

# HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP IBU BALITA TENTANG DIARE DENGAN KEJADIAN DIARE PADA BALITA DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS MANTRIJERON

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## ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang:** Penyakit diare sampai saat ini masih menjadi salah satu penyebab morbiditas dan mortalitas pada anak balita di seluruh dunia. Pervalensi kejadian diare masih tinggi dan mengalami peningkatan pada tahun 2019 menjadi 40% atau 1.591.944 kasus. Penyebab utama kematian balita akibat kejadian diare yaitu karena dehidrasi. Kejadian diare pada balita salah satunya bergantung pada perilaku ibu. Pengetahuan dan sikap termasuk kedalam faktor predisposisi yang dapat memengaruhi perilaku.

**Tujuan:** Mengetahui hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap ibu balita tentang diare dengan kejadian diare pada balita di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Mantrijeron.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini berjenis kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Subjek penelitian ini adalah 91 ibu yang mempunyai balita usia 12-59 bulan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Mantrijeron. Teknik pengambilan sampel dengan *purposive sampling*. Instrumen yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini meliputi kuesioner tingkat pengetahuan, sikap, dan kejadian diare. Data dianalisis secara univariabel dan bivariabel menggunakan uji *Chi-Square*.

**Hasil:** Responden pada penelitian ini paling banyak berusia 26 – 36 tahun dan tingkat pendidikan menengah (SLTA/Sederajat). Hasil uji Chi-Square menunjukkan terdapat hubungan signifikan antara tingkat pengetahuan ( $p\text{-value} = 0,002$ ) dan sikap ibu balita tentang diare ( $p\text{-value} = 0,001$ ) dengan kejadian diare pada balita di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Mantrijeron.

**Kesimpulan:** Ada hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap ibu balita tentang diare dengan kejadian diare pada balita di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Mantrijeron.

**Kata kunci:** diare, balita, pengetahuan, sikap

**THE CORRELATION BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE LEVEL AND  
ATTITUDES OF MOTHERS OF TODDLERS ABOUT DIARRHEA WITH  
THE INCIDENCE OF DIARRHEA IN TODDLERS IN THE WORK AREA  
OF MANTRIJERON PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Diarrheal disease is still one of the causes of morbidity and mortality in children under five worldwide. The prevalence of diarrhea is still high and has increased in 2019 to 40% or 1,591,944 cases. The main cause of toddler due to diarrhea is dehydration. The incidence of diarrhea in toddlers depends on the behavior of the mother. Knowledge and attitudes are included in the predisposing factors that can influence behavior.

**Objective:** The purpose of this study was know the correlation between knowledge level and attitudes of mothers of toddlers about diarrhea with the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers.

**Method:** This research was a quantitative type with a cross-sectional approach. The subjects of this study were 91 mothers who had toddlers aged 12-59 months in the worki area of the Mantrijeron Public Health Center. The sampling technique was purposive sampling. The instruments used in this research included questionnaires on the level of knowledge, attitudes, and incidence of diarrhea. Data were analyzed univariably and bivariable using the Chi-Square test.

**Result:** Respondents in this study were mostly 26-36 years old and had a secondary education level (SLTA/equivalent). The results of the Chi-Square test showed that there was a significant relationship between the level of knowledge ( $p$ -value = 0.002) and the attitude of mothers of toddlers about diarrhea ( $p$ -value = 0.000) with the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers in the work area of Mantrijeron Public Health Center

**Conclusion:** There is a correlation between knowledge level and attitudes of mothers of toddlers about diarrhea with the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers in the work area of Mantrijeron Public Health Center.

**Keywords:** diarrhea, toddlers, knowledge, attitude