

ABSTRAK

Diare menjadi salah satu penyakit yang banyak dialami oleh bayi dan balita. Angka kejadian diare yang terus meningkat setiap tahunnya menyebabkan perlu adanya identifikasi mengenai penyebab diare tersebut. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui cuci tangan pakai sabun dan pemberian ASI eksklusif dengan kejadian diare di Puskesmas Babakansari Bandung. Metode penelitian berupa survei analitik dengan desain kasus kontrol. Sampel untuk kelompok kasus dan kelompok kontrol masing-masing 42 orang, dengan teknik pengambilan sampel yaitu *random sampling*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan memberikan lembar kuesioner. Analisis data berupa univariat dan bivariat menggunakan *Chi Square*. Hasil penelitian didapatkan kelompok kasus sebanyak 42 orang (50%) dan kelompok kontrol sebanyak 42 orang (50%). Gambaran cuci tangan pakai sabun diketahui bahwa lebih dari setengahnya responden tidak cuci tangan pakai sabun sebanyak 45 orang (53,6%). Gambaran pemberian ASI eksklusif diketahui bahwa lebih dari setengahnya responden tidak diberikan ASI eksklusif sebanyak 44 orang (52,4%). Terdapat hubungan antara cuci tangan pakai sabun dengan kejadian diare dengan p-value sebesar 0,000 ($p < 0,05$), OR 95% CI = 1,177 (0,069-1,454). Simpulan penelitian yaitu kejadian diare berhubungan dengan cuci tangan pakai sabun dan ASI eksklusif. Saran bagi Puskesmas untuk melakukan promosi kesehatan terhadap masyarakat mengenai cuci tangan pakai sabun dan pemberian ASI eksklusif.

Kata Kunci : ASI Eksklusif, Cuci Tangan Pakai Sabun, Diare

Sumber : 30 Buku (Tahun 2015-2020)

8 jurnal (Tahun 2016-2021)

ABSTRACT

Diarrhea is one of the most common diseases experienced by infants and toddlers. The incidence of diarrhea which continues to increase every year causes the need for identification of the causes of the diarrhea. The purpose of this study was to determine hand washing with soap and exclusive breastfeeding with the incidence of diarrhea at the Babakansari Health Center Bandung. The research method is in the form of an analytical survey with a case-control design. The samples for the case group and control group were 42 people each, with a sampling technique that was random sampling. Data collection is done by giving a questionnaire sheet. Data analysis in the form of univariate and bivariate using Chi Square. The results showed that the case group was 42 people (50%) and the control group was 42 people (50%). The description of washing hands with soap shows that more than half of the respondents did not wash their hands with soap as many as 45 people (53.6%). The description of exclusive breastfeeding is known that more than half of the respondents were not given exclusive breastfeeding as many as 44 people (52.4%). There is a relationship between hand washing with soap and the incidence of diarrhea with a p-value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$), OR 95% CI = 1.177 (0.069-1.454). The conclusion of the study is that the incidence of diarrhea is related to hand washing with soap and exclusive breastfeeding. Suggestions for Puskesmas to conduct health promotion to the community regarding hand washing with soap and exclusive breastfeeding.

Keywords : Diarrhea, Exclusive Breastfeeding, Washing Hands with Soap
Source : 30 Books (2015-2020)
8 journals (2016-2021)