

ABSTRAK

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HUBUNGAN JENIS SUMBER AIR BERSIH DAN KUALITAS BAKTERIOLOGIS DENGAN KEJADIAN DIARE DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS KENJERAN SURABAYA (Studi di Kelurahan Bulak Kecamatan Bulak)

1x + 58 Halaman + 8 Tabel + 5 Gambar + 12 Lampiran

Angka kejadian diare di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Kenjeran Surabaya 2017 cenderung fluktuatif, sebanyak 471 kasus (prevalensi rate 2,4 per 10.000). Masyarakat masih memanfaatkan jenis sumber air bersih SGL. Pada survey pendahuluan angka MPN *Coliform* >2000/100 ml dan *E. coli* >100/100 ml pada sumber Sumur Gali Terlindung (SGL). Hal ini tidak sesuai pada Permenkes No. 32 Tahun 2017 bahwa MPN *Coliform* non-perpipaan (tidak boleh >50/100 ml dan *E. coli* 0/100 ml). Tujuan penelitian, untuk mengetahui hubungan jenis sumber air bersih dan kualitas bakteriologis terhadap kejadian diare di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Kenjeran.

Metode penelitian menggunakan studi *Case Control* dengan teknik sampling *System Random Sampling*. Besar sampel sebanyak 26 terdiri dari 13 kasus dan 13 kontrol. Data dianalisis dengan Uji *Exact Fisher*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pengguna Sumur Gali Terlindung (SGL) sejumlah 17 responden dan PDAM 9 responden. Kualitas fisik air yang tidak memenuhi syarat terutama karena keruh sebesar 16 responden dan memenuhi syarat sejumlah 10 responden. Kualitas bakteriologis yang tidak memenuhi syarat sebagian besar tidak memenuhi syarat (83,3%). Pada uji hubungan ditemukan ada hubungan antara jenis sumber air bersih dan kualitas bakteriologis (MPN *Coliform* dan *E. coli*) terhadap kejadian diare di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Kenjeran Surabaya.

Masyarakat disarankan melakukan pencegahan dari kontaminasi dengan menutup Sumur Gali, mulai menggunakan pompa dan menggunakan tendon agar air memiliki masa tunggu agar tidak keruh.

Kata Kunci : Jenis sumber air bersih, kualitas bakteriologis, diare

Daftar Bacaan : 7 Buku (2007-2016), 16 Jurnal (2007-2017)

Klasifikasi : -

ABSTRACT

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THE RELATION BETWEEN TYPE OF CLEANING WATER SOURCE AND BACTERIOLOGICAL QUALITY WITH DIARRHEA INCIDENT IN PUSKESMAS KENJERAN WORKING AREA SURABAYA (Study in Kelurahan Bulak Kecamatan Bulak)

1x + 58 Pages + 8 Table + 5 Picture + 12 Attachment

Incident number of diarrhea in Puskesmas Kenjeran Working Area Surabaya 2017 tend to be fluctuate as much as 471 case in a year (prevalence rate 2,4/10.000). People in that area still using dug well protected as a cleaning water source. Preliminary survey proves that number of MPN Coliform >2000/100 ml and E. coli >100/100 ml in sampling water of dug well protected. This is not suitable with Permenkes No. 32 2017 that MPN Coliform in non-pipe water source can not >50/100 ml and E. coli must be 0/100 ml. The purpose of research for knowing the relation between type of cleaning water source and bacteriological quality with diarrhea incident in Puskesmas Kenjeran Working Area.

The method of research uses *Case Control* study with *System Random Sampling*. There are 26 samples, consist 13 samples as case and 13 samples as control. Analysing data uses *Exact Fisher test*.

The result of research shows that there are 17 respondent user of dug well protected and 9 respondent using PDAM. Physical quality of water mostly turbid which is 16 respondent and the rest 10 repondent is clear. Hence, there are (87,5%) cleaning water sources respondent not qualify as bacteriological quality. On relation test, the result shows that there is relation between type of cleaning water source and bacteriological quality (MPN Coliform and E. coli) with diarrhea incident in Puskesmas Kenjeran Working Area.

Recommendation for people are preventing contamination with close dug well protected, start using water pump and tank water so that water the suspend particle can slowly go down and can not turbid.

Keywords : Type of cleaning water source, bacteriological quality, diarrhea
Reading List : 7 Books (2007-2016), 16 Journal (2007-2017)
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