

Pengaruh Inspeksi Sanitasi oleh Kader pada Peningkatan Kualitas Sumur Gali terhadap Kejadian Diare di Kabupaten Banggai Tahun 2000

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Description:

Diarrhea is still one of the main community health problems in Indonesia and this reflects in the high rate of mortality and disease as result of diarrhea. Banggai regency was the second among 21 patterns of diseases. Infant diarrhea is the biggest among all ages and Banggai is the endemic area from well facilities. This is indicated that so far there is no optimum control of water quality and environment conducted by staff so it needs a study on the effect of sanitation control by cadre to anticipate feces coli in the well making sanitation control by cadre to anticipate feces coli in the well facilities to detect the diarrhea incidents.

This study was aimed at making sanitation control by cadre would be optimum and could reduce the risk and improving water quality so as to have lower amount of bacteria so that diarrhea could be lowered.

This study was a quasi experimental study using time series experimental design and was conducted at Bunta sub-district has the most number of people used the water and many diarrhea. Hopeful this high number of diarrhea would decrease in all six villages that had wells built by the government in 1995-1996 for drinking cooking, taking a bath, and washing. The samples were 120 facilities. This was a quasi-experimental study using control group, time series experimental design, i.e. sanitation control by cadre as treatment group and staff as control group. The study took 5 months with observation once every month by comparing the condition before and after treatment both for cadres and staff. The indicators applied were quality of water and diarrhea cases. To find out the level of sanitation control; and the most important ones intervention. Statistical applied was Chi Square for trend.

The result showed an increasing frequency of sanitation control by cadre by 12 times and by staff 6 times. Control by cadre saved the cost up to 26-37% and was more effective and had follow-ups such as guidance, samples taking dis infection and better facilities as the cadre will live in the house for one other month. The high risk of pollution as the cadre will live in the sub district and so results in risk of pollution reached 36.7% lowest 15%; while by staff, the highest was 33.3% and the lowest was 28%. The quality of water positive bacteriological, feces coli by cadre, the highest was 73.3% lowest was 3.3 % and by the staff, the highest was 66.7% and the lowest was 40%.

Diarrhea among cadre, the highest was 0.64 % and the lowest was 0%; diarrhea among staff, the highest was 1,33% and the lowest was 0,82%. It could be concluded that sanitation control accompanied by cadre's intervention is better and results in lower number of diarrhea cases.

Source : <http://digilib.litbang.depkes.go.id/go.php?id=jpkbpbpk-gdl-res-2002-pande-1482-sanitasi>