

ABSTRAK

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EVALUASI DEPOT AIR MINUM DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS
TEMAYANG KABUPATEN BOJONEGORO TAHUN 2025

xvi + 113 Halaman + 15 Tabel + 6 Lampiran

Meningkatnya kebutuhan air minum menjadikan Depot Air Minum (DAM) sebagai pilihan utama dalam pemenuhan air minum karena praktis dan biaya yang relative murah. Namun keberadaan Depot Air minum (DAM) 6 dari 16 DAM dengan kualitas mikrobiologi tidak memenuhi syarat, hal tersebut berbanding lurus dengan adanya 826 kasus diare pada tahun 2024 di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Temayang. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi depot air minum di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Temayang Bojonegoro.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif. Populasi penelitian adalah seluruh depot air minum yang ada di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Temayang berjumlah 16 depot air minum. Variabel yang diteliti yaitu kualitas mikrobiologi air minum, higiene sanitasi DAM (tempat, peralatan, penjamah). Analisis data menggunakan analisis univariat dengan hasil di deskripsikan dalam bentuk tabel.

Hasil studi ini menunjukkan bahwa depot air minum pada air baku 11 (68,75%) DAM tidak memenuhi syarat dan air produksi 10 (62,5%) DAM tidak memenuhi syarat. aspek tempat mendapat kategori baik sebesar 10 (62,5%) DAM dan kategori cukup sebesar 6 (37,5%) DAM, aspek peralatan mendapat kategori baik sebesar 6 (37,5%) DAM dan kategori cukup sebesar 10 (62,5%) DAM, aspek penjamah mendapat kategori baik sebesar 3 (18,75 %) DAM dan kategori cukup sebesar 13 (81,25 %) DAM.

Kesimpulan dari studi evaluasi ini menunjukkan bahwa seluruh depot air minum tidak memenuhi syarat. Saran untuk pemilik DAM untuk lebih memperhatikan kondisi higiene sanitasi tempat dan peralatan serta personal higiene, agar terhindar dari timbulnya penyakit serta perlu adanya edukasi dan monitoring oleh dinas kesehatan setempat.

Kata kunci : Depot Air Minum, *Escherichia coli*, Higiene sanitasi

Daftar bacaan : 32 Jurnal + 2 Peraturan

ABSTRACT

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EVALUATION OF DRINKING WATER DEPOTS IN THE WORKING AREA OF TEMAYANG HEALTH CENTER, BOJONEGORO REGENCY, 2025

xvi + 113 Pages + 15 Tables + 6 Appendices

The increasing demand for drinking water had made Drinking Water Depots (DWDs) a primary choice for water consumption due to their practicality and relatively low cost. However, 6 out of 16 DWDs had microbiological quality that did not meet the required standards. This condition correlated with 826 cases of diarrhea reported in 2024 in the working area of Temayang Health Center. This study aimed to evaluate the drinking water depots in the working area of Temayang Health Center, Bojonegoro.

This research used a descriptive method. The population consisted of all drinking water depots in the Temayang Health Center working area, totaling 16 depots. The variables examined were the microbiological quality of drinking water and hygiene-sanitation aspects of the DWDs (location, equipment, and food handlers). Data analysis was performed using univariate analysis and presented in tables.

The results of the study showed that 11 (68.75%) of the DWDs used raw water that did not meet quality standards, and 10 (62.5%) of the DWDs had production water that also failed to meet the standards. Regarding the location aspect, 10 (62.5%) DWDs were categorized as good, and 6 (37.5%) were categorized as fair. For the equipment aspect, 6 (37.5%) were categorized as good and 10 (62.5%) as fair. As for the handlers, only 3 (18.75%) were categorized as good and 13 (81.25%) as fair.

The conclusion of this evaluation study indicated that none of the drinking water depots met the required standards. It was recommended that DWD owners pay more attention to the hygiene and sanitation of their facilities, equipment, and personal hygiene to prevent disease transmission. Additionally, education and regular monitoring by the local health office were deemed necessary.

Keywords: Escherichia coli, Sanitation Hygiene, Drinking Water Depot

References : 32 Journals + 2 Regulations