ABSTRACT

POOR ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION AS A RISK FACTOR TO THE INCIDENCE OF DIARRHEA ON CHILDREN UNDER FIVE IN KEDATON HEALTH CENTERS SUBDISTRICT OF KEDATON BANDAR LAMPUNG CITY

By

Fathia Sabila Umar

**Background**: Diarrhea is one of health public issues in Indonesia, since high morbidity in infants that can lead to death. Poor environmental factors could be induce diarrhea in toddler. The purpose of this research is to identify poor environmental sanitation as risk factors of diarrhea in children under five years in Kedaton primary health center of Kedaton subdistrict, Bandar Lampung city.

**Method**: This research is case control study. Cases were childrens with diarrhea in July - August while the control are childrens who were not affected by diarrhea in July - August. There are 33 samples in case group and 33 samples in the control group. Sampling with purposive technique and analysis data with chi square.

**Result**: The result showed that water supply which is not fulfill health environmental is risk factor of diarrhea in children under five years (OR: 6.113, 95% CI: 2.111-17.824). Feces disposal, waste disposal, waste water disposal which are not fulfill health environment also risk factors of diarrhea in children under five years (OR: 7.429, 95% CI: 2.461-22.422; OR: 5.4, 95% CI: 1.764-16.533; OR: 5.333; 95% CI: 1.859-15.301).

**Conclusion**: Environmental which not full fill a health requirements increase the risk of diarrhea incidence in infants.

**Keyword**: Toddler diarrhea, Sanitation, Risk of diarrhea.