

THE RELATIONSHIP OF HYGIENE SANITATION AND EXISTING BEHAVIORS WITH BACTERIOLOGICAL QUALITY IN DRINKING WATER DEPOT

(Study Case In Area Health Center Kerek District of Kerek Regency Tuban,
2020)

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ABSTRACT

Quality Depot Water Drinking (DAM) in Puskesmas Kerek in the year 2020 is 38,5 % did not meet the requirements . Higiene sanitation and behavior handlers DAM can cause quality bakterioilog is water to drink that is produced does not meet the requirements of health . The purpose of this study is to knowing the relationship hygiene sanitation and behavioral handlers with quality bacteriological Depot Air M inum .

The research method is descriptive analytic with cross sectional design . The population is all drinking water depots in Puskesmas Kerek , totaling 13 DAMs . Number of samples as much as 13 DAM with techniques total sampling. Instruments are in use are pieces of observation , questionnaires and inspection laboratory . Test the relationship with the Chi Square Test statistic .

Results of the study showed that the variables are related to the quality of bacteriological air drink is hygiene sanitary equipment ($p = 0.032$) and water Raw and water drinking ($p = 0.001$) variables were not associated with the quality of the bacteriological water drinking is hygiene sanitary place and handlers . The results of the behavior analysis showed that there was a relationship between the handlers' actions and the bacteriological quality ($p = 0.021$) and there was no relationship between the knowledge and attitude of the handlers and the bacteriological quality .

At the conclusion of the research , there is a relationship between hygiene sanitation equipment, raw water and handlers' actions with bacteriological quality. Department of Health and PHC locals to hold counseling hygiene sanitation handlers DAM. For owners or handlers more attention to limit use of equipment and supplier of water standard should provide evidence in writing each time sending water standard.

Key words : Hygiene Sanitation, Behavior handlers, Quality bacteriological, Depot Water Drinking

HUBUNGAN HIGIENE SANITASI DAN PERILAKU PENJAMAH DENGAN KUALITAS BAKTERIOLOGIS PADA DEPOT AIR MINUM

(Studi Kasus Di Wilayah Puskesmas Kerek Kecamatan Kerek

Kabupaten Tuban Tahun 2020)

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ABSTRAK

Kualitas Depot Air Minum (DAM) di Puskesmas Kerek pada tahun 2020 adalah 38,5 % tidak memenuhi syarat. Higiene sanitasi dan perilaku penjamah DAM dapat menyebabkan kualitas bakteriologis air minum yang dihasilkan tidak memenuhi persyaratan kesehatan. Tujuan Penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan higiene sanitasi dan perilaku penjamah dengan kualitas bakteriologis Depot Air Minum.

Metode penelitian adalah deskriptif analitik dengan desain *cross sectional*. Populasi adalah seluruh depot air minum di Puskesmas Kerek yang berjumlah 13 DAM. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 13 DAM dengan teknik total sampling. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah lembar observasi, kuisioner dan pemeriksaan laboratorium. Uji hubungan dengan statistic Uji *Chi Square*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa variabel yang berhubungan dengan kualitas bakteriologis air minum adalah hygiene sanitasi peralatan ($p=0.032$) dan air baku dan air minum ($p=0,001$) variabel yang tidak berhubungan dengan kualitas bakteriologis air minum adalah hygiene sanitasi tempat dan penjamah. Hasil analisis perilaku penjamah yaitu ada hubungan antara tindakan penjamah dengan kualitas bakteriologis ($p=0,021$) dan tidak ada hubungan antara pengetahuan dan sikap penjamah dengan kualitas bakteriologis.

Kesimpulan penelitian, ada hubungan antara hygiene sanitasi peralatan, air baku dan tindakan penjamah dengan kualitas bakteriologis. Dinas Kesehatan dan Puskesmas setempat untuk mengadakan penyuluhan hygiene sanitasi penjamah DAM. Pemilik atau penjamah lebih memperhatikan batas pakai peralatan dan pemasok air baku seharusnya memberikan bukti tertulis setiap kali pengiriman air baku

Kata Kunci : Higiene Sanitasi, Perilaku Penjamah, Kualitas bakteriologis, Depot Air Minum