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HUBUNGAN SANITASI LINGKUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN
STUNTING PADA BALITA DI WILAYAH PUSKESMAS DRAJAT

XVI+47 Halaman+4 Tabel+3 Bagan+11 Lampiran

ABSTRAK

Stunting merupakan kondisi di mana kekurangan gizi kronis menyebabkan seorang anak gagal tumbuh dan mencapai tinggi badan yang diharapkan sesuai usianya. Kekurangan gizi terjadi sejak bayi dalam kandungan dan pada saat awal setelah anak lahir, namun baru muncul setelah anak berusia 2 tahun (Kementerian Keuangan, 2018). Pada tahun 2018, angka perawakan sangat pendek dan pendek pada anak usia 0-23 bulan di Indonesia masing-masing sebesar 12,8% dan 17,1%. Melihat semakin parahnya permasalahan stunting, diperlukan penelitian untuk mengetahui keterkaitan antara meningkatnya kejadian stunting dengan sanitasi lingkungan di wilayah Puskesmas Drajat.

Tujuan Menganalisis keterkaitan hubungan antara sanitasi lingkungan dengan prevalensi stunting pada balita di wilayah kerja puskesmas drajat.

Metode Metode penelitian ini menggunakan metode observasional analitik, dengan total sampel sebanyak 81 balita, terdiri dari 56 balita stunting dan 25 balita non-stunting. Pengambilan sampelnya menggunakan teknik random sampling (terdiri dari 3 Posyandu). Determinan yang diteliti yaitu ketersediaan air minum bersih, kepemilikan fasilitas sanitasi, serta pengelolaan sampah. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui kuesioner dan wawancara.

Hasil penelitian didapatkan berdasarkan distribusi frekuensi, menyatakan bahwa (42%) sanitasi lingkungan di wilayah puskesmas drajat buruk dan (58%) responden dengan sanitasi lingkungan baik di wilayah puskesmas drajat.

Saran berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini disarankan agar upaya edukasi kepada Masyarakat mengenai sanitasi lingkungan yang sehat lebih ditingkatkan sebagai langkah pencegahan terhindar dari berbagai penyakit.

**Kata Kunci : Stunting, Sanitasi Lingkungan, Sumber Air Bersih, Kepemilikan
Jamban, Pengelolaan Sampah**

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***The relationship between environmental sanitation and the
incidence of stunting in toddlers in the Drajat area***

XVI+47 Pages+4 Tables+3 Scheme+11 Enclousur

ABSTRACT

Stunting is a condition of growth failure in toddlers due to chronic malnutrition so that the child is too short for his age. Malnutrition occurs since the baby is in the womb and in the early period after the child is born, but only appears after the child is 2 years old (Ministry of Finance, 2018). The percentage of very short and short toddlers aged 0-23 months in Indonesia in 2018 was 12.8% and 17.1%. Given the increasingly difficult incidence of stunting, a study is needed to determine whether environmental sanitation is related to the increasing incidence of stunting in the Drajat Health Center Area.

Objective To determine the relationship between environmental sanitation and the incidence of stunting in toddlers in the Drajat Health Center area.

Method This research method uses analytical observation, with a sample of 56stunted toddlers and 25 normal toddlers with a total sample of 81 people. The sampling used a random sampling technique (consisting of 3 Posyandu).The determinants studied were the availability of clean drinking water, toilet ownership, waste management. The research instrument was a questionnaire and interview.

Results The distribution of environmental sanitation frequency showed that (42%) environmental sanitation in the Drajat Health Center area was poor and (58%) respondents with good environmental sanitation in the Drajat Health Center area.

Suggestion: Based on the research results, it is recommended to increase public knowledge about good environmental sanitation to avoid various diseases.

Keywords: Environmental Sanitation, Stunting Incidents, clean water sources, toilet ownership, waste management