

**FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN DAN ILMU KESEHATAN
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**“HUBUNGAN PERILAKU IBU DALAM MENJAGA HIGIENITAS
BOTOL SUSU DENGAN KEJADIAN DIARE DI WILAYAH KERJA
PUSKESMAS BUNGI DAN WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS LAMPA”**

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Penyakit diare menjadi masalah global di berbagai negara, terutama di negara berkembang. Penyakit diare merupakan penyebab kematian keempat terbesar diantara anak-anak berusia kurang dari 5 tahun. Salah satu penyebab yang tidak menganalisis cara menjaga higienitas botol susu. Kebiasaan ibu mencuci botol susu yang tidak higienis menyebabkan mikroorganisme berubah menjadi banteri. Bakteri yang berkembang dapat menyebabkan penyakit salah satunya diare

Tujuan : Untuk mengetahui Hubungan Perilaku Ibu dalam Menjaga Higienitas Botol Susu dengan Kejadian Diare di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Bungi dan Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Lampa.

Metode : *Observasi analitik* dengan menganalisa dinamika korelasi antara variabel bebas dan variabel terikat dengan rancangan *Cross Sectional*. Pengambilan sampel pada penelitian ini menggunakan *teknik random sampling*. Analisis data secara statistik dengan menggunakan *Statistical Product and Service Solutions*.

Hasil : Kejadian diare sebanyak 67 balita (73,6%) mengalami diare dan sebanyak 24 balita (26,4%) tidak mengalami diare. Berdasarkan hasil analisis statistik, dapat diketahui bahwa nilai $P\text{-value} = 0,01 < \alpha 0,05$ sehingga diperoleh bahwa H_0 ditolak dan H_a diterima artinya ada hubungan antara perilaku ibu dalam menjaga higienitas botol susu dengan kejadian diare pada balita usia 1 tahun- 5 tahun di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Bungi dan Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Lampa.

Kesimpulan : Terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara perilaku ibu dalam menjaga higienitas botol susu terhadap kejadian diare di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Bungi dan Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Lampa.

Kata Kunci : Perilaku, Higienitas Botol Susu, Diare.

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**" THE RELATIONSHIP OF MATERNAL BEHAVIOR IN MAINTAINING
THE HYGIENE OF MILK BOTTLES WITH THE INCIDENCE OF
DIARRHEA IN BUNGI PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER WORK AREA AND
LAMPALAMPANG PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER WORK AREA "**

ABSTRACT

Background : Diarrheal diseases are becoming a global problem in various countries, especially in developing countries. Diarrheal disease is the fourth largest cause of death among children less than 5 years old. One of the causes that do not analyze how to maintain the hygiene of a milk bottle. The mother's habit of washing unhygienic milk bottles causes microorganisms to turn into bacteria. Bacteria that develop can cause diseases, one of which is diarrhea.

Objective : The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between mother's behavior in maintaining milk bottle hygiene and diarrhea in Bungi Public Health Center Work Area and Lampa Public Health Center Work Area.

Method : The method used in this study is the analytic observation research method by analyzing the dynamics of the correlation between the independent variables and the dependent variable with a cross sectional design. Sampling in this study using random sampling technique. Statistical analysis of data using Statistical Product and Service Solutions.

Results : The results showed that 67 toddlers (73.6%) had diarrhea and 24 toddlers (26.4%) did not have diarrhea. Based on the results of statistical analysis, it can be seen that the P-value = 0.01 < 0.05 so that it is obtained that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, meaning that there is a relationship between the behavior of mothers in maintaining the hygiene of milk bottles with the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers aged 1 year-5 year in Bungi Public Health Center Work Area and Lampa Public Health Center Work Area.

Conclusion : So it was concluded that there was a significant relationship between the mother's behavior in maintaining the hygiene of the milk bottle and the incidence of diarrhea in Bungi Public Health Center Work Area and Lampa Public Health Center Work Area.

Keywords : Behavior, Bottle Feeding Hygiene, Diarrhea