PHSAJ - Public Health Sebelas April Journal
Volume 1, No. 2, November 2022

https://ejournal.unsap.ac.id/index.php/phsaj

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE INCIDENCE OF DIARRHEA AT CONGGEANG KULON VILLAGE

Sherly Marcelina[1], Nurmala*[2]
[1] Public Health Study Program, Faculty of Health Science, Sebelas April University
[2] Students of Public Health Study Program, Faculty of Health Science, Sebelas April University
Email: nurmalaaaa22@gmail.com

Article Info

Article history:

Received Nov12, 2022
Revised Nov 20, 2022
Accepted Nov 26, 2022

Keywords:

Diarrhea;
Knowledge;
Attitude;
Behavior.

ABSTRACT

Diarrhea is a disease that is still a public health problem in developing countries in the world including Indonesia, diarrheal disease can be influenced by three factors, namely knowledge, attitude and behavior factors that can influence the occurrence of diarrheal disease. Preliminary studies obtained from the Conggeang Health Center showed that the number of residents in Conggeang Kulon village was 3,271 with 26 rt and 7 RW, diarrhea sufferers in Conggeang sub-district in 2021 were 201 (34,6%), diarrhea sufferers in Conggeang Kulon village were 38 (1 ,15%). This is to determine knowledge, attitudes, and behavior on the occurrence of diarrhea Type of research: Is a quantitative with a cross-sectional correlative descriptive approach. Data was collected by questionnaire and then analyzed using Chi-Square. Using total sampling, namely all people in the village of Conggeang Kulon who experienced diarrhea as many as 38 people. The independent variables of this study are knowledge, attitudes, behavior and the dependent variable of this study is the incidence of diarrhea disease. To the puskesmas to provide information in an effort to increase counseling on various matters related to health problems in services, especially in preventing diarrhea. There is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge and the incidence of diarrhea in the village of Conggeang Kulon, (p-value 0,034 <0,05), attitudes and the incidence of diarrhea in the village of Conggeang Kulon in 2022, (p-value 0,002 <0,05), there is a significant relationship between behavior and the incidence of diarrhea in the village of Conggeang Kulon in 2022, (p-value 0,025 <0,05).

Corresponding Author:

Nurmala,
Public Health Science Study Program,
Faculty of Health Science Sebelas April University,
Jl. Cipadung No.54, Kota Kaler, Sumedang Utara, Sumedang, Jawa Barat 45621, Indonesia.
Email: nurmalaaaa22@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

The results of the 2020 Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) state that the prevalence rate in Indonesia for diarrhea at all ages based on a diagnosis by health workers is 6.8% without symptoms and 8.0% with symptoms. In Basic Health Research (Riskedas) for 2020, cases of diarrhea that occurred in West Java province in 2020 reached 858,546 people or 83.52%, with the most cases namely in Bogor district reaching 130,488. Sumedang Regency is one of the regencies in West Java with a relatively large number of diarrhea cases compared to other cases in 2019. Based on data on disease types in Sumedang Regency, diarrhea is the disease with the highest number of cases, namely of 22,436 people out of a total population of 1,152,000 in Sumedang district. The results of a preliminary study obtained from the Conggeang Health Center showed that the number of diarrhea sufferers of all ages in the Conggeang sub-district in 2021 was 201 (34.6%), with a population of 29,824. Whereas diarrhea sufferers in Conggeang Kulon village, according to the Conggeang Community Health Center kesling officers, were 38 people (1.15%) of the 3,271 residents, the average problem was due to environmental hygiene factors. Based on the description above, the incidence of diarrhea can be categorized as high. Researchers became interested in doing deeper digging about it. This research is

entitled "Factors Associated with the Incidence of Diarrhea in Residents in Conggeang Kulon Village in 2022".

2. METHOD

The Methods of this research is using quantitative study with cross-sectional design.. Sampling in this study was determined by means of total sampling. Total Sampling is a sampling technique where the number of samples is the same as the population (Sugiyono, 2011). The reason for taking total sampling is because the total population is less than 100 so that the entire population is used as a research sample (Sugiyono, 2011). Total sampling that is all people who experience diarrhea is 38 people (1,15%).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Results

3.1.1 Univariate Analysis

Table 1 Knowledge Frequency Distribution with Diarrhea Incidence

Knowledge	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Not Enough	14	36.8
Enough	17	44.7
Good	7	18.4
Total	38	100

Based on table 1 above it can be seen that the distribution of knowledge frequency. Researchers can conclude that the description of sufficient knowledge is 17 people (44.7%), which means that most of the knowledge about diarrhea is sufficient.

