

HUBUNGAN KONDISI HYGIENE SANITASI DAMIU
DENGAN KUALITAS BAKTERIOLOGIS PADA DAMIU
DI WILAYAH KECAMATAN KARANGJATI , KABUPATEN NGAWI
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ABSTRAK

Dalam Permenkes RI No 43 Tahun 2014 mengenai Higiene Sanitasi Depot Air Minum yang dimaksud dengan Depot Air Minum (DAM) adalah upaya melaksanakan tahapan pengolahan air baku menjadi air minum dengan berbentuk curah serta konsumen dapat membelinya langsung ke depo tersebut.

Jenis penelitiannya adalah *analitik observasional* yang digunakan untuk mencari keterkaitan antara variable kondisi hygiene sanitasi DAMIU dengan kualitas bakteriologis DAMIU. Besar sampel merupakan jumlah populasi total DAMIU. Total sampling semua DAMIU di Wilayah Kecamatan Karangjati Kabupaten Ngawi berjumlah 30 buah.

Dari 30 DAMIU yang ada hasilnya yaitu ada 10 DAMIU TMS , 9 didalamnya terdapat E-Coli TMS dan 1 , E- Coli MS dan dari 20 DAMIU yang MS ada 20 kandungan E-Coli MS, hasil dari analisis statistik yaitu $p\text{-value} = 0.000$ ataupun $p \leq (0.05)$ kesimpulannya bahwa ada keterkaitan antara kondisi hygiene sanitasi DAMIU dengan kualitas bakteriologis (E- Coli). Dan dari 30 DAMIU yang ada diperoleh hasil yaitu ada 10 DAMIU yang kondisi hygiene sanitasinya TMS , 10 kandungan Total Coliform TMS dan 0 kandungan bakteriologisnya total coliform MS dan dari 20 DAMIU yang kondisi sanitasinya MS ada 2 Total coliform TMS dan 18 kandungan bakterinya Total Coliform MS. Dari 12 DAMIU TMS ada 12 didalamnya terdapat Total Coliform TMS dan ada 18 DAMIU yang MS ada 18 kandungan Total coliform MS. Hasil analisis statistik diperoleh $p\text{-value} = 0.000$ ataupun $P \leq (0.05)$ dapat ditarik kesimpulan bahwa terdapat keterkaitan diantara kondisi hygiene sanitasi DAMIU dengan kualitas bakteriologis (Total Coliform).

Kata Kunci : Kualitas bakteriologis, Hygiene Sanitasi, DAMIU

DAMIU SANITATION HYGIENE CONDITION RELATIONSHIP
WITH BACTERIOLOGICAL QUALITY IN DAMIU
IN THE REGION OF KARANGJATI DISTRICT, NGAWI DISTRICT
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ABSTRACT

In the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No. 43 of 2014 concerning Sanitation Hygiene of Drinking Water Depots, what is meant by Drinking Water Depots (DAM) is an effort to carry out the stages of processing raw water into drinking water in bulk form and consumers can buy it directly to the depot.

The type of research is observational analytic which is used to look for the relationship between DAMIU sanitary hygiene condition variables and DAMIU bacteriological quality. The sample size is the total population of DAMIU. The total sampling of all DAMIUs in the Karangjati District, Ngawi Regency, is 30.

Of the 30 DAMIUs that had the result that there were 10 DAMIU TMS, 9 of which contained E-Coli TMS and 1, E-Coli MS and of the 20 DAMIUs that had MS there were 20 E-Coli MS content, the results of the statistical analysis were $p\text{-value} = 0.000$ or $p \leq ((0.05)$ the conclusion is that there is a relationship between DAMIU sanitary hygiene conditions and bacteriological quality (E-Coli). And from the 30 existing DAMIUs the results obtained were that there were 10 DAMIUs whose sanitary hygiene conditions were TMS , 10 contained TMS Total Coliform and 0 the bacteriological content is total coliform MS and out of 20 DAMIUs whose sanitary conditions are MS there are 2 Total coliform TMS and 18 Bacteriological content Total Coliform MS. Of the 12 DAMIU TMS there are 12 in which there are Total Coliform TMS and there are 18 DAMIUs with MS there are 18 content Total coliform MS. The results of the statistical analysis obtained $p\text{-value} = 0.000$ or $P \leq (0.05)$. It can be concluded that there is a relationship between DAMIU sanitary hygiene conditions and bacteriological quality (Total Coliform).

Keywords: Bacteriological quality, Sanitary Hygiene, DAMIU