEJADIAN DIARE
DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS BANYU URIP KOTA SURABAYA
TAHUN 2025 (Studi Kasus Pendekatan Teori *Health Belief Model*)

xv + 109 Halaman + 11 Tabel + 6 Lampiran

Data kasus diare balita di Puskesmas Banyu Urip mengalami peningkatan dari tahun 2023 dengan angka kejadian 311 per 1.000 balita menjadi 490 per 1.000 balita pada tahun 2024. Faktor-faktor penyebab balita terjangkit diare mencakup kondisi sanitasi dasar, status gizi balita, dan keadaan sosial ekonomi. Perilaku ibu balita juga berperan penting terhadap peningkatan risiko terjadinya diare pada balita. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis risiko perilaku ibu balita terhadap kejadian diare di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Banyu Urip tahun 2025.

Studi observasional analitik dengan rancangan *case control* dipilih sebagai jenis penelitian ini. Sampel diambil menggunakan teknik *simple random sampling*. Variabel yang diteliti meliputi faktor perilaku ibu berdasarkan teori *Health Belief Model* yaitu persepsi kerentanan, persepsi keparahan, persepsi manfaat, persepsi hambatan, penilaian diri, dan isyarat bertindak. Jumlah sampel terdiri dari 75 ibu balita yang menderita diare dan 75 ibu balita yang tidak menderita diare sebagai kontrol. Data hasil penelitian dilakukan analisis *Odd Ratio*.

Hasil analisis risiko menunjukkan seluruh persepsi dari teori HBM memiliki nilai baik karena responden mempunyai keyakinan yang baik terhadap persepsi sehingga berhasil menerapkan tindakan pencegahan. Namun masih ditemukan juga responden dengan nilai baik, tetapi tidak diikuti dengan tindakan pencegahan.

Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini seluruh persepsi dari teori HBM menjadi faktor risiko terhadap kejadian diare di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Banyu Urip. Diharapkan tenaga kesehatan di puskesmas dapat memberikan pendampingan dalam meningkatkan perilaku pencegahan diare di masyarakat.

Kata kunci : Diare, Perilaku Ibu Balita, Teori HBM

Daftar bacaan : Buku dan Jurnal (2011 – 2024)

ABSTRACT

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RISK ANALYSIS OF BEHAVIOR OF MOTHERS OF TODDLERS ON THE INCIDENCE OF DIARE IN THE WORK AREA OF PUSKESMAS BANYU URIP SURABAY CITY IN 2025 (Case Study of Health Belief Model Theory Approach)

xv + 109 Pages + 11 Tables + 6 Appendices

Data on under-five diarrhea cases at Puskesmas Banyu Urip increased from 2023 with an incidence rate of 311 per 1,000 children under five to 490 per 1,000 children under five in 2024. Factors that contributed diarrhea in children under five include basic sanitation conditions, nutritional status of children under five, and socioeconomic conditions. The behavior of mothers of toddlers also plays an important role in increasing the risk of diarrhea in toddlers. This study aimed to analyze the risk of behavior of mothers of toddlers on the incidence of diarrhea in the working area of Puskesmas Banyu Urip in 2025

An analytic observational study with a case control design was conducted. A total of 150 respondents were selected through simple random sampling, consisting of 75 mothers whose children had diarrhea (cases) and 75 mothers whose children did not (controls). Maternal behavioral factors were assessed based on the Health Belief Model (HBM), including perceived vulnerability, perceived severity, perceived benefits, perceived barriers, self-efficacy, and cues to action. Data were analyzed using the Odds Ratio (OR).

The result showed that most respondents had good perception scores based on the HBM components, although not all of them translated those perceptions into preventive behavior. This indicated a gap between awareness and action.

In conclusion, all components of the HBM were found to be risk factors for diarrhea incidence in the Banyu Urip Health Center area. It is expected that health workers at the health center can provide assistance in improving diarrhea prevention behavior in the community.

Keywords : Diarrhea, Behavior of mothers of toddlers, HBM Theory

References : Books and Journals (2011 - 2024)