

THE IMPACT OF BASIC HOME SANITATION ON THE PREVALENCE OF DIARRHEA

**(In Bulurejo Village, Working Area Of Benjeng Puskesmas, Gresik City,
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ABSTRACT

An environment that has poor basic sanitary conditions can cause disease. The increase in cases of diarrhea in 2022 will reach 958 sufferers and the most cases of diarrhea will occur in Bulurejo village, namely 300 sufferers. The source of clean water is physically colored and smells, the construction of the latrines has no roof and the walls are made of cloth, the construction of the trash bins is left open, and the opening of the wastewater disposal facility (SPAL) causes diarrhea. This research aims to investigate the relationships between the impact of basic house sanitation on the prevalence of diarrheal diseases in Bulurejo Village.

This research is descriptive with an analytic observation approach supported by mapping. The selection method is simple random sampling with a sample size of 75 houses. Data that has been obtained from observations were analyzed bivariate and univariately with the chi-square test, and depicted in the form of a map using GIS.

The results revealed that the basic sanitation of the house was sufficient, the dug well used as a source of clean water smelled because the floor around the well was cracked and infiltration occurred. The construction of the latrines does not have a roof so that it spreads odors, garbage is disposed of in vacant land without selection and management, and the remaining household waste water is channeled in open gutters so it does not rule out the possibility of flooding during the rain season.

This study conclusion has an impact on the prevalence of diarrheal diseases in Bulurejo Village. It is recommended to maintain the cleanliness of the basic sanitation facilities at home and be supported by healthy behavior.

Keyword : Clean water, facilities, toilet facilities, wastewater disposal facilities, garbage disposal facilities, and diarrheal diseases

DAMPAK SANITASI DASAR RUMAH TERHADAP PREVALENSI PENYAKIT DIARE DI DESA BULUREJO

**(Studi Kasus di Desa Bulurejo Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Benjeng
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ABSTRAK

Lingkungan yang memiliki kondisi sanitasi dasar yang buruk bisa menyebabkan timbulnya penyakit. Kenaikan kasus diare pada tahun 2022 mencapai 958 penderita dan kasus diare terbanyak terjadi di desa Bulurejo yaitu 300 penderita. Sumber air bersih secara fisik masih berwarna dan berbau, konstruksi jamban tidak mempunyai atap dan dinding terbuat dari kain, konstruksi tempat sampah dibiarkan terbuka, dan terbukanya sarana pembuangan air limbah (SPAL) menyebabkan terjadinya diare. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui adanya hubungan antara dampak sanitasi dasar rumah terhadap prevalensi penyakit diare di Desa Bulurejo.

Penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif dengan pendekatan observasi analitik yang ditunjang dengan pemetaan. Metode pemilihan *simple random sampling* dengan besar sampel 75 rumah. Data yang telah didapat dari observasi dianalisis secara bivariat dan univariat dengan uji *chi square*, dan digambarkan dalam bentuk peta menggunakan GIS.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sanitasi dasar rumah kategori cukup, sumur gali yang dipergunakan sebagai sumber air bersih berbau karena kondisi lantai sekitar sumur retak dan terjadi resapan. Konstruksi jamban tidak terdapat atap sehingga menyebarkan bau, pembuangan sampah di lahan kosong tanpa pemilihan dan pengelolaan, sisa air limbah rumah tangga yang disalurkan di got terbuka sehingga tidak menutup kemungkinan waktu musim penghujan terjadi banjir.

Kesimpulan penelitian ini berdampak terhadap prevalensi penyakit diare di Desa Bulurejo. Disarankan untuk menjaga kebersihan sarana sanitasi dasar rumah serta didukung dengan perilaku sehat.

Kata Kunci : Sarana air bersih, sarana jamban, sarana pembuangan air limbah, sarana pembuangan sampah dan penyakit diare