

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi terjadinya diare yaitu Perilaku Hidup Bersih Dan Sehat (PHBS) yang tidak baik, termasuk tidak memadainya penggunaan air bersih, kekurangan sarana kebersihan, pembuangan tinja yang tidak higienis, Tingkat Kejadian diare di Muara Soma terdapat 47,3% yang menderita diare, sedangkan balita 15,8%. Perilaku Hidup Bersih dan Sehat (PHBS) di wilayah Puskesmas Batang Natal masih banyak warganya menggunakan air sungai dalam kegiatan sehari-harinya.

Tujuan: Menganalisis hubungan perilaku hidup bersih dan sehat (PHBS) dengan kejadian diare di wilayah Puskesmas Batang Natal.

Metode: Jenis penelitian deskriptif analitik dengan metode *Retrospektif*. Teknik pengambilan sampel dengan Total Sampling dan pengumpulan data menggunakan data primer dan sekunder dengan jumlah 55 sampel. Analisis data menggunakan univariat dan bivariat dengan menggunakan Uji *Spearman*.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian didapatkan mayoritas responden itu ber-PHBS kurang (52,7%), untuk riwayat kejadian diare hasilnya responden yang telah terdiagnosa diare (65,5%). Hasil uji analisis hubungan perilaku hidup bersih dan sehat (PHBS) dengan kejadian diare didapatkan $value = 0,003 < \alpha 0,05$ ini berarti H_0 diterima.

Simpulan: Ada hubungan perilaku hidup bersih dan sehat (PHBS) dengan kejadian diare di wilayah Puskesmas Batang Natal.

Kata kunci: Perilaku Hidup Bersih dan Sehat (PHBS), Diare

ABSTRACT

Background: One of the factors that influence the occurrence of diarrhea is poor Clean and Healthy Living Behavior (PHBS), including inadequate use of clean water, lack of hygiene facilities, unhygienic fecal disposal, The incidence rate of diarrhea in Muara Soma is 47.3% who suffer from diarrhea, while toddlers are 15.8%. Clean and Healthy Living Behavior (PHBS) in the Batang Natal Community Health Center area is still many citizens use river water in their daily activities.

Objective: Analyzing the relationship between clean and healthy living behavior (PHBS) with the incidence of diarrhea in the Batang Natal Community Health Center area.

Methods: Analytic descriptive type of research with Retrospective method. Total sampling technique and data collection using primary and secondary data with a total of 55 samples. Data analysis using univariate and bivariate using Spearman Test.

Results: The results showed that the majority of respondents had poor hygiene behavior (52.7%), for the history of diarrhea, the results were respondents who had been diagnosed with diarrhea (65.5%). The results of the analysis test of the relationship between clean and healthy living behavior (PHBS) with the incidence of diarrhea obtained value = $0.003 < \alpha 0.05$ this means H_a is accepted.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between clean and healthy living behavior (PHBS) with the incidence of diarrhea in the Batang Natal Health Center area.

Keywords: Clean and Healthy Living Behavior (PHBS), Diarrhea