

Hubungan keberadaan bakteri escherichia coli pada makanan jajanan dengan kejadian diare akut pada anak sekolah dasar di Desa Sempur Kota Bogor tahun 2019 = The relationship between the presence of escherichia coli bacteria in street food with the incidence of acute diarrhea in elementary school children in Sempur Village, Bogor City in 2019

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Abstrak

Bakteri *Escherichia coli* ditemukan mencemari jajanan anak sekolah dasar yang dapat meningkatkan risiko diare. Jajanan berisiko tinggi terkontaminasi bakteri *E.coli* karena diolah dan disajikan dalam kondisi yang tidak higienis. Kelurahan Sempur Kota Bogor merupakan wilayah dengan kejadian diare tertinggi pada tahun 2016 dan berdasarkan penelitian yang dilakukan oleh Aqmarina (2014), 64,3% sampel makanan jajanan di salah satu Kelurahan Kota Bogor terkontaminasi bakteri *E.coli*. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk melihat hubungan *E.coli* pada makanan jajanan dengan kejadian diare akut pada anak SD di Desa Sempur Kota Bogor Tahun 2019. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian cross sectional dengan metode angket, observasi, dan sampling makanan jajanan. . bivariat. Proses pendataan dilakukan pada bulan Mei 2019 dengan 132 responden dan 30 sampel jajanan. Berdasarkan analisis statistik, hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara keberadaan bakteri *E.coli* pada jajanan dengan kejadian diare akut pada anak sekolah dasar ($p = 0,016$; $OR = 2,522$). Jenis makanan jajanan juga berhubungan nyata dengan kejadian diare akut ($p=0,048$; $OR=2,124$). Kebiasaan mencuci tangan juga berhubungan bermakna dengan kejadian diare akut ($p=0,031$; $OR=2,304$). Sedangkan frekuensi jajan dan tempat sampah tidak memiliki hubungan yang signifikan dengan kejadian diare akut.

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Escherichia coli bacteria were found to contaminate elementary school childrens snacks which can increase the risk of diarrhea. Snacks are at high risk of being contaminated with *E.coli* bacteria because they are processed and served in unhygienic conditions. Sempur Village, Bogor City, was the area with the highest incidence of diarrhea in 2016 and based on research conducted by Aqmarina (2014), 64.3% of samples of snack food in one of the Bogor City Villages were contaminated with *E.coli* bacteria. This study was conducted to see the relationship between *E.coli* in street food and the incidence of acute diarrhea in elementary school children in Sempur Village, Bogor City in 2019. This study used a cross-sectional research design with questionnaire, observation, and snack food sampling methods. The data collection process was carried out in May 2019 with 132 respondents and 30 samples of snacks. Based on statistical analysis, the results of this study showed that there was a significant relationship between the presence of *E.coli* bacteria in snacks and the incidence of acute diarrhea in elementary school children ($p = 0.016$; $OR = 2.522$). The type of snack food was also significantly related to the incidence of acute diarrhea ($p=0.048$; $OR=2.124$). Hand washing habits were also significantly related to the incidence of acute diarrhea ($p = 0.031$; $OR = 2.304$). While the frequency of snacks and trash bins did not have a significant relationship with the incidence of acute diarrhea.