

Hubungan Bakteriologis Air Minum di Wilayah Aliran Sungai Kuantan dan Fecal Myeloperoxidase Terhadap Indikasi Gangguan Pertumbuhan Tinggi Badan Anak Balita.

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Abstrak

<div style="text-align: justify;">Gangguan pertumbuhan tinggi badan mencerminkan terjadinya kekurangan asupan dan penyakit infeksi berulang. Anak yang tinggal di daerah aliran sungai merupakan kelompok rentan mengalami dampak buruk dari lingkungan yang tidak sehat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan bakteriologis air minum berdasarkan pemeriksaan E. coli dan identifikasi inflamasi pencernaan (Fecal myeloperoxidase) terhadap indikasi gangguan pertumbuhan tinggi badan anak usia 24 - 59 bulan yang tinggal di daerah aliran sungai. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain studi cross sectional. Indikasi gangguan pertumbuhan tinggi badan anak berdasarkan perubahan Height-Age-Z Score selama 6 bulan. Temuan E.coli dengan level high risk dan unsafe sebesar 47,2%. Median (min-max) Fecal Myeloperoxidase yaitu 16,95 ng/mL (0,61ng/mL - 1981 ng/mL). Prevalence Ratio FMPO terhadap indikasi gangguan pertumbuhan anak pada nilai cutoff point 52,16 ng/mL sebesar 1,22 (0,91-1,62). Air minum dengan level risiko high risk dan unsafe dapat meningkatkan risiko anak mengalami indikasi gangguan pertumbuhan sebesar 1,39 (1,05-1,85) setelah dikontrol variabel sanitasi, hygiene, inflamasi pencernaan, sosio-demografi, riwayat penyakit infeksi, dan asupan makanan.</div><hr /><div style="text-align: justify;">Impaired growth reflects inadequate intake and recurrent infectious diseases. Children who live in riverside are a vulnerable group experiencing the impacts of an unhealthy environment. This study aims to determine the bacteriological relationship of drinking water based on examination of Escherichia coli (E. coli) and identification of intestinal inflammation (Fecal myeloperoxidase/FMPO) on indications of growth impairment of children aged 24 - 59 months living in watershed. This research uses a cross sectional study design. Indication of impaired growth in a child's height are based on changes in Height-Age-Z Score over 6 months. E.coli findings with high risk and unsafe levels were 47.2%. The median (min-max) of Fecal Myeloperoxidase was 16.95 ng/mL (0.61ng/mL - 1981 ng/mL). The Prevalence Ratio of FMPO for indications of growth impairment in children at the cutoff point value of 52.16 ng/mL was 1.22 (0.91-1.62). Drinking water with high risk and unsafe risk levels can increase the risk of children experiencing indications of growth impairment by 1.39 (1.05-1.85) after controlling for sanitation, hygiene, digestive inflammation, socio-demographics, history of infectious diseases and intake variables. food.</div>