

Korelasi Sistem Penyediaan Air Bersih Dan Angka Penyakit Diare Di Daerah Pesisir Kelurahan Kangkung

Esya Desfia Putri (25117061)

Pembimbing: Alfian Zurfi, S.T., M.Si., Dr. Ir. Endang Setiawati, M.T.

ABSTRAK

Diare merupakan penyakit berbasis lingkungan yang sering disertai dengan kematian. Sistem penyediaan air bersih yang buruk dapat menyebabkan tingginya angka kejadian diare. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi frekuensi terjadinya diare, menguji kualitas mikrobiologi sampel air, menganalisis kondisi sistem penyediaan air bersih, dan korelasi antara sistem penyediaan air bersih dan angka penyakit diare di daerah pesisir Kelurahan Kangkung, Kecamatan Bumi Waras, Kota Bandar Lampung. Populasi pada penelitian ini adalah seluruh masyarakat Kelurahan Kangkung yang tinggal pada daerah pesisir. Pemilihan sampel ditentukan dengan teknik *random sampling*. Data penelitian dikumpulkan melalui pengisian kuesioner dan dianalisis menggunakan metode uji *chi square*, sedangkan uji total *coliform* dilakukan dengan metode MPN. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan proporsi kejadian diare sebanyak 22,2%, kandungan coliform pada air sumur sebanyak 1100 MPN/g, air suteng sebanyak 1100 MPN/g, dan air PAM sebanyak 0 MPN/g. Sumber air bersih (X^2 hitung = 0,231), sumber air minum (X^2 hitung = 0,607), kualitas fisik air bersih (X^2 hitung = 1,219), kualitas fisik air minum (p -value = 0,108), kondisi sarana air bersih (X^2 hitung = 0,289), dan kuantitas kontinuitas air (X^2 hitung = 0,001) tidak memiliki hubungan yang signifikan dengan kejadian diare di wilayah pesisir Kelurahan Kangkung.

Kata Kunci: diare; penyediaan air bersih; uji total *coliform*.

Correlation Of Clean Water Supply System And The Rate Of Diarrhea In Coastal Area Of Kangkung Village

Esya Desfia Putri (25117061)

Mentor: Alfian Zurfi, S.T., M.Si., Dr. Ir. Endang Setiawati, M.T.

ABSTRACT

Diarrhea is an environmentally based disease that is often accompanied by death. Poor clean water supply systems can cause a high incidence of diarrhea. This research aims to identify frequency of diarrhea, test the microbiological quality of water samples, analyze condition of clean water supply system, and correlation between water supply system and rate of diarrhea disease in the coastal areas of Kangkung Village, Bumi Waras District, Bandar Lampung City. The population in this research were all people of Kangkung Village who live in coastal areas. The sample selection is determined by the random sampling technique. The research data were collected by filling out a questionnaire and analyzed using the chi-square test method. Meanwhile, the total coliform test was carried out using the MPN method. The results showed the proportion of diarrhea incidence was 22.2%, coliform content in well water was 1100 MPN / g, suteng water was 1100 MPN / g, and PAM water was 0 MPN / g. The source of clean water (X^2 count = 0,231), the source of drinking water (X^2 count = 0,607), the physical quality of clean water (X^2 count = 1,219), the physical quality of drinking water (p-value = 0,108), the condition of the clean water facilities (X^2 count = 0,289), and the quantity of water continuity (X^2 count = 0,001) has no significant correlation with the incidence of diarrhea in the coastal area of Kangkung Village.

Keywords: *Diarrhea Incidence; Clean Water Supply; Total Coliform Test.*