

**PENERAPAN PRAKTIK CUCI TANGAN PAKAI SABUN DAN
KEJADIAN DIARE DI PADUKUHAN KWARASAN DESA NOGOTIRTO
GAMPING SLEMAN**

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INTISARI

Penerapan Cuci Tangan Pakai Sabun di Padukuhan Kwarasan belum bisa membiasakan aktivitas Cuci Tangan Pakai Sabun sebelum dan sesudah makan maupun aktivitas yang didasarkan pada data Perilaku Hidup Bersih Sehat tatanan rumah tangga di Padukuhan Kwarasan yang capaiannya sebesar 49% dari target capaian 95,6%. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui penerapan praktik cuci tangan pakai sabun dan kejadian diare di Padukuhan Kwarasan Desa Nogotirto Gamping Sleman.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif dengan metode survey. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di Padukuhan Kwarasan Desa Nogotirto Gamping Sleman dengan jumlah responden ibu sebanyak 81 responden.

Hasil penelitian ini didapatkan responden yang sudah menerapkan perilaku cuci tangan pakai sabun dengan kriteria baik sebanyak 16%. Dengan kriteria cukup sebanyak 48% dan kriteria buruk sebanyak 36%. Responden ibu yang terkena diare sebesar 33% dan yang tidak menderita diare sebesar 67%.

Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah responden belum menerapkan perilaku cuci tangan pakai sabun pada waktu waktu kritis. Kejadian diare menjadi indikator perilaku cuci tangan yang rendah.

Kata Kunci : Perilaku Cuci Tangan Pakai Sabun, Kejadian Diare

**IMPLEMENTATION OF HANDWASHING WITH SOAP AND
DIARRHEA INCIDENCE AT KWARASAN HALMET
NOGOTIRTO VILLAGE, GAMPING, SLEMAN**

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ABSTRACT

The application of hand washing practices with soap in Kwarasan can't get used to the activity hand washing practices with soap before and after eating or activity based on data Healthy Clean Living Behavior household order in Kwarasan which achieved 49% of the 95,6% achievement target. This study aims to determine the application of the practice of washing hands with soap and the incidence of diarrhea in Kwarasan, Nogotirto village, Gamping, Sleman.

This type of research is a descriptive study using survey method. This research was conducted in Kwarasan, Nogotirto Village, Gamping, Sleman with 81 respondents.

The results of this study found that responden who have implemented hand washing behavior with soap good behavior as much as 16%. And enough behavior as much as 48% and bad behavior as much as 36%. Respondents of mothers who suffer from diarrhea by 33% and those without diarrhea by 67%.

The conclusion of this study that respondents of the mother have not implemented the behavior of washing hands with soap at critical times. The incidence of diarrhea is an indicator of low hand washing behavior.

Keywords : hand washing behavior with soap, diarrhea