

Manajemen penyakit diare berbasis wilayah pada balita di kota serang tahun 2011

Fitrianingsih, Elyza

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.fkm.ui.ac.id/detail.jsp?id=73600&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Berdasarkan data profil kesehatan Kota Serang, pada tahun 2008 terdapat 14.046 kasus diare dengan jumlah penderita diare pada balita sebesar 6.770 kasus dan 100% berhasil ditangani. Sedangkan pada tahun 2009 terdapat 15.123 kasus diare, jumlah penderita diare pada balita sebesar 8.844 (58,48%) kasus dan dari semua kasus yang ada 100% berhasil ditangani. Tahun 2009, cakupan Jamban Keluarga sebesar 58,03%, Tempat Sampah 38,64%, dan SPAL 27,74%. Ketiga cakupan sanitasi dasar tersebut masih kurang dari target. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengetahui manajemen penyakit diare berbasis wilayah pada balita di Kota Serang Tahun 2011. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah Manajemen penyakit berbasis wilayah telah diterapkan di Kota Serang namun belum berjalan optimal. Peraturan daerah Kota Serang, menyatakan bahwa pembangunan kesehatan di wilayah Kota Serang harus terpadu tapi ternyata tidak ada keterpaduan sehingga hal ini menjadi pemicu terjadinya peningkatan kasus diare di Kota Serang. Daftar pustaka : 23 (2000-2011) Kata kunci : Manajemen, Diare, Faktor risiko, Manajemen kasus, Integrasi

On the database profile of Serang, in 2008 there were 14.046 cases of diarrhoea by the number of patients with diarrhoea in children under five years of 6770 and 100% of the cases treated successfully. While that in 2009 there were 15.123 cases of diarrhoea, the number of patients with diarrhea in infants by 8.844 (58,48%) cases and all cases were 100% treated with success. In 2009, the scope of family latrines of 58,03%, 38,64% of garbage and 27,74% SPAL. These three basic sanitation coverage remains below the target. The purpose of this study was to determine the area of managing for diarrhoeal diseases in children in the town of Serang year 2011. The results of this study is, the areas of management of the disease have been carried out in the town of Serang, but they do not run optimally. Regulation Serang area of the city, said that the development of health in the region should be integrated Serang, but there apparently is no integration, so it becomes a trigger for the increase in cases of diarrhea in the town of Serang. Infectious diseases including diarrhea, associated with aspects of the environment and human behavior. Therefore, efforts to control risk factors for disease must be integrated with other programs, as well as with cross-sector partnerships with the community and has forged an ongoing basis. Bibliography: 23 (2000-2011) Keywords: Management, diarrhea, risk factors, case management, integration