

ABSTRAK

Sarmarina Sitanggang: Hubungan Perilaku Cuci Tangan Dan Konsumsi Jajanan Dengan Kejadian Diare Pada Siswa Sekolah Dasar Di SD Negeri No.106162 Medan Estate.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah : 1) Mengetahui perilaku cuci tangan pakai sabun (pengetahuan, sikap, tindakan) pada siswa sekolah dasar, 2) Mengetahui kebiasaan konsumsi jajanan pada siswa sekolah dasar, 3) Mengetahui kejadian diare pada siswa sekolah dasar, 4) Mengetahui hubungan perilaku cuci tangan pakai sabun (pengetahuan, sikap, tindakan) dengan kejadian diare pada siswa sekolah dasar, 5) Mengetahui hubungan konsumsi jajanan dengan kejadian diare pada siswa sekolah dasar, 6) Mengetahui hubungan perilaku cuci tangan pakai sabun dan konsumsi jajanan dengan kejadian diare siswa sekolah dasar. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasi dengan desain penelitian *cross sectional*. Sampel pada penelitian ini sebanyak 66 diambil secara *stratified random sampling*. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner dan analisis data menggunakan uji *chi-square* dan *regresi logistik biner*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan karakteristik responden berada pada rentang usia (10-11 tahun) sebanyak 72,8%, jenis kelamin laki-laki sebanyak 53%, besaran keluarga dalam kategori keluarga sedang dengan rerata 5 orang sebesar 48,5%, pendidikan ayah dan ibu tamat SMA/SMK 59,1% dan 53%, pekerjaan ayah kategori buruh 34,8% sedangkan pekerjaan ibu kategori Ibu Rumah Tangga 63,6%, pendapatan ayah termasuk kategori sedang 28,8% (>Rp.1.500.000 – Rp.2.500.000) sedangkan ibu tidak memiliki pendapatan sebanyak 63,6%, jumlah uang saku responden per hari termasuk tinggi (>Rp.5.000), perilaku cuci tangan pakai sabun kategori cukup 47%, pengetahuan cuci tangan pakai sabun kategori cukup 40,9%, sikap cuci tangan pakai sabun kategori mendukung 62,1%, kebiasaan jajan kategori jarang 53%, kejadian diare kategori tidak diare 69,7%. Hasil uji *chi-square* untuk perilaku cuci tangan dan konsumsi jajanan dengan diare masing-masing diperoleh nilai ($p = 0.021$) dan ($p = 0.003$) artinya terdapat hubungan antara perilaku cuci tangan dan konsumsi jajanan dengan kejadian diare. Berdasarkan persamaan regresi logistik nilai *R square* sebesar 0.26, artinya perilaku cuci tangan dan konsumsi jajanan mampu menjelaskan kejadian diare sebesar 26%.

ABSTRACT

Sarmarina Sitanggang: *The Relationship between Hand Washing Behavior and Consumption of Snacks with the Incidence of Diarrhea in Elementary School Students at SD Negeri No.106162 Medan Estate.*

The objectives of this research are: 1) Knowing the behavior of washing hands with soap (knowledge, attitudes, actions) in elementary school students, 2) Knowing the snack consumption habits of elementary school students, 3) Knowing the incidence of diarrhea in elementary school students, 4) Knowing the relationship between hand washing behavior with soap (knowledge, attitudes, actions) with the incidence of diarrhea in elementary school students, 5) Knowing the relationship between snack consumption and the incidence of diarrhea in elementary school students, 6) Knowing the relationship between hand washing behavior with soap and snack consumption with the incidence of diarrhea elementary school students. This research is an observational study with a research design cross sectional. The sample in this study was 66 respondents taken randomly stratified random sampling. Data collection uses questionnaires and data analysis uses tests chi-square and binary logistic regression.

The results of the study showed that the characteristics of respondents were in the age range (10-11 years) as much as 72.8%, male gender as much as 53%, family size included in the medium family category with an average of 5 people as 48.5%, father's education and the mother is in the high school category as 59,1% and 53%, the father's job is in the laborer category as 34,8% while the mother's job is in the Housewife category as 63,6%, the father's income is in the medium category as 28,8% (>Rp. 1,500,000 – Rp. 2,500,000) while the mother has no income as much as 63.6%, total The respondent's pocket money per day is in the high category (>Rp. 5,000), the behavior of washing hands with soap is in the sufficient category, 47% of the knowledge of washing hands with soap is in the sufficient category, the attitude of washing hands with soap is in the supporting category 62.1%, the habit of snacks in the rare category was 53%, the incidence of diarrhea in the non-diarrhea category was 69.7%. Results using test speed-square for hand washing behavior and snack consumption with diarrhea each obtained a value ($p = 0.021$) and ($p = 0.003$) means that there is a relationship between hand washing behavior and snack consumption and the incidence of diarrhea. Based on the value logistic regression equation R square of 0.26, meaning that hand washing behavior and snack consumption can explain the incidence of diarrhea by 26%.