

ABSTRACT

ROLE OF OPEN DEFECATION FREE (ODF) STATUS, HEALTHCARE FACILITIES BUFFER, DEMOGRAPHICS, HOUSEHOLD SANITARY FACILITIES, PARENTING BEHAVIORS AGAINST DIARRHEA OCCURRENCE OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OLD

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*Diarrhea is one of the national problems that generally caused by environmental, social and behavior factors. Healthcare service is a community means that can reduce diarrhea incidence at least in the area of the community. This study performs a determinant analysis of Open Defecation Free status, buffer of health facilities applied on digital map, demographics factors (formal education level, parent's job status, family income), private sanitary facilities (water source, latrine, sewage system, in-home garbage disposal), and parenting behaviors of mother or caregiver (hands sanitation, food presentation, fecal disposal, bottle sanitation, breast-feeding, measles immunization) to diarrhea occurrence on children under five years old. The study was conducted in November 2017-January 2018, with case control study 1:2 using 114 purposive samples. Data directly collected through tracking data in the field using instruments involving trained enumerators both in Pagelaran and Sukoharjo of Pringsewu District. **Result:** the research shows that diarrhea of children under five years old significantly influenced by sewage system ($p=0,015$, $OR=5,99$: 95% CI 1,42-25,21), in-home garbage disposal facilities ($p=0,005$, $OR=8,27$: 95% CI 1,92-35,70), hands sanitation ($p=0,037$, $OR=4,40$: 95% CI 1,09-17,70), and the way they serve food ($p=0,047$, $OR=8,27$: 95% CI 1,03-66,73). **Conclusions and suggestions:** the diarrhea occurrence of children under five years old influenced by sewage system, in-home garbage disposal facilities, washing hands, and food presentation ($p=0,047$, $OR=8,27$: 95% CI 1,03-66,73). Subsequent research can see other factors that can effect diarrhea of children under five years old.*

Keywords: Open Defecation, Diarrhea, Children under five years old, Environmental, Demographics, Behavior

ABSTRAK

PERANAN STATUS *OPEN DEFECATION FREE* (ODF), *BUFFER* PELAYANAN KESEHATAN, DEMOGRAFI, FASILITAS SANITASI, DAN PERILAKU PENGASUHAN TERHADAP KEJADIAN DIARE BALITA

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Kasus diare balita merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan nasional yang dapat disebabkan beberapa determinan yaitu lingkungan, sosial, dan perilaku. Layanan kesehatan memberikan kontribusi dalam menurunkan angka kejadian diare balita. Tujuan untuk menguji pengaruh status ODF, *buffer* pelayanan kesehatan, demografi (pendidikan tertinggi anggota keluarga, pekerjaan, pendapatan, jenis kelamin balita, status gizi balita), fasilitas sanitasi rumah tangga (sumber air minum, jamban keluarga, saluran pembuangan air limbah, sarana pembuangan sampah), dan perilaku pengasuhan (mencuci tangan, penyajian makanan, pembuangan tinja, pencucian botol susu, ASI eksklusif, imunisasi campak) terhadap kejadian diare balita di Kecamatan Pagelaran dan Sukoharjo Kabupaten Pringsewu. Penelitian dilakukan bulan November 2017–Januari 2018, data primer dan sekunder menggunakan instrumen penelitian dan melibatkan enumerator. Teknik sampling menggunakan *purposive sampling*, dan kasus kontrol perbandingan 1:2, sehingga didapat 114 responden. Analisis data multivariat dengan regresi logistik, terkena diare diberi kode 1, dan lainnya 0. Variabel yang berpengaruh nyata terhadap diare balita adalah saluran pembuangan air limbah ($p=0,015$, $OR=5,99$: 95% CI 1,42-25,21), sarana pembuangan sampah ($p=0,005$, $OR=8,27$: 95% CI 1,92-35,70), mencuci tangan ($p=0,037$, $OR=4,40$: 95% CI 1,09-17,70), penyajian makanan ($p=0,047$, $OR=8,27$: 95% CI 1,03-66,73). Saran untuk penelitian selanjutnya dapat melihat faktor lain yang dapat menyebabkan diare pada balita.

Kata Kunci: *Open Defecation*, Diare, Balita, Lingkungan, Demografi, Perilaku