Table2. Frequency Distribution of Attitudes with Diarrhea Incidence

Attitudes	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Not Enough	5	13.2
Enough	22	57.9
Good	11	28.9
Total	38	100

Based on table 2 above, it can be seen that the distribution of attitude frequencies. Researchers can conclude that the description of sufficient attitudes is 22 people (57.9%), which means that most of the knowledge about diarrhea is sufficient.

Table 3 Frequency Distribution of Behavior with Diarrhea

Behavior	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Not Enough	6	15.8
Enough	22	57.9
Good	10	26.3
Total	38	100

Based on table 3 above, it can be seen that the distribution of behavior frequencies. Researchers can conclude that the description of sufficient behavior is 22 people (57.9%), which means that most of the behavior towards diarrhea is sufficient.

3.1.2 Bivariate Analysis

Table 4. The Relationship between Knowledge Level and the Incidence of Diarrhea in Conggeang Kulon Village in 2022

Knowledge	Persistent Diarrhea	Chronic Diarrhea	Total	p-value
	f	f	f	
Low	2	12	14	0.034
Inter-mediate	2	15	17	

Good	4	3	7	
Total	**8**	**30**	**38**	

Based on table 4.5 above, it can be seen that as many as 8 respondents did not experience persistent diarrhea and 30 respondents experienced chronic diarrhea. Based on the results of the statistical test, the relationship between the level of knowledge and the incidence of diarrhea was obtained by a P value = 0.034 <alpha value of 0.05, it means that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge and the incidence of diarrhea in Conggeang Kulon Village in 2022.

Table 5 The Relationship between Attitudes and the Incidence of Diarrhea in Conggeang Kulon Village in 2022

Attitudes	Persistent Diarrhea	Chronic Diarrhea	Total	p-value
	f	f	f	
Low	4	1	5	0.002
Inter-mediate	2	20	22	
Good	2	9	11	
Total	**8**	**30**	**38**	

Based on table 5 above, it can be seen that as many as 8 respondents did not experience persistent diarrhea and 30 respondents experienced chronic diarrhea. Based on the results of the statistical test, the relationship between attitude and the incidence of diarrhea was obtained with a P value = 0.002 <alpha value of 0.05, it means that there is a relationship between attitude and the incidence of diarrhea in Conggeang Kulon Village in 2022.

Table 6 Relationship between Behavior and Diarrhea in Conggeang Kulon Village in 2022

Behavior	Persistent Diarrhea	Chronic Diarrhea	Total	p-Value
	f	f	f	
Low	0	6	6	0.025
Inter-mediate	8	14	22	
Good	0	10	10	
Total	**8**	**30**	**38**	

Based on table 6 above, it can be seen that as many as 8 respondents did not experience persistent diarrhea and 30 respondents experienced chronic diarrhea. Based on the results of statistical tests, the relationship between the level of knowledge and the incidence of diarrhea was obtained by a P value = 0.025 <alpha value of 0.05, it means that there is a relationship between behavior and the incidence of diarrhea in Conggeang Kulon Village in 2022.

3.2. Discussion

Based on the data shown in table 1, the majority of respondents have a sufficient level of knowledge about the incidence of diarrhea, namely as many as 17 people (44.7%). According to the hypothesis, it shows that the level of knowledge affects the incidence of diarrhea. This research is in line with research (Komara et al., 2020) entitled The relationship between the level of mother's knowledge about diarrhea prevention and the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers in Pemecutan Kelod Village, Denpasar, Bali, which stated that most respondents (63.3%) had good knowledge (p value = 0.025) because most of the respondents have good knowledge about diarrhea prevention.

