

ABSTRAK

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**HUBUNGAN SANITASI LINGKUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN STUNTING
PADA BALITA DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS KARANGANYAR
KOTA TASIKMALAYA**

Stunting merupakan kondisi kurangnya status gizi yang bersifat menahun pada masa pertumbuhan dan perkembangan anak. Sanitasi lingkungan yang tidak baik akan memicu terjadinya berbagai penyakit seperti diare yang berdampak terhadap penyerapan nutrisi sehingga berisiko terjadinya stunting. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan sanitasi lingkungan dengan kejadian stunting pada balita di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Karanganyar Kota Tasikmalaya. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik observasional dengan desain *case control*, populasi kasus adalah balita yang mengalami Stunting di Puskesmas Karanganyar berjumlah 85 balita, populasi control yaitu balita yang tidak mengalami Stunting di Puskesmas Karanganyar berjumlah 85 balita yang membandingkan sampel kasus dan kontrol 1:1, sehingga total sampel 170 responden. Teknik sampling menggunakan *purposive sampling*. Analisis data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan *Chi-Square*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada hubungan yang signifikan antara sarana air bersih (*p value* 0,000), sarana pengelolaan sampah (*p value* 0,001), sarana jamban sehat (*p value* 0,000), dan sarana pembuangan air limbah (*p value* 0,010) dengan riwayat diare. Ada hubungan antara sarana air bersih (*p value* 0,004), sarana pengelolaan sampah (*p value* 0,000), sarana jamban sehat (*p value* 0,003), sarana pembuangan air limbah (*p value* 0,000) dan riwayat diare (*p value* 0,002) dengan kejadian stunting. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian disarankan kepada masyarakat untuk lebih memperhatikan kembali sarana air bersih, sarana pengelolaan sampah, sarana jamban, dan sarana pembuangan air limbah yang digunakan agar sesuai anjuran pemerintah dalam STBM.

Kata Kunci : Sanitasi Lingkungan, Stunting, Balita

ABSTRACT

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**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION AND THE
INCIDENCE OF STUNTING IN TODDLERS IN THE WORK AREA OF
KARANGANYAR COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER, TASIKMALAYA CITY**

Stunting is a condition of chronic lack of nutritional status during the growth and development of children. Improper environmental sanitation will trigger various diseases such as diarrhea which affects the absorption of nutrients so that there is a risk of stunting. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between environmental sanitation and the incidence of stunting in toddlers in the Karanganyar Health Center work area, Tasikmalaya City. This study is an observational analytical study with a case control design, the case population is toddlers who experience Stunting at the Karanganyar Health Center totaling 85 toddlers, the control population is toddlers who do not experience Stunting at the Karanganyar Health Center totaling 85 toddlers who compare case and control samples 1: 1, so that the total sample is 170 respondents. The sampling technique uses purposive sampling. Data analysis in this study uses Chi-Square. The results of the study showed that there was a significant relationship between clean water facilities (p value 0.000), waste management facilities (p value 0.001), healthy toilet facilities (p value 0.000), and wastewater disposal facilities (p value 0.010) with a history of diarrhea. There was a relationship between clean water facilities (p value 0.004), waste management facilities (p value 0.000), healthy toilet facilities (p value 0.003), wastewater disposal facilities (p value 0.000) and a history of diarrhea (p value 0.002) with the incidence of stunting. Based on the research results, it is recommended that the community pay more attention to clean water facilities, waste management facilities, toilet facilities and waste water disposal facilities used so that they comply with government recommendations in STBM.

Keywords: Environmental Sanitation, Stunting, Toddlers