

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Diare masih merupakan masalah kesehatan dan penyebab kematian balita. sanitasi lingkungan yang tidak tepat dapat meningkatkan kasus diare. Jenis lantai, kondisi jamban, sumber air minum, kualitas fisik air bersih, tempat pembuangan sampah dan saluran pembuangan air limbah (SPAL) merupakan faktor dominan penyebab penyakit tersebut. **Tujuan:** untuk mengetahui gambaran sanitasi lingkungan pada kejadian diare bayi bawah lima tahun di RS Haji Medan Tahun 2016. **Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*, teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik total sampling. **Hasil:** Dari beberapa sanitasi lingkungan yang diteliti, 60% balita yang terkena diare telah memiliki lantai baik, 40% memiliki jamban sehat, 45% memiliki sumber air minum bersyarat, 35% memiliki kualitas air minum baik, 40% memiliki tempat sampah baik dan 65% memiliki SPAL yang memenuhi syarat. **Kesimpulan:** Keadaan lingkungan balita dengan diare di RS. Haji Medan telah memiliki kondisi lantai dan SPAL yang baik tetapi untuk kualitas jamban, sumber air minum, kualitas air bersih dan tempat sampah masih belum memenuhi syarat.

Kata Kunci : Diare, Balita, Sanitasi Lingkungan

ABSTRACT

Background: Diarrhea is still a health problem and a cause of death among under five children. Improper environmental sanitation can increase diarrhea cases. In which the condition of the floor, the condition of the water closet, the source of water. Physics quality of the water, The rubbish and waste disposal are the dominant factors causes that infected disease. **The purpose:** To know the description of the environment sanitation happened to the toddler at Haji hospital in Medan in 2016. **Method:** This is a descriptive research with the approach of cross sectional. The technique of taking the sample uses the sampling total technique. **Result:** According to the environment factors that are observed, in fact the toddlers infected by diarrhea have a good floor condition about 60%, and have a good water closet about 40%. Thus, it is about 45% for having the source of water conditionally. Then it is about 35% for having the good quality of the source of water then, it is about 40% for having a good dustbin and about 65% for having the waste disposal conditionally. **Conclusion:** the toddlers infected at Haji hospital in Medan have a good quality floor and waste disposal. But, they have not been qualified yet for the condition of the water closet, the source of water, Physics quality of the water and the dustbin.

Keywords : Diarrhea, Under five children, environmental sanitation.