According to family support researchers, almost all families support the importance of recovering diarrhea patients and it will be easier to motivate, provide encouragement or information to family members who suffer from diarrhea for their recovery. It would be nice for families to understand more about how to prevent diarrhea and how to treat diarrhea. Based on the data shown in table 4.2, the majority of respondents have an adequate attitude about preventing diarrhea, namely as many as 22 people (57.9%). According to the hypothesis, it shows that attitudes influence the incidence of diarrhea.

This research is in line with Nabila's research (2018) with the title Description of Diarrhea Prevention Attitudes in Cilendek Timur Village, Bogor. According to researchers, it is important for the community to

be able to improve a clean and healthy lifestyle and maintain good environmental sanitation so as to avoid environment-based diseases such as diarrhea and always get used to washing hands with soap before eating, after defecating and before carrying out activities related to food.

Based on the data shown in table 4.3, the majority of respondents have sufficient behavior regarding the incidence of diarrhea, namely as many as 22 people (57.9%). According to the hypothesis, it shows that behavior influences the incidence of diarrhea. This research is in line with research (Dicca Tarigan et al., 2020) with the title Description of Community Behavior towards the occurrence of Diarrhea stating that behavioral factors are the first level that often occur as the cause, with the results obtained the level of public knowledge is in the good category with p value = 0.000, because health services more often conduct counseling. According to Notoatmodjo (2010), behavior is the action or activity of the human being itself which has a very wide range, including: walking, talking, crying, laughing, working, studying, writing, reading, and so on. From this description it can be concluded that what is meant by human behavior is all activities or human activities, both those that are directly observed, and those that cannot be observed by outsiders. Behavior is an activity or activity of the organism (living thing) concerned. So, human behavior is essentially the action or activity of the human itself which has a very broad expanse (Notoatmodjo, 2012). Behavior is a person's response or reaction to external stimuli or stimuli (Notoatmodjo, 2012). This theory is called the S-OR (stimulus-organism-response) theory (Skiner in nooatmodjo, 2012).

According to the researchers, it is hoped that it will further improve clean and healthy living behavior, especially preventing diarrhea such as washing hands before eating, when coughing or sneezing, after using the toilet, keeping the environment clean and participating as cadres so that they will get a lot of information about diarrhea health.

4. CONCLUSION

1. The number of sufferers of chronic diarrhea and persistent diarrhea in Conggeang Kulon Village is 38 people (1.15%).
2. The number of respondents who have a sufficient level of knowledge in Conggeang Kulon Village is 17 people (44.7%).
3. The number of respondents who had a sufficient attitude in Conggeang Kulon Village was 22 people (57.9%).
4. The number of respondents who have adequate behavior in Conggeang Kulon Village is 22 people (57.9%).
5. There is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge and the incidence of diarrhea in the village of Conggeang Kulon in 2022, (p-value 0.034 <0.05).
6. There is a significant relationship between attitude and the incidence of diarrhea in the village of Conggeang Kulon in 2022, (p-value 0.002 <0.05).
7. There is a significant relationship between behavior and the incidence of diarrhea in the village of Conggeang Kulon in 2022, (p-value 0.025 <0.05).

REFERENCES

Andreas, A.N. et.al (2018). Perilaku Ibu Dalam Mengasuh Balita Dengan Kejadian Diare. *Jurnal Keperawatan. Vol. IX No.2, Oktober 2018.*

Ariani, A.P. 2016. Diare Pencegahan dan Pengobatannya. *Nuha Medika*: Jakarta Barr, W., & Smith, A. (2014). Acute diarrhea in adults. *American familyphysician*, 89(3), 180-189.

Depkes Bantul. Profil Kesehatan 2018 Kabupaten Bantul. *Pemerintah Kabupaten Bantul Dinas Kesehatan. 2018.*

Depkes RI. 2007. Keputusan Mentri Kesehatan RI No: 900/MENKES/VII/2007. Konsep Asuhan Kebidanan. Jakarta

Depkes RI. 2008. Perilaku Hidup Bersih Dan Sehat. Jakarta: *Depkes RI*

Depkes RI. 2011. Target Tujuan Pembangunan MDGs. *Direktorat Jendral Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak*. Jakarta.

