

Keberadaan Escherichia Coli pada Peralatan Makan Balita sebagai Faktor Risiko Diare pada Balita di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Tugu, Kota Depok, Tahun 2014

Kusumadewi, Indah

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Abstrak

Diare dapat disebabkan oleh berbagai penyebab langsung maupun faktor risiko, salah satunya infeksi bakteri E. coli. Penelitian bertujuan mengetahui hubungan E. coli pada peralatan makan balita dengan diare pada balita. Penelitian juga melihat faktor terkait dengan kontaminasi E. coli, meliputi sarana air bersih, serta pengetahuan dan praktik higiene sanitasi pengasuh balita. Studi kasus kontrol dilakukan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Tugu pada minggu terakhir bulan April sampai minggu kedua bulan Mei 2014. Sebanyak 30 sampel kasus didapatkan dari kunjungan pasien balita penderita diare ke Puskesmas Tugu dan 30 sampel kontrol merupakan balita yang tinggal dekat dengan sampel kasus (tetangga). Pengumpulan data meliputi wawancara, observasi, dan sampel usap alat. Pemeriksaan E. coli menggunakan Sanitakun dan dianalisis di laboratorium. Penelitian menunjukkan keberadaan E. coli pada peralatan makan balita tidak berhubungan signifikan dengan diare (p value = 0,108; OR = 7,250; CI = 0,815-64,457). Terdapat dua variabel yang berhubungan signifikan dengan diare, yaitu jarak sumber air ke sumber pencemar (p value = 0,009; OR = 4,929; CI = 1,612-15,071) dan pengetahuan pengasuh balita (p value = 0,019; OR = 4,125; CI = 1,387-12,270). Jenis sarana air bersih, praktik pencucian peralatan makan balita, dan praktik CTPS pengasuh balita tidak berhubungan signifikan dengan diare pada balita di Kelurahan Tugu.

Kata kunci: Diare, balita, Escherichia coli, air bersih, peralatan makan balita

Diarrhea can caused by direct causes as well as risk factors, one of them is E. coli bacteria infection. This study aims to know the correlation between E. coli on children under five's eating utensils with diarrhea in children under five. This study also observed another risk factors related to E. coli contamination, including good water supply, and caregiver's knowledge and hygiene sanitation practices. A case control study was conducted in coverage area of Tugu Community Health Center on the last week of April until the second week of May, 2014. As many as 30 case samples obtained from children under five's diarrhea patient's visit to Tugu Community Health Center and 30 control samples are children under five who live next to case samples (neighbour). Data collecting including interview, observation, and swab sample. E. coli was checked using Sanitakun and analyzed in laboratory. Study shows that existence of E. coli on children under five's eating utensils is not significantly associated with diarrhea (p value = 0,108; OR = 7,250; CI = 0,815-64,457). There are two variables which significantly associated with diarrhea, they are the distance of good water source from contaminant source (p value = 0,009; OR = 4,929; CI = 1,612-15,071) and caregiver's knowledge (p value = 0,019; OR = 4,125; CI = 1,387-12,270). Good water supply, washing eating utensils practice, and caregiver's washing hands using soap practice are not associated with diarrhea in children under five in Tugu Village.

Key words: Diarrhea, children under five, Escherichia coli, good water, children under five's eating utensils