

## **ABSTRACT**

### **THE INFLUENCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HUMAN BEHAVIOR TO THE OCCURRENCE OF DIARRHEA OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS IN BUMI WARAS DISTRICT OF BANDAR LAMPUNG CITY**

**By:**

**SEFTALINA**

Cases of diarrhea in infants is one health problem and it is a disease caused by socio-demographic (education, marriage age, occupation and income), environmental conditions (source of drinking water, conditions of latrines, garbage and sewerage) and health behavior becomes a factor associated with diarrhea in children under five. This research was conducted in August-September 2016 through a search of primary data which consist of education, marriage age, occupation, income, sources of drinking water, conditions of latrines, garbage and sewerage and health behaviors. The analysis of the data used univariate, bivariate and multivariate analyzes. The analysis showed there's effect of educational level ( $p=0.034$ ), income ( $p=0.025$ ), use of sources of drinking water ( $p=0.029$ ), the condition of sewerage ( $p=0.000$ ), the condition of latrines ( $p=0.000$ ), garbage cans ( $p=0.000$ ) and health behavior ( $p=0.000$ ) toward the incidence of diarrhea of children under five years. Although the age ( $p=0.320$ ) and occupation ( $p=0.274$ ) have no effect on the incidence of diarrhea. The multivariate analysis result shows that the condition of sewerage ( $pv=0.000$ ;  $OR=4.79$ ; and  $R^2=0.345$ ) is the most dominant factors that affect the incidence of diarrhea of children under five years, other variables indicate the same conclusion such as conditions of latrines, garbage cans and health behaviors. It is recommended to take precautions through the five pillars of total sanitation community-based and health promotion efforts with fully involves the public.

**Keywords:** Diarrhea, environmental conditions, socio-demographic and human behavior

## **ABSTRAK**

### **PENGARUH KONDISI LINGKUNGAN RUMAH FAKTOR SOSIODEMOGRAFI DAN FAKTOR PERILAKU MANUSIA TERHADAP KEJADIAN DIARE PADA BALITA DI KECAMATAN BUMI WARAS KOTA BANDAR LAMPUNG**

**OLEH:**

**SEFTALINA**

Kasus diare pada balita merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan dan merupakan penyakit yang disebabkan karena sosiodemografis (pendidikan, usia perkawinan, pekerjaan dan pendapatan), kondisi lingkungan (sumber air minum, kondisi jamban, tempat sampah dan saluran pembuangan air limbah) dan perilaku kesehatan menjadi faktor yang terkait dengan diare pada anak balita. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada Agustus-September 2016 melalui penelusuran data primer yang terdiri dari data pendidikan, usia perkawinan, pekerjaan, pendapatan, sumber air minum, kondisi jamban, tempat sampah dan saluran pembuangan air limbah dan perilaku kesehatan. Analisis data yang digunakan adalah analisis univariat, bivariat dan multivariat. Hasil analisis menunjukkan ada pengaruh tingkat pendidikan ( $p= 0,034$ ), pendapatan ( $p= 0,025$ ), penggunaan sumber air minum ( $p= 0,029$ ), kondisi SPAL ( $p= 0,000$ ), kondisi jamban ( $p= 0,000$ ), kondisi tempat sampah ( $p= 0,000$ ) dan perilaku kesehatan ( $p=0,000$ ) terhadap kejadian diare pada balita. Adapun usia ( $p=0,320$ ) dan pekerjaan ( $p=0,274$ ) tidak ada pengaruh terhadap kejadian diare. Secara multivariate faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap kejadian diare pada balita adalah kondisi SPAL, kondisi jamban, kondisi tempat sampah dan perilaku kesehatan dan variabel SPAL memberikan pengaruh yang paling dominan ( $p=0,000$ ;  $OR=4,79$ ; dan  $R^2=0,345$ ). Dari hasil penelitian direkomendasikan untuk melakukan pencegahan melalui 5 pilar STBM dan upaya promosi kesehatan implementasinya sepenuhnya melibatkan masyarakat.

Kata Kunci: Diare, kondisi lingkungan, sosiodemografi dan perilaku manusia