

ABSTRAK

Dhara Deza Lianda. NIM 517254006. Hubungan Sanitasi Lingkungan dengan Kejadian Diare Pada Balita di Desa Pekan Labuhan. Program Studi Gizi,. Pendidikan Kesejahteraan Keluarga, Fakultas Teknik. Universitas Negeri Medan. 2024.

Diare adalah salah satu penyakit infeksi yang menyerang saluran pencernaan yang umum terjadi pada balita. Diare merupakan jenis penyakit infeksi yang jika dibiarkan dapat mengganggu tumbuh kembang balita. Diare umumnya terjadi adanya kontaminasi bakteri dan mikroorganisme penyebab diare yang muncul karena sanitasi lingkungan tempat balita tinggal buruk. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui karakteristik responden balita; sanitasi lingkungan; kejadian diare pada balita; dan hubungan sanitasi lingkungan dengan kejadian diare pada balita. Teknik pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan cara *purposive sampling* sebanyak 34 balita. Desain penelitian dalam penelitian ini adalah *cross sectional*. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara menggunakan kuesioner. Teknik analisis data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan uji korelasi *Rank Spearman*. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian diketahui bahwa 61,76% responden tinggal di tempat tinggal dengan sanitasi yang tidak memenuhi syarat. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian diketahui 64,71% balita responden pernah mengalami diare dalam tiga bulan terakhir. Berdasarkan hasil uji korelasi *Rank Spearman*, terdapat hubungan yang positif dan signifikan antara sanitasi lingkungan dengan kejadian diare yang ditunjukkan dengan koefisien korelasi sebesar 0.81 ($p \text{ value} = 0,00$). Dari nilai korelasi tersebut diperoleh nilai positif yang berarti searah, sehingga semakin tinggi skor sanitasi lingkungan makan semakin tinggi kejadian balita tidak diare.

Kata kunci: **sanitasi lingkungan, diare, balita**



ABSTRACT

Dhara Deza Lianda. NIM 517254006. Correlation Between Environmental Sanitation with Diarrhea Occurrence in Toddler at Pekan Labuhan Village. n. Nutrition Program Studies. Education of Family Welfare. Faculty of Engineering. Medan State University. 2024.

Diarrhea is an infectious disease that attacks the digestive tract which is common in toddlers. Diarrhea is a type of infectious disease which, if left untreated, can disrupt the growth and development of toddlers. Diarrhea generally occurs due to contamination of bacteria and microorganisms that cause diarrhea which arises because the sanitation of the environment where the toddler lives is poor. The aim of this research is to determine the characteristics of toddler respondents; environment sanitation; incidence of diarrhea in toddlers; and the relationship between environmental sanitation and the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers. The sampling technique was carried out by sampling a total of 34 toddlers. The research design in this study is cross sectional. Data collection techniques were carried out through interviews using questionnaires. The data analysis technique in this research uses the Rank Spearman correlation test. Based on the research results, it is known that 61.76% of respondents live in residences with sanitation that does not meet the requirements. Based on the research results, it was found that 64.71% of toddler respondents had experienced diarrhea in the last three months. Based on the results of the Spearman Rank correlation test, there is a positive and significant relationship between environmental sanitation and the incidence of diarrhea as indicated by a correlation coefficient of 0.81 (p value = 0.00). From the correlation value, a positive value is obtained, which means it is in the same direction, so that the higher the sanitation score for the eating environment, the higher the incidence of toddlers not having diarrhea.

Key words: environmental sanitation, diarrhea, toddlers

