

ABSTRAK

Gambaran Sanitasi Air Minum Dan Penyakit Berbasis Lingkungan Pada Balita Penderita Stunting Di Puskesmas Barana Kabupaten Jeneponto KARTINI MANGIN

(dibimbing oleh Esse Puji Pawenrusi dan Kamariana)

Stunting merupakan gangguan pertumbuhan akibat asupan nutrisi yang tidak terpenuhi pada 1000 HPK. 148,1 juta anak <5 tahun mengalami keadaan terlalu pendek WHO (2022). Balita stunting Indonesia 2024 19,8% (Kemenkes RI 2025), dan Jeneponto 39,8% (SSGI 2022). Penelitian bertujuan untuk menganalisis gambaran sanitasi air minum dan penyakit berbasis lingkungan pada balita penderita stunting.

Desain penelitian deskriptif, 111 balita stunting, diukur dengan kuisioner, lembar observasi, antropometri dan dianalisis SPSS 16.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 51 (45,9%) balita stunting mengonsumsi air sumur bor, 70 (63,1%) tidak mengolah air minum, 53 (47,7%) menggunakan wadah ember plastik, 107 (96,4%) wadah air minum tertutup, 108 (97,3%) air minum tidak bau/tidak berwarna, 37 (52,9%) air minum tidak diolah tidak memiliki endapan, 68 (97,1%) air minum tidak diolah tidak memiliki jentik, 33 (80,5%) balita stunting tidak memiliki endapan pada air minum diolah, 41 (100%) air minum diolah tidak memiliki jentik. 55 (49,5%) diare, 2 (1,8%) ISPA dan balita stunting sangat pendek 66 (59,5%).

Simpulan penelitian adalah, mayoritas air minum sumur bor, tidak diolah, menggunakan ember plastik, tidak berwarna, tidak bau, tidak memiliki endapan pada air minum diolah, tidak memiliki jentik, memiliki endapan pada air minum tidak diolah, dan mayoritas Diare. Saran penelitian adalah agar Pencegahan stunting dilakukan dengan fokus pada sanitasi air minum maupun penyakit berbasis lingkungan.

Kata Kunci :sanitasi air minum, penyakit berbasis lingkungan, stunting, diare, ISPA
Daftar Pustaka: 61(2013-2025)

ABSTRACT

OVERVIEW OF DRINKING WATER SANITATION AND ENVIRONMENT-BASED DISEASES IN TODDLERS SUFFERING FROM STUNTING AT THE PUSKESMAS BARANA IN JENEPONTO REGENCY

Kartini Mangin¹, Esse Puji Pawenrusi², Kamariana³

^{1,2,3}Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Makassar

Introduction Stunting is a growth disorder caused by inadequate nutritional intake during the first 1000 days of life. 148.1 million children under 5 years of age are classified as stunted by the WHO (2022). The stunting rate among Indonesian toddlers in 2024 is 19.8% (Indonesian Ministry of Health 2025), and in Jeneponto it is 39.8% (SSGI 2022).

Objectives. The study aimed to analyze the description of drinking water sanitation and environment-based diseases in stunted toddlers.

Methods The study design was descriptive, involving 111 stunted toddlers, measured using questionnaires, observation sheets, anthropometry, and analyzed using SPSS 16.

Results This research showed that 51 (45.9%) stunted children consumed well water, 70 (63.1%) did not treat their drinking water, 53 (47.7%) used plastic buckets as containers, 107 (96.4%) used closed drinking water containers, 108 (97.3%) drinking water was odorless or colorless, 37 (52.9%) of unprocessed drinking water did not have sediment, 68 (97.1%) of unprocessed drinking water did not have larvae, 33 (80.5%) of stunted toddlers did not have sediment in processed drinking water, and 41 (100%) of processed drinking water did not have larvae. 55 (49.5%) had diarrhea, 2 (1.8%) had respiratory infections, and 66 (59.5%) were very short stunted children.

Conclusion The conclusion of the study is that the majority of untreated well water uses plastic buckets, is colorless, odorless, has no sediment in treated drinking water, has no larvae, has sediment in untreated drinking water, and the majority has diarrhea. The research suggestion is that stunting prevention should focus on drinking water sanitation and environment-based diseases.

Keywords: drinking water sanitation, environment-based diseases, stunting, diarrhea, respiratory tract infections

