

ABSTRAK

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**HUBUNGAN PRAKTIK IBU DENGAN KEJADIAN DIARE PADA BALITA DI  
WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS CIGEUREUNG KOTA TASIKMALAYA  
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Diare ditandai dengan perubahan bentuk dan konsistensi tinja yang lembek, mencair dan frekuensi buang air besar yang lebih dari biasanya yaitu 3 kali atau lebih. Diare lebih dominan menyerang balita. Karena daya tahan tubuhnya yang masih lemah dan berada di fase oral yang cenderung lebih aktif memainkan benda asing dan bahkan memasukkannya kedalam mulut sehingga balita lebih rentan terhadap bakteri penyebab diare. Wilayah kerja Puskesmas Cigeureung memiliki kasus diare tertinggi dan meningkat setiap tahunnya yaitu tahun 2018 sebanyak 140 kasus, 2019 sebanyak 173 kasus dan 2020 sebanyak 164 kasus. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan praktik ibu dengan kejadian diare pada balita di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Cigeureung. Metode Penelitian yang digunakan adalah kuantitatif dengan desain kasus kontrol (*case control*). Sampel dalam penelitian ini 76 ibu yang memiliki balita usia 6-59 bulan yang terdiri dari 38 kasus dan 38 kontrol. Uji statistik yang digunakan adalah uji *chisquare* ( $\alpha = 0,05$ ) yang menunjukkan hasil bahwa terdapat hubungan antara praktik pemberian ASI Eksklusif ( $p\text{-value} = 0,038$ ), tidak terdapat hubungan antara praktik pemberian MP-ASI ( $p\text{-value} = 0,113$ ), terdapat hubungan antara penggunaan air bersih ( $p\text{-value} = 0,026$ ), terdapat hubungan antara penggunaan jamban ( $p\text{-value} = 0,032$ ), terdapat hubungan antara praktik CTPS ( $p\text{-value} = 0,034$ ) dengan kejadian diare pada balita. Disarankan ibu balita melakukan Perilaku Hidup Bersih dan Sehat (PHBS) seperti pemenuhan ASI Eksklusif, penggunaan jamban dan air bersih yang memenuhi syarat kesehatan serta selalu mencuci tangan pakai sabun dan air mengalir.

Kepustakaan : 2010 - 2020

Kata Kunci : Praktik Ibu, Balita, Diare

**ABSTRACT**

**VENI NURAENI RAHAYU**

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MATERNAL PRACTICE AND THE INCIDENCE OF DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN UNDER FIVE IN THE WORKING AREA OF THE CIGEUREUNG PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER TASIKMALAYA CITY IN 2021**

Diarrhea is characterized by changes in the shape and consistency of loose, liquefied stools and the frequency of defecating more than 3 times. Diarrhea is more common in toddler. Because his immune system is still weak and is in the oral phase, he tends to be more active in playing foreign objects and even putting them in his mouth, so toddlers are more susceptible to bacteria that cause diarrhea. The working area of the Cigeureung Health Center has the highest diarrhea cases and increases every year, in 2018 there were 140 cases, in 2019 there were 173 cases and in 2020 there were 164 cases. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between maternal practice and the incidence of diarrhea in children under five in the working area of the cigeureung public health center. The research method used is quantitative with a case control design. The sample in this study were 76 mothers who had toddlers aged 6-59 months consisting of 38 cases and 38 controls. The statistical test used is the chi-square test ( $\alpha$ ) = 0,05 which shows the result that there is a relationship between the practice of exclusive breastfeeding (p-value= 0,038), there is no relationship between the practice of giving complementary feeding (p-value=0,113), there is a relationship between the using clean water (p-value=0,026), there is a relationship between the using latrines (p-value=0,032), there is a relationship between the practice of washing hands with soap (p-value=0,034) with the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers. It is recommended that mothers of toddlers pay attention to clean and healthy living behavior (PHBS) such as fulfilling exclusive breastfeeding, using latrines and clean water that meet health requirements, and always washing hands with soap and running water.

Literature : 2010 - 2020

**Key Words** : mothers practice, toddlers, diarrhea