

Prevalensi diare dan hubungannya dengan pengetahuan diare serta perilaku kebersihan penduduk Desa Kalena Rongo Kabupaten Sumba Barat Daya = The prevalence of diarrhea and its relation with knowledge about diarrhea and hygiene behavior of Villagers in Kalena Rongo Village Southwest Sumba

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Diare sering ditemukan di seluruh dunia terutama di negara tropis. Diare terjadi karena interaksi pejamu, agen, dan lingkungan; faktor pejamu dipengaruhi oleh tingkat pengetahuan, perilaku kebersihan, dan pendidikan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara prevalensi diare dengan tingkat pengetahuan mengenai diare dan perilaku kebersihan. Penelitian dilakukan di dusun 1, desa Kalena Rongo, Sumba Barat Daya dan pengambilan data dilakukan pada bulan Juni 2014. Desain penelitian adalah cross-sectional dan subyek adalah kepala keluarga/orang dewasa dusun 1 yang berada di rumah saat pengambilan data. Data diambil dengan mewawancarai 1 orang dewasa menggunakan kuesioner yang berisi 5 pertanyaan tentang diare dan 10 pertanyaan perilaku kebersihan. Data diolah dengan SPSS versi 20 dan diuji dengan chi square dan fisher exact test. Dari 105 subyek, perempuan sebanyak 74 orang dan laki-laki 31 orang. Riwayat menderita diare terdapat pada 66,7% subyek. Sebanyak 91,4% subyek mempunyai pengetahuan buruk dan 100% subyek memiliki perilaku kebersihan buruk. Prevalensi diare tidak berhubungan dengan tingkat pengetahuan mengenai diare (Fisher, $p > 0,05$) dan faktor-faktor yang memengaruhinya seperti tingkat pendidikan (chi-square, $p > 0,05$), pekerjaan (Fisher, $p > 0,05$), dan jumlah anak (chi-square, $p > 0,05$).

ABSTRACT

Diarrhea are often found in the world, especially in tropical countries. The occurrence of diarrhea depends on host, agent, and environment; host are influenced by knowledge about diarrhea, hygiene behavior, and education. This study aimed to examine the relationship between the prevalence of diarrhea with level of knowledge about diarrhea and hygiene behavior. The study was conducted in 1st halmet, Kalena Rongo village, Southwest Sumba and the data was taken in June 2014. The method of this study is cross-sectional and the subjects are the head of household or adult in the house who was at home when the data retrieval. The data was taken by interviewing one adult using a questionnaire containing 5 questions about diarrhea and 10 questions about hygiene behavior. The data was processed using SPSS 20 version and tested by chi square and fisher exact test. From 105 subjects, female subjects are 74 people and male subjects are 31 people. The prevalence of diarrhea is 66.7%. The level of knowledge about diarrhea is poor (91.4%) and the hygiene behavior is 100% bad. The prevalence of diarrhea is not related with the level of knowledge about diarrhea (Fisher, $p > 0.05$) and also not related to the influencing factors such as education level (chi-square, $p > 0.05$), employment (Fisher, $p > 0.05$), and the number of children (chi-square, $p > 0.05$).