

ABSTRAK

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GAMBARAN SANITASI RUMAH PENDERITA DIARE DI DESA BULUHARJO KECAMATAN PLAOSAN KABUPATEN MAGETAN TAHUN 2025

1x + 150 Halaman + 18 Tabel + 4 Lampiran

Diare merupakan penyakit berbasis lingkungan yang berkaitan dengan kondisi tempat tinggal seseorang. Kondisi sanitasi rumah yang tidak memenuhi syarat dapat mempengaruhi terjadinya penyakit diare. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui gambaran sanitasi rumah penderita diare.

Jenis penelitian yaitu penelitian deskriptif dengan desain penelitian *cross sectional*. Populasi sebanyak 37 rumah penderita diare. Teknik pengambilan sampel yaitu *total sampling* dengan kriteria sampel yaitu semua rumah penderita diare, untuk penderita balita dan anak-anak (sampai umur 9 tahun) maka respondennya ibu atau orangtua. Data dikumpulkan dengan cara observasi dan wawancara. Analisis data dilakukan secara deskriptif menggunakan tabel frekuensi.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penyediaan air bersih 37 rumah (100%) memiliki risiko rendah, pembuangan kotoran (jamban) 35 rumah (94,6%) memiliki risiko rendah, Saluran Pembuangan Air Limbah (SPAL) 37 rumah (100%) memiliki risiko rendah, tempat pembuangan sampah 16 rumah (43,2%) memiliki risiko sedang dan penyimpanan makanan matang 35 rumah (94,6%) memiliki risiko rendah. Kondisi sanitasi rumah penderita diare 35 rumah (94,6%) memiliki risiko rendah. Kesimpulan dari penelitian yaitu sanitasi rumah penderita diare memiliki risiko rendah dalam penyebab penyakit diare. Perlu penelitian lanjutan mengenai perilaku pada penderita diare.

Kata kunci : diare, sanitasi rumah, air bersih, jamban, limbah, sampah

Daftar bacaan : 35 buku (2016-2025)

ABSTRACT

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DESCRIPTION OF THE SANITATION OF HOUSES WITH DIARRHEA PATIENTS IN BULUHARJO VILLAGE, PLAOSAN SUB-DISTRICT, MAGETAN DISTRICT IN 2025

1x + 150 Pages + 18 Tables + 4 Attachments

Diarrhea is an environment-based disease related to a person's living conditions. Poor household sanitation can contribute to the occurrence of diarrhea. The purpose of this study was to determine the household sanitation conditions of people suffering from diarrhea.

The type of research is descriptive research with a cross-sectional research design. The population consists of 37 households with diarrhea patients. The sampling technique is total sampling with the sampling criteria being all households with diarrhea patients. For infants and children (up to 9 years of age), the respondents are the mothers or parents. Data is collected through observation and interviews. Data analysis was performed descriptively using frequency tables.

The results of the study indicate that the provision of clean water for 37 households (100%) poses a low risk, while the disposal of waste (latrines) for 35 households (94.6%) also poses a low risk. sewage disposal systems (SPAL) in 37 households (100%) have a low risk, garbage disposal sites in 16 households (43.2%) have a moderate risk, and food storage in 35 households (94.6%) have a low risk. The sanitation conditions of households with diarrhea patients in 35 households (94.6%) have a low risk. The conclusion of the study is that the sanitation conditions of households with diarrhea patients fall into the low-risk category as a cause of diarrhea. Further research is needed on the behavior of diarrhea patients.

Key words: diarrhea, home sanitation, clean water, latrine, waste, garbage

Reading list: 35 books (2016-2025)