

## ABSTRAK

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### PENGARUH KONDISI HIGIENE DAN SANITASI TERHADAP KUALITAS MIKROBIOLOGI DEPOT AIR MINUM DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS RANGKAHKOTA SURABAYA

xvi + 71 Halaman + 20 Tabel + 2 Gambar + 10 Lampiran

Masyarakat masih menjadikan Depot Air Minum (DAM) sebagai pilihan utama dalam pemenuhan air minum. Keberadaan Depot Air Minum (DAM) pada daerah kerja Puskesmas Rangkah Kota Surabaya 13 dari 19 DAM tidak terpenuhinya syarat mikrobiologi air minum. Penilaian hygiene juga sanitasi dengan 5 DAM diperoleh keadaan dinding retak, tidak terdapat fasilitas sanitasi serta penjamah belum mengimplementasikan *personal hygiene*. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui pengaruh keadaan hygiene juga sanitasi pada mutu mikrobiologi air minum di daerah kerja Puskesmas Rangkah.

Desain penelitian ini observasional analitik pada pendekatan *cross sectional*. Objek penelitian ini 20 DAM yang terdaftar pada Puskesmas Rangkah. Teknik mengumpulkan data menggunakan observasi, wawancara, juga pengecekan laboratorium. Variabel bebas penelitian ini kondisi hygiene dan sanitasi DAM serta variabel terikat kualitas mikrobiologi air minum. Analisa data dengan uji *Chi-square* lewat program SPSS.

Hasil penelitian 70% dari 20 DAM tidak memenuhi syarat hygiene juga sanitasi keseluruhan. Ada 35% aspek tempat, 20% aspek alat, 40% aspek penjamah, juga 90% aspek air baku tidak memenuhi syarat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ada pengaruh hygiene juga sanitasi aspek tempat, serta penjamah pada kualitas mikrobiologi air minum.

Kesimpulan penelitian ini ada pengaruh hygiene juga sanitasi pada kualitas mikrobiologi air minum DAM di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Rangkah Kota Surabaya. Penelitian ini menyarankan puskesmas guna mengoptimalkan pengawasan hygiene juga sanitasi pada DAM dengan usaha meningkatkan mutu air minum.

*Kata kunci* : DAM, Air Minum, Mikrobiologi, Hygiene dan Sanitasi  
*Daftar Pustaka* : 3 Permenkes + 45 Jurnal + 1 Buku

## **ABSTRACT**

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*THE EFFECT OF HYGIENE AND SANITATION CONDITIONS ON THE QUALITY OF MICROBIOLOGY OF DRINKING WATER DEPOTS IN THE WORKING AREA OF THE RANGKAH HEALTH CENTER, SURABAYA CITY*

*xvi + 71 Pages + 20 Tables + 2 Figures + 10 Appendices*

*The community still makes Drinking Water Depots (DAM) the main choice in fulfilling drinking water. The existence of Drinking Water Depots (DAM) in the working area of the Rangkah Health Center in Surabaya City 13 out of 19 Drinking Water Depots (DAM) do not meet the requirements for drinking water microbiology. The hygiene and sanitation assessment at 5 Drinking Water Depots (DAM) obtained the condition of cracked walls, no sanitation facilities and touchers have not implemented personal hygiene. This study aims to determine the influence of hygiene and sanitation conditions on the quality of drinking water microbiology in the working area of the Rangkah Health Center.*

*The design of this study is observational analysis with a cross sectional approach. The object of this research is a Drinking Water Depot (DAM) registered at the Rangkah Health Center with a sample of 20 Drinking Water Depots (DAM). The data collection technique uses observation, interviews, and laboratory examinations. This study used independent variables of DAM hygiene and sanitation conditions as well as variables bound by the quality of drinking water microbiology. Data analysis uses the Chi-square test through the SPSS program.*

*The results of the study showed that 70% of the 20 Drinking Water Depots (DAM) did not meet the overall hygiene and sanitation requirements. There are 35% of the place aspect, 20% of the equipment aspect, 40% of the toucher aspect, and 90% of the raw water aspect are not eligible. The results of the study showed that there was an influence of hygiene and sanitation aspects of the place, and the toucher on the quality of drinking water microbiology.*

*The conclusion of this study is that there is an influence of hygiene and sanitation on the quality of drinking water microbiology of the Drinking Water Depot (DAM) in the working area of the Rangkah Health Center, Surabaya City. This study suggests to health centers to optimize hygiene and sanitation supervision of Drinking Water Depots (DAM) in an effort to improve the quality of drinking water.*

*Keywords : DAM, Drinking Water, Microbiology, Hygiene and Sanitation*

*Bibliography : 3 Permenkes + 45 Journals + 1 Book*