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**HUBUNGAN PROGRAM SANITASI TOTAL BERBASIS MASYARAKAT (STBM) PILAR 1 DENGAN KEJADIAN DIARE PADA BALITA DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS JATILUHUR KOTA BEKASI**

**ABSTRAK**

**Pendahuluan:** Diare adalah satu diantara penyebab kematian tertinggi pada balita di Indonesia jika dibandingkan dengan penyakit lainnya. Hal tersebut dapat dikontrol melalui pengintegrasian intervensi dengan pendekatan sanitasi total. Pelaksanaan STBM mulai dengan pilar 1 STBM merupakan langkah awal menuju sanitasi total secara menyeluruh. **Tujuan:** Mengetahui hubungan program sanitasi total berbasis masyarakat (STBM) pilar 1 dengan kasus diare pada balita di wilayah kerja puskesmas Jatiluhur Kota Bekasi. **Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *case control*. Sampel berjumlah 88 responden yang merupakan ibu balita dimana 44 responden merupakan kelompok kasus dan 44 responden merupakan kelompok kontrol. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan selama 1 bulan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Jatiluhur. **Hasil:** Berdasarkan penelitian yang dilakukan, diketahui bahwa terdapat hubungan antara sarana jamban ( $p$ -value=0,003), sarana air bersih ( $p$ -value=0,000) dan saluran pembuangan air limbah ( $p$ -value=0,000) dengan kejadian diare. **Kesimpulan:** Dapat disimpulkan bahwa sarana jamban sehat, sarana air bersih dan saluran pembuangan air limbah yang tidak memenuhi syarat dapat memicu diare pada balita. **Saran:** Bagi Puskesmas Jatiluhur, diharapkan melakukan pemecuan kesehatan mengenai STBM. Bagi masyarakat, diharapkan untuk berkontribusi dalam pelaksanaan STBM. Bagi peneliti selanjutnya, diharapkan penelitian selanjutnya dapat menggali faktor tambahan yang dapat mempengaruhi kejadian diare dan tidak tercakup dalam penelitian ini.

Kata kunci: Jamban, Air Bersih, Saluran Pembuangan Air Limbah, Diare, STBM, Balita

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THE RELATIONS OF COMMUNITY LED TOTAL SANITATION PROGRAM PILLAR 1 WITH THE INCIDENCE OF DIARRHEA ON CHILDREN IN THE WORK AREA OF JATILUHUR HEALTH CENTER BEKASI CITY

ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Diarrhea is one of the diseases with the highest mortality rate on children under five in Indonesia compared to other diseases. The high incidence of diarrhea can be controlled through integrated interventions with a total sanitation approach. Implementation of community led total sanitation program (CLTS) starting with pillar 1 CLTS, the entrance to total sanitation as a whole. **Objective:** To discover the correlation between the CLTS pillar 1 and the incidence of diarrhea in Jatiluhur Puskesmas, Bekasi City. **Methods:** This research was a quantitative study with a case control method. The sample consisted of 88 respondents who were mothers of children which the 44 respondents were the case group and the other 44 respondents were the control group. The research was done for 1 month in the working area of the Jatiluhur Health Center. **Results:** According to the research findings, it was known that there is a correlation between healthy latrine facilities ( $p$ -value = 0.003), clean water facilities ( $p$ -value = 0.000) and sewerage ( $p$ -value = 0.000) with the incidence of diarrhea on children. **Conclusion:** In conclusion, healthy latrines, clean water facilities and sewers that does not fulfil the requirements can trigger diarrhea on children. **Suggestion:** For Jatiluhur Health Center, it is suggested to conduct health triggers regarding CLTS. For the community, it is suggested to contribute to the implementation of CLTS. For future researchers, it is suggested that on further research can explore additional factors that can influence the incidence of diarrhea and are not included in this study.

*Keywords:* latrines, clean water, sewerage, diarrhea, STBM, children