Depkes RI. 2013. Riset Kesehatan Dasar. Jakarta: *Badan Penelitian dan pengembangan Kesehatan Kementrian Kesehatan RI.*

Depkes RI. 2020. Keputusan Menteri Kesehatan Republik Indonesia Nomor: Hk.01.07/Menkes/104/2020 *Tentang Sebagai Penyakit Yang Dapat Menimbulkan Wabah dan Upaya Penanggulangannya*. Jakarta 2020

Dharma, R. (2017). Pengaruh Kualitas Pelayanan, Kepercayaan, Dan Kepuasan Terhadap Loyalitas Pelanggan pada PT. Padang tour wisata pulau padang. Ekobistek *Fakultas Ekonomi, 6(2), 349-359.*

Dinkes Jawa Barat. (2020). Profil Kesehatan Jawa Barat Tahun 2020. *DinasKesehatan Provinsi Jawa Barat, 103–111.*

Dicca Tarigan, D. B. br T., Chardito, C. R. S., Dhea, D. S. B., Angelina, A., & Masdalena, M. (2020). Gambaran Perilaku Masyarakat terhadap terjadinya Diare pada Balita di Wilayah Lingkungan I,II,III,IV, Daerah Aliran Sungai , Kelurahan Aur, Kecamatan Medan Maimun, Medan. *Medical and Health Science Journal*, *4*(1), 39–46. https://doi.org/10.33086/mhsj.v4i1.1451

Kliegman, R. M., & Associate Editor, M. K. (2006). Neonatal necrotizing enterocolitis. *Pediatric gastrointestinal and liver disease*

Komara, I., Jayadi, I., Jayanti, N., Triyasa, P., & ... (2020). Hubungan tingkat pengetahuan ibu tentang pencegahan diare dengan kejadian diare pada balita di Desa Pemecutan Kelod, Denpasar, Bali. *Isainsmedis.Id*, *11*(3), 2.https://doi.org/10.15562/ism.v11i3.672.

Lawrence Green, (1980). Health Education Planning, A Diagnostic Approch.

.Megasri, Hidayat, T., Chairuddin, G., & Santoso, I. (2018). Perilaku Kesehatan Masyarakat Terhadap Kejadian Diare Berdasarkan Aspek SanitasiLingkungan di Kabupaten Barito Kuala. *EnviroScienteae*, *11*, 33–40.

Notoatmodjo, Soekidjo. (2010). Metodologi penelitian Kesehatan Notoatmodjo,Soekidjo.2007. Promosi Kesehatan dan Ilmu Perilaku. Jakarta. PT.Rineka Cipta.

Rahmadian, S., Ketaren, O. and Sirait, A. 2017, 'Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian diare di Puskesmas Perwatan Ngkeran Kabupaten Aceh Tenggara pada tahun 2017', *Jurnal Ilmiah Simantek, vol. 1, no. 4, pp. 13–26.*

Salsabil N, (2018) Gambaran Pengetahuan dan Sikap Tentang Pencegahan Diare pada Anak Usia Sekolah di SDN Cilendek Timur 1 Kota Bogor Tahun 2018. https://kink.onesearch.id/Record/IOS6083.1862/Details

Saputri, N. (2019). Hubungan Faktor Lingkungan Dengan Kejadian Diare Pada Balita di Puskesmas Bernung. *Ilmu keperawatan dan kebidanan, 10 (1). pp.101-110.*

Simatupang M., 2004. Analisis FaktorFaktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Kejadian Diare Pada Balita Di Kota Sibolga Tahun 2003.

Sugiyono, S. (2017). Metode penelitian kuantitatif dan kualitatif dan R&D Sugiyono.(2011). Metode Penelitian Pendidikan. Alfabeta, Bandung

Troeger, C., Blacker, B. F., Khalil, I. A., Rao, P. C., Cao, S., Zimsen, S. R., Albertson, S. B.,Stanaway, J. D., Deshpande, A., Abebe, Z., Alvis-Guzman, N., Amare, A. T., Asgedom, S. W., Anteneh, Z. A., Antonio, C. A. T.,Aremu, O., Asfaw, E. T., Atey, T. M., Atique, S., … Reiner, R. C. (2018). Estimates of the global, regional, and national morbidity, mortality, and aetiologies of diarrhoea in 195 countries: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016. *The Lancet Infectious Diseases, 18(11), 1211–1228. https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473- 3099(18)30362-1)*