

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN POLA ASUH, SANITASI TOTAL BERBASIS MASYARAKAT DAN IMUNISASI ROTAVIRUS TERHADAP KEJADIAN DIARE DI WILAYAH KERJA UPTD PUSKESMAS PANGHEGAR KOTA BANDUNG TAHUN 2024

Aprilia Nazlyna Putri Hidayat

201FI04010

Diare merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan yang serius di negara-negara berkembang dengan angka kesakitan dan kematian paling tinggi, terutama pada kalangan balita. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengenai hubungan pola asuh, sanitasi total berbasis masyarakat dan imunisasi rotavirus terhadap kejadian diare di Wilayah Kerja UPTD Puskesmas Panghegar Kota Bandung. Metode Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kasus kontrol dengan penentuan sampel minimum. Populasi kasus adalah balita yang menderita diare pada bulan Februari-Mei 2024 yang tercatat di UPTD Puskesmas Panghegar berjumlah 32 orang, sedangkan populasi kontrol adalah keluarga yang memiliki balita dan tidak mengalami diare pada Februari-Mei 2024 tahun 2024, bertempat di wilayah kerja UPTD Puskesmas Panghegar. Sampel penelitian yaitu 27 kasus dan 54 kontrol. Instrumen penelitian berupa lembar kuesioner dan lembar observasi. Hasil uji chi square menunjukkan ada hubungan pola asuh ($p=0,049$; $OR=2,909$ (95% CI 1,106-7,650)), ketersediaan jamban sehat ($p=0,002$; $OR=5,365$ (1,973-14,569)), cuci tangan pakai sabun ($p=0,004$; $OR=2,909$ (95% CI 1,106-7,650)), pengelolaan air minum dan makanan rumah tangga ($p=0,031$; $OR=3,166$ (1,214-8,247)), imunisasi rotavirus ($p=0,034$; $OR=3,143$ (1,192-8,285)) sedangkan tidak berhubungan pengelolaan sampah rumah tangga ($p=0,464$; $OR=1,600$ (95% CI 0,621-4,124)) dan pengelolaan air limbah rumah tangga ($p=0,472$; $OR=1,579$ (95% CI 0,619-4,023)). Kesimpulan ada hubungan yang signifikan antara pola asuh, ketersediaan jamban sehat, cuci tangan pakai sabun, pengelolaan air minum dan makanan rumah tangga dan imunisasi rotavirus terhadap kejadian diare. Tidak ada hubungan yang signifikan antara pengelolaan sampah rumah tangga dan pengelolaan air limbah rumah tangga dengan kejadian diare balita.

Kata Kunci diare, pola asuh, sanitasi total berbasis masyarakat, imunisasi rotavirus

ABSTRACT

**THE RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTING PATTERNS, COMMUNITY-BASED
TOTAL SANITATION AND ROTAVIRUS IMMUNIZATION
ON THE INCIDENT OF DIARRHEA IN THE WORK
AREA OF THE PANGHEGAR PUSKEMAS UPTD
BANDUNG CITY, 2024**

Aprilia Nazlyna Putri Hidayat

201FI04010

Diarrhea is one of the serious health problems in developing countries with the highest morbidity and mortality rates, especially among toddlers. Objective This study aims to examine the relationship between parenting patterns, community-based total sanitation, and rotavirus immunization on the incidence of diarrhea in the UPTD Working Area of the Panghegar Community Health Center, Bandung City. Method This research uses a case control approach with minimum sample determination. The case population is 32 children under five who suffered from diarrhea in February-May 2024, who were recorded at the Panghegar Health Center UPTD, while the control population was families who had toddlers and did not experience diarrhea in February-May 2024 located in the UPTD working area. Panghegar Community Health Center. The research sample was 27 cases and 54 controls. The research instruments are in the form of questionnaires and observation sheets. The results of the chi square test showed that there was a relationship between parenting patterns ($p=0.049$; $OR=2.909$ (95% CI 1.106-7.650)), availability of healthy toilets ($p=0.002$; $OR=5.365$ (1.973-14.569)), washing hands with soap ($p=0.004$; $OR=2.909$ (95% CI 1.106-7.650)), household drinking water and food management ($p=0.031$; $OR=3.166$ (1.214-8.247)), rotavirus immunization ($p=0.034$; $OR=3.143$ (1.192-8.285)) while it is not related to household waste management ($p=0.464$; $OR=1.600$ (95% CI 0.621-4.124)) and household wastewater management ($p=0.472$; $OR=1.579$ (95% CI 0.619- 4.023)). In Conclusion, There is a significant relationship between parenting patterns, availability of healthy latrines, handwashing with soap, household drinking water and food management, and rotavirus immunization on the incidence of diarrhea. There is no significant relationship between household waste management and household wastewater management with the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers.

Keywords diarrhea, parenting patterns, community-based total sanitation, rotavirus immunization