

# GAMBARAN FAKTOR-FAKTOR KEJADIAN DIARE PADA BALITA DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS MINGGIR KABUPATEN SLEMAN YOGYAKARTA TAHUN 2013

## INTISARI

Feri Ulwiyati<sup>1</sup>, Endah Puji Astuti<sup>2</sup>.

**Latar Belakang:** Diare merupakan masalah kesehatan masyarakat di Indonesia. Berdasarkan survey rumah tangga, kematian karena diare diperkirakan menurun namun, angka kesakitan karena diare tetap tinggi di Negara berkembang (SDKI, 2012). Menurut data Badan Kesehatan Dunia (WHO), Diare adalah penyebab nomor satu kematian balita di seluruh dunia. Sementara itu, UNICEF (Badan Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa untuk urusan anak) memperkirakan bahwa, setiap 30 detik ada satu anak yang meninggal dunia karena Diare. Di Indonesia, setiap tahun 100.000 balita meninggal karena Diare. Data dari Puskesmas Minggir Sleman tahun 2012 tercatat ada 272 kasus diare usia 0-4 tahun. Dari hasil wawancara dengan 7 responden didapatkan hasil 2 dari 7 (28,57%) ibu yang mengetahui tentang kejadian diare, 3 dari 7 (42,85%) ibu yang cuci tangan dengan sabun sebelum makan dan menyiapkan makanan untuk balita, dan 2 dari 7 (28,57%) balita mengalami gizi kurang yang sering mengalami diare 5-7 x sehari.

**Tujuan Penelitian:** Untuk mengetahui tingkat pengetahuan ibu, status gizi balita dan perilaku hygiene ibu yang memiliki balita yang menderita diare 1 bulan terakhir.

**Metode Penelitian:** Menggunakan metode deskriptif kuantitatif. Teknik sampling *nonprobability accidental sampling*, sebanyak 34 responden. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner tertutup. Analisa data *univariat* dengan *prosentase*.

**Hasil Penelitian:** Tingkat pengetahuan ibu tentang kejadian diare mayoritas baik sebanyak 12 orang (70,6%). Status gizi balita mayoritas baik sebanyak 19 balita (67,9%). Perilaku hygiene ibu mayoritas baik sebanyak 15 orang (57,7%).

**Kesimpulan:** Mayoritas tingkat pengetahuan, status gizi balita dan perilaku hygiene ibu baik. Tenaga kesehatan perlu melakukan pemeriksaan laboratorium untuk penyebab diare diantaranya cacingan.

**Kata Kunci :** Diare, Balita, Pengetahuan, Status Gizi, Perilaku Hygiene

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**OVERVIEW FACTORS IN THE EVENT OF DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN  
WORK AREA HEALTH DISTRICT MINGGIR SLEMAN  
YOGYAKARTA YEAR 2013**

**ABSTRACT**

Feri Ulwiyati<sup>1</sup>, EndahPuji Astuti<sup>2</sup>.

**Background:** Diarrhea is a public health problem in Indonesia. Based on the household survey, is expected to decrease deaths due to diarrhea however, morbidity remains high due to diarrhea in developing countries (IDHS, 2012). According to data from the World Health Organization (WHO), diarrhea is the number one cause of infant mortality worldwide. Meanwhile, UNICEF (the United Nations agency for children affairs) estimates that, every 30 seconds there is a child who died because of diarrhea. In Indonesia, every year 100,000 children under five die from diarrhea. Move the data from the health center Sleman in 2012, there were 272 cases of diarrhea aged 0-4 years. From interviews with seven respondents showed 2 of 7 (28.57%) mothers who know about the incidence of diarrhea, 3 of 7 (42.85%) mothers who wash their hands with soap before eating and preparing food for toddlers, and 2 of 7 (28.57%) infants suffered malnutrition often have diarrhea 5-7 times a day.

**Research Objective:** To determine the level of knowledge mother, nutritional status and hygiene behavior of mothers who have children suffering from diarrhea last month.

**Methods:** Using quantitative descriptive method. Accidental sampling nonprobability sampling technique, a total of 34 respondents. Data collection techniques using the enclosed questionnaire. Univariate analysis of the data by percentage.

**Results:** Mother's level of knowledge about the incidence of diarrhea by 12 good majority of people (70.6%). Nutritional status of children under five were 19 good majority (67.9%). Good hygiene behavior of the majority of mothers by 15 people (57.7%).

**Conclusion:** The majority of the level of knowledge, nutritional status of children and mothers good hygiene behavior. Health professionals need to conduct laboratory tests to cause diarrhea include deworming.

**Keywords:** Diarrhea, Toddler, Science, Nutritional Status, Behavior Hygiene

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