

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Perilaku hidup bersih dan sehat (PHBS) masih menjadi perhatian khusus bagi pemerintah. Hal ini terlihat dari ditematkannya PHBS sebagai indikator peningkatan kesehatan terutama dalam mencuci tangan sesuai studi pendahuluan. hasil dari observasi terhadap 5 siswa menunjukkan bahwa 4 diantaranya tidak melakukan kebiasaan mencuci tangan dengan benar sebelum dan sesudah makan. **Tujuan:** Untuk mengidentifikasi Gambaran Perilaku Hidup Bersih Sehat (PHBS) Mencuci tangan Siswa Kelas IV SD Negeri Cimanggung 1. **Metode:** Metode penelitian deskriptif, pengambilan sampel yang dilakukan *total sampling* yaitu 35 sampel dengan analisa univariat dan pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner. **Hasil:** Hampir seluruh responden 28 (80%) tidak melakukan perilaku hidup bersih sehat mencuci tangan dan sebagian kecil dari responden 7 (20%) melakukan Perilaku hidup bersih sehat mencuci tangan. **Kesimpulan dan Saran :** hampir seluruh responden 28 (80%) tidak melakukan perilaku hidup bersih sehat mencuci tangan. Disarankan pihak sekolah terutama guru dapat mengajarkan/mengulangi cara mencuci tangan pakai sabun yang benar kepada siswa secara berkesinambungan. Disarankan juga pihak sekolah dapat menjalin kerjasama dengan pihak puskesmas terdekat untuk menjalankan program UKS lainnya serta selalu menyediakan fasilitas untuk cuci tangan pakai sabun, sehingga siswa tidak ada hambatan untuk mencuci tangan pakai sabun.

Kata kunci : Mencuci tangan, Perilaku, Siswa

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ABSTRACT

Background : Clean and healthy living behavior (PHBS) is still a special concern for the government. This can be seen from the placement of PHBS as an indicator of improving health, especially in washing hands according to a preliminary study. the results of observations of 5 students showed that 4 of them did not do the habit of washing their hands properly before and after eating. **Objectives:** To identify the Picture of Clean and Healthy Lifestyle (PHBS) Handwashing of Fourth Grade Students at SD Negeri Cimanggung 1. **Method:** descriptive research method, total sampling was 35 samples with univariate analysis and data collection using questionnaires. **Result :** that very few 4 (12%) respondents have good skills in hand washing skills, a small proportion of 13 (37%) respondents have sufficient skills in washing hands, and most of them as many as 18 (51%) respondents have poor skills in hand washing. **Suggestion:** It is recommended that schools, especially teachers, can teach/repeat how to wash hands with soap correctly to students on an ongoing basis. It is also suggested that the school can cooperate with the nearest puskesmas to run other UKS programs and always provide facilities for washing hands with soap, so that students have no barriers to washing their hands with soap. Most of them, as many as 18 (51%) respondents have poor hand washing skills, because many respondents do not have the skills to wash their hands properly and correctly, judging from the answers to filling out the questionnaire, most respondents answered being fooled and almost approached the answer.

Keywords: Hand washing, behavior, students

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Website 5