

ABSTRACT

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RISK FACTORS FOR THE INCIDENCE OF DIARRHEA IN THE PILANGBANGO VILLAGE SUB-DISTRICT KARTOHARJO MADIUN CITY

Diarrhea is currently a world health problem, especially in developing countries. The magnitude of the problem can be seen from the high number of morbidity and mortality due to diarrhea, the incidence of diarrheal disease is caused by germs or bacteria, contamination by feces or direct contact with sufferers, and human behavior factors from personal hygiene, as well as the presence of germs that enter the human body through polluted water. The purpose of this study was to determine the risk factors for diarrhea in the Pilangbango Village, Kartoharjo District, Madiun City.

This type of research is analytic observational with a cross sectional approach. The population of this research is the entire community of Pilangbango Village. The sampling technique used was the fixed disease sampling method in which all patients with diarrheal disease that had been clinically proven to actually have diarrhea, and neighbors around the patients were used for comparison. Respondents in this study were 102 patients and 244 non-patients.

The results of the chi square test statistic that the contingency coefficient C shows the risk factor for the physical condition of the latrine ($p = 0.007$ RP = 1.561), the risk factor for the physical condition of the drinking water storage container ($p = 0.000$, RP = 1.921) and the risk factor for drinking water (Mpn Coliform) ($p=0.656$ RP = 1.332).

The conclusion is that there is a relationship between the physical condition of the latrine, the physical condition of the drinking water container and the quality of drinking water. The results of the observation of the distribution of the questionnaire showed the results as a risk factor for the incidence of diarrhea, namely latrines without residual feces, available water and cleaning equipment. The results of the observation on the distribution of the questionnaire on the physical condition of drinking water containers showed that the physical conditions of clean containers were always closed and the containers were placed in a clean place. Suggestions for community sufferers to maintain and improve environmental hygiene, especially latrine hygiene and provide cleaning tools and the availability of clean water

Keywords : Physical condition, diarrhea, Pilangbango Village

