

Determinan Kejadian Diare pada Anak Balita Umur 6-59 Bulan di Kecamatan Moyo Utara Kabupaten Sumbawa NTB Tahun 2019

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Abstrak

Diare masih menjadi masalah kesehatan di Indonesia khususnya di Kecamatan Moyo Utara Kabupaten Sumbawa. Besarnya masalah terlihat dari tingginya angka kesakitan dan kematian akibat diare. Diare pada balita dapat berkontribusi pada beban penyakit akut (UNICEF, 2019). Berdasarkan data Profil Kesehatan Daerah NTB Tahun 2018, prevalensi diare pada balita di Kecamatan Moyo Utara sebesar 28,7% lebih tinggi dibandingkan data di tingkat nasional, provinsi, maupun kabupaten. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui hubungan faktor determinan terhadap kejadian diare pada anak balita umur 6-59 bulan di Kecamatan Moyo Utara Kabupaten Sumbawa NTB Tahun 2019. Desain penelitian adalah cross sectional dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 406 balita. Pengumpulan data melalui pengukuran berat badan, wawancara dan observasi. Analisis data dengan uji Chi-Square dan regresi logistik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan prevalensi diare pada anak balita umur 6-59 bulan sebesar 18,7% dimana terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara jumlah anggota keluarga, kunjungan posyandu, riwayat ASI Eksklusif, cara mencari pertolongan saat anak diare, dan mencuci tangan dengan sabun ($p\text{-value} < 0,05$). Jumlah anggota keluarga menjadi faktor dominan yang berhubungan dengan kejadian diare pada balita umur 6-59 bulan di Kecamatan Moyo Utara (OR: 2,78, 95%CI 1,29-5,97, $p\text{-value} < 0,05$). Pencegahan dan pengobatan diare harus menjadi tanggung jawab semua orang sehingga diare bukan lagi masalah sektor kesehatan

Diarrhea in children is still a health problem that occurs in the Sumbawa Regency, especially in North Moyo district, West Nusa Tenggara. The magnitude of the problem can be seen from the high morbidity and mortality due to diarrhea. Diarrhea in children can contribute to the acute burden of disease (UNICEF, 2019). Based on the Regional Health Profile of West Nusa Tenggara Province in 2018, the prevalence of diarrhea in children aged 6-59 months in North Moyo District was 28.7% higher than the national, provincial, and district levels. The purpose of this study was to find out the correlation of determinants of diarrhea in children aged 6-59 months in North Moyo District, Sumbawa Regency, West Nusa Tenggara in 2019. Cross sectional design was used in this study with 406 sample of children aged 6-59. Data collection was carried out by measuring weight, interview and observation. The Chi-Square test and regresi logistic were used to analysis the study. The results showed that the prevalence of diarrhea in children aged 6-59 months in North Moyo District was 18.7%. Statistical analysis showed that the significant correlation was the number of family members, posyandu visits, exclusive breastfeeding, how to help children diarrhea, and washing hands with soap ($p\text{-value} < 0.05$). The number of family members is the dominant factor associated with diarrhea in children aged 6-59 months in North Moyo District (OR: 2.78, 95% CI 1.29-5.97, $p\text{-value} < 0.05$). Make the prevention and treatment of diarrhea everybody's responsible. Implementation of prevention and treatment is approached in an integrated way to produce a greater impact in efforts to overcome diarrhea in children.