

ABSTRAK

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PEMODELAN HUBUNGAN SANITASI RUMAH DAN PERILAKU DENGAN KEJADIAN PENYAKIT BERBASIS LINGKUNGAN DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS PLAOSAN KABUPATEN MAGETAN TAHUN 2024

xv + 102 Halaman + 19 Tabel + 15 Lampiran

Penyakit berbasis lingkungan menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat global yang signifikan, dengan prevalensi tinggi akibat faktor lingkungan dan perilaku. Penyakit ini sering dikaitkan dengan sanitasi buruk, termasuk kurangnya akses air bersih, jamban, dan personal hygiene. Faktor perilaku, seperti rendahnya pengetahuan, sikap tidak mendukung, dan tindakan yang kurang tepat, turut berkontribusi. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengkaji hubungan antara sanitasi rumah dan perilaku terhadap kejadian penyakit berbasis lingkungan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Plaosan, Kabupaten Magetan, tahun 2024.

Studi ini menggunakan pendekatan *cross-sectional* dengan metode *expost facto* pada 282 responden. Data dikumpulkan melalui observasi dan kuesioner yang mengukur lingkungan fisik, sarana sanitasi, dan perilaku. Analisis data menggunakan *regresi logistic* untuk menentukan hubungan antara sanitasi rumah, perilaku, dan kejadian penyakit berbasis lingkungan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan hubungan antara komponen fisik dan perilaku terhadap ISPA, dengan pengaruh 33,03%. Resiko prevalensi fisik terhadap ISPA adalah 3,065, dan perilaku 0,903. Untuk diare, pengaruh sarana sanitasi dan perilaku adalah 33,37%, dengan resiko prevalensi sarana sanitasi 2,105, dan perilaku 2,965. Penelitian ini menyoroti pentingnya menjaga kualitas lingkungan rumah.

Kata kunci: Sanitasi rumah, perilaku, penyakit berbasis lingkungan

ABSTRACT

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MODELING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HOUSEHOLD SANITATION AND BEHAVIOR WITH THE INCIDENCE OF ENVIRONMENT BASED DISEASES IN THE WORKING AREA OF PUSKESMAS PLAOSAN MAGETAN REGENCY IN 2024

xv + 102 Pages + 29 Tables + 15 Appendices

Environmental based diseases are a significant global public health issue, with high prevalence influenced by environmental and behavioral factors. These diseases are often linked to poor sanitation, including inadequate access to clean water, latrines, and personal hygiene. Behavioral factors, such as low knowledge levels, unsupportive attitudes, and improper actions, also contribute. This study aims to examine the relationship between household sanitation and behavior with the incidence of environment-related diseases in the working area of Puskesmas Plaosan, Magetan Regency, in 2024.

The study employs a cross-sectional approach with an ex-post facto method involving 282 respondents. Data were collected through observation and questionnaires measuring physical environment, sanitation facilities, and behavior. Logistic regression analysis was used to determine the relationship between household sanitation, behavior, and environment-related disease incidence.

The research findings indicate a correlation between physical components and behavior concerning Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI), with an influence of 33.03%. The risk prevalence associated with physical factors in relation to ARI is 3.065, while for behavior it is 0.903. In the case of diarrhea, the impact of sanitation facilities and behavior is 33.37%, with a risk prevalence of 2.105 for sanitation facilities and 2.965 for behavior. This study emphasizes the significance of maintaining the quality of the home environment.

Keyword: Household sanitation, behavior, Environmental based diseases

References :