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ABSTRAK

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HUBUNGAN HIGIENE SANITASI DENGAN KEBERADAAN *TOTAL COLIFORM* PADA DEPOT AIR MINUM ISI ULANG (DAMIU) KECAMATAN SUMEDANG SELATAN, KABUPATEN SUMEDANG

Salah satu alternatif untuk memenuhi kebutuhan air minum adalah Air Minum Isi Ulang (AMIU). Rendahnya penerapan higiene sanitasi pada DAMIU dapat meningkatkan risiko kontaminasi mikrobiologi, termasuk keberadaan *Total Coliform*. Air minum yang terkontaminasi mikroorganisme berpotensi menimbulkan penyakit berbasis air, seperti diare. Kecamatan Sumedang Selatan termasuk ke dalam 5 kecamatan di Kabupaten Sumedang dengan jumlah depot terbanyak namun cakupan sanitasinya paling rendah. Penyakit diare dapat dicegah melalui air minum yang aman serta kualitas higiene dan sanitasi yang memadai. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan antara sanitasi tempat, higiene penjamah, sanitasi peralatan dan sanitasi air baku dengan keberadaan *Total Coliform* pada Depot Air Minum Isi Ulang (DAMIU) di Kecamatan Sumedang. Metode penelitian observasional dengan pendekatan *Cross Sectional*. Sampel air minum diambil secara *purposive sampling* yaitu 34 DAMIU. Teknik analisis data menggunakan alternatif Uji *Chi Square* yaitu *Continuity Correction* dan *Fisher's Exact Test*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya hubungan antara sanitasi tempat dengan keberadaan *Total Coliform* dengan *p-value* 0,006 (OR=11,200) dan higiene penjamah dengan keberadaan *Total Coliform* dengan *p-value* 0,017 (OR=14,222). Variabel yang tidak berhubungan yaitu sanitasi air baku dengan keberadaan *Total Coliform* dengan *p-value* 0,335. Variabel yang tidak dapat dianalisis secara bivariat yaitu sanitasi peralatan dengan keberadaan *Total Coliform*. Disarankan Depot Air Minum dapat meningkatkan higiene penjamah dan sanitasi tempat sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku.

Kata Kunci : Higiene Sanitasi, *Total Coliform*, Depot Air Minum

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ABSTRACT

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SANITATION HYGIENE AND THE PRESENCE OF TOTAL COLIFORM IN THE REFILLED DRINKING WATER DEPOT, SOUTH SUMEDANG DISTRICT, SUMEDANG REGENCY

One alternative to meet drinking water needs is Refill Drinking Water. Poor sanitation in DAMIU can increase the risk of microbiological contamination, including the presence of Total Coliform. Drinking water contaminated with microorganisms has potential to cause water-borne diseases, such as diarrhea. South Sumedang District is one of the five districts in Sumedang Regency with the largest number of depots but the lowest sanitation coverage. Diarrhea disease can be prevented through safe drinking water and adequate hygiene and sanitation quality. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between sanitation of the place, hygiene of handlers, sanitation of equipment and sanitation of raw water with the presence of Total Coliform in DAMIU. The research method was observational with a Cross Sectional approach. Drinking water samples were taken using purposive sampling, 34 DAMIU. The data analysis technique used alternative Chi Square Tests, namely Continuity Correction and Fisher's Exact Test. The results of the study showed a relationship between sanitation of the place and the presence of Total Coliform with a p-value of 0.006 (OR = 11.200) and hygiene of handlers with the presence of Total Coliform with a p-value of 0.017 (OR = 14.222). The unrelated variable was raw water sanitation with the presence of Total Coliform with a p-value of 0.335. The variable that could not be analyzed bivariately was equipment sanitation with the presence of Total Coliform. Recommend : Drinking Water Depots can improve hygiene of handlers and sanitation of the place in accordance with applicable regulations.

Keywords : Sanitation Hygiene, Total Coliform, Refilled Drinking Water