

# HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN IBU TENTANG PENGELOLAAN DIARE DENGAN KEPATUHAN PEMBERIAN TABLET ZINC PADA BALITA DI PUSKESMAS KASIHAN 1 BANTUL

Avis Muzdalifah<sup>1</sup>, Khristina Dias Utami<sup>2</sup>  
Email : avismuz05@gmail.com

## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang:** Diare merupakan salah satu penyebab utama kesakitan dan kematian hampir di seluruh daerah geografis di dunia. Hasil Riset Kesehatan tahun 2017 Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta menunjukkan bahwa diare menjadi urutan ke-8 dengan prevalensi tertinggi. WHO dan UNICEF memberikan terapi zinc selama 10-14 hari pada anak dengan diare untuk memperpendek durasi diare serta mencegah terjadinya kekambuhan 2-3 bulan. Hal tersebut tidak lepas dari peran ibu, salah satunya pengetahuan dalam pengelolaan diare, sehingga ibu mengetahui terhadap kepatuhan dalam pemberian tablet zinc.

**Tujuan:** Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan ibu tentang pengelolaan diare dengan kepatuhan pemberian tablet zinc pada balita di Puskesmas Kasihan 1 Bantul.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *deskriptif analitik correlational* dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling* dengan jumlah 74 responden. Data diambil dengan menggunakan kuesioner Pengetahuan Pengelolaan Diare. Analisis data yang digunakan adalah uji *Contingency Coefficient*.

**Hasil:** Ada hubungan antara pengetahuan ibu tentang pengelolaan diare dengan pemberian tablet zinc pada balita di Puskesmas Kasihan 1 Bantul. Sebagian besar responden yang memiliki pengetahuan baik sebanyak 50 responden (67.6%), dan sebagian besar responden yang memiliki kepatuhan dalam pemberian tablet zinc sebanyak 62 responden (83.8%). Hasil uji *Contingency Coefficient* diperoleh dengan nilai signifikan *p value* sebesar  $0.00 < 0.05$  dengan nilai koefisien korelasi sebesar 0.613 yang menunjukkan keeratan hubungan atau arah korelasi positif.

**Kesimpulan:** Ada hubungan antara pengetahuan ibu tentang pengelolaan diare dengan pemberian tablet zinc pada balita di Puskesmas Kasihan 1 Bantul.

**Kata Kunci:** Pengetahuan Ibu, Pengelolaan Diare, Kepatuhan Pemberian Tablet Zinc.

---

<sup>1</sup> Mahasiswa Program Studi S1 Keperawatan Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

<sup>2</sup> Dosen Pembimbing Program Studi S1 Keperawatan Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

**THE CORRELATION BETWEEN MOTHERS' KNOWLEDGE ABOUT  
DIARRHEA MANAGEMENT AND COMPLIANCE WITH ZINC  
TABLETS FOR CHILDREN AT THE PUSKESMAS KASIHAN 1 BANTUL**

Avis Muzdalifah<sup>1</sup>, Khristina Dias Utami<sup>2</sup>  
Email: avismuz05@gmail.com

**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Diarrhea is one of the main causes of illness and death in almost all geographic areas of the world. The results of the 2017 Health Research in the Special Region of Yogyakarta show that diarrhea is in the 8th place with the highest prevalence. WHO and UNICEF provide zinc therapy for 10-14 days to children with diarrhea to shorten the duration of diarrhea and prevent the 2-until-3-month recurrence. This fact cannot be separated from the role of the mother, one of which is the knowledge of the management diarrhea so that the mother knows about compliance with zinc tablets.

**Aim:** The purpose of this study is to know the correlation between mothers' knowledge of diarrhea management and compliance with zinc tablets for toddlers at Kasihan 1 Public Health Center, Bantul.

**Method:** This study used a correlational analytic descriptive design with a cross-sectional approach. The sampling technique used purposive sampling technique with a total of 74 respondents. The data were collected using a Diarrhea Management Knowledge questionnaire. The data analysis used was the Contingency Coefficient test.

**Result:** There is a correlation between maternal knowledge about the management of diarrhea and giving zinc tablets to children under five at Kasihan 1 Puskesmas Bantul. Most of the respondents who had good knowledge were 50 respondents (67.6%), and most of the respondents who had compliance in giving zinc tablets were 62 respondents (83.8%). The results of the Contingency Coefficient test were obtained with a significant p value of = 0.00 <0.05 with a correlation coefficient value of 0.613 which indicates the closeness of the relationship or the direction of the positive correlation.

**Conclusion:** There is a correlation between maternal knowledge about the management of diarrhea and zinc tablets to children under five at Kasihan 1 Public Health Center, Bantul.

**Keywords:** Mothers' Knowledge, Diarrhea Management, Compliance with Zinc Tablets.

---

<sup>1</sup> Student of Nursing Undergraduate Study Program, Jenderal Achmad Yani University Yogyakarta

<sup>2</sup> Supervisor of the Nursing Undergraduate Study Program, Jenderal Achmad Yani University, Yogyakarta