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ABSTRAK

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ANALISIS *HEALTH BELIEF MODEL* TERHADAP TINDAKAN *PERSONAL HYGIENE* PENCEGAHAN DIARE PADA ANAK SEKOLAH DASAR (STUDI PADA SISWA SDN CIBEUTI 1 KELURAHAN CIBEUTI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS KARANGANYAR KOTA TASIKMALAYA)

Diare masih menjadi masalah kesehatan global yang signifikan, menyebabkan kesakitan dan kematian yang tinggi terutama terjadi pada bayi dan anak-anak, faktor-faktor yang dapat mempengaruhi tindakan *personal hygiene* untuk mencegah diare pada anak sekolah dasar menurut teori *Health Belief Model* bahwa perilaku kesehatan didasarkan pada variabel-variabel seperti persepsi kerentanan, persepsi keseriusan, persepsi manfaat, persepsi hambatan, isyarat untuk bertindak. Untuk mengetahui bagaimana tindakan *personal hygiene* pencegahan diare pada siswa sekolah dasar kelas 5 dan 6 SDN Cibauti 1 Kelurahan Cibauti Wilayah Kerja UPTD Puskesmas Karanganyar Kota Tasikmalaya berdasarkan teori *Health Belief Model*. Penelitian kuantitatif menggunakan metode observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Uji *Rank Spearman* dengan melibatkan 92 responden siswa kelas 5 dan 6. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan antara persepsi kerentanan, persepsi keseriusan, persepsi manfaat terhadap tindakan *personal hygiene* pencegahan diare dan terdapat hubungan antara persepsi hambatan, isyarat untuk bertindak terhadap tindakan *personal hygiene* pencegahan diare pada siswa sekolah dasar kelas 5 dan 6 SDN Cibauti 1 Kelurahan Cibauti Wilayah Kerja UPTD Puskesmas Karanganyar Kota Tasikmalaya. Sekolah dapat menyediakan kantin sehat dan beragam pilihan makanan yang tidak hanya enak tetapi juga sehat, sehingga siswa tidak bosan dan terus terdorong untuk membeli makanan di sekolah.

Kata Kunci: Diare, *Health Belief Model*, *Personal Hygiene*

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ABSTRACT

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ANALYSIS OF HEALTH BELIEF MODEL ON PERSONAL HYGIENE ACTIONS TO PREVENT DIARRHEA IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (STUDY OF STUDENTS OF CIBEUTI 1 ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, CIBEUTI VILLAGE, WORKING AREA OF KARANGANYAR COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER, TASIKMALAYA CITY)

Diarrhea remains a significant global health problem, causing high morbidity and mortality, especially in infants and children, factors that influence personal hygiene actions to prevent diarrhea in elementary school children according to the Health Belief Model theory that health behavior is based on variables such as perceived susceptibility, perceived seriousness, perceived benefits, perceived barriers, cues to action. To determine how personal hygiene measures to prevent diarrhea in elementary school students in grades 5 and 6 of SDN Cibeuti 1, Cibeuti Village, Working Area of UPTD Karanganyar Health Center, Tasikmalaya City based on the Health Belief Model theory. quantitative research using analytical observational method with cross sectional approach. Spearman Rank test involving 92 respondents of grade 5 and 6 students. Based on the results of the study, it was shown that there was no relationship between perceived susceptibility, perceived seriousness, perceived benefits towards personal hygiene actions to prevent diarrhea and there was a relationship between perceived barriers, cues to actions towards personal hygiene actions to prevent diarrhea in elementary school students in grades 5 and 6 of SDN Cibeuti 1, Cibeuti Village, Working Area of UPTD Karanganyar Health Center, Tasikmalaya City. Schools can provide healthy canteens and a variety of food choices that are not only delicious but also healthy, so that students do not get bored and are encouraged to buy food at school.

Keywords: Diarrhea, Health Belief Model, Personal Hygiene