

**FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS**

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**HUBUNGAN PERILAKU MENGGONSUMSI MAKANAN JAJANAN
SEKOLAH DENGAN KEJADIAN DIARE DI SD N. 200118 KOTA
PADANGSIDIMPUAN TAHUN 2014**

xi+58 halaman, 13 tabel, 2 gambar, 10 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tujuan Penelitian

Diare masih menjadi penyebab tingginya angka kesakitan dan kematian di dunia. Diare merupakan penyakit berbasis lingkungan yang penularannya dapat terjadi melalui air atau makanan yang terkontaminasi (*food borne disease*). Makanan jajanan sekolah yang terkontaminasi bisa menjadi media penularan penyakit diare pada anak sekolah. Anak Sekolah mempunyai kebiasaan mengonsumsi makanan jajanan sekolah. Maka dari itu tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan perilaku mengonsumsi makanan jajanan sekolah dengan kejadian diare di SD N 200118 Kota Padangsidimpuan tahun 2014.

Metode

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain studi *cross sectional*. Populasi penelitian yaitu seluruh siswa kelas 3,4,5 di SD N 200118 yang berjumlah 471 anak. Sampel dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 106 responden. Pengambilan sampel dengan *stratified random sampling*. Data yang diperoleh diolah dengan menggunakan program komputer.

Hasil

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kejadian diare sebesar (52,8%), anak dengan tingkat pengetahuan tinggi (89,6)%, sikap anak dalam mengonsumsi makanan jajanan sekolah tergolong positif (86,8%), perilaku anak dalam mengonsumsi makanan jajanan sekolah tergolong positif (80,2%). Berdasarkan hasil uji statistik diketahui bahwa terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara variabel sikap (*p value* = 0,018) dan perilaku (*p value* = 0,0001) dengan kejadian diare. Sedangkan variabel tingkat pengetahuan (*p value* = 0,66) tidak terdapat hubungan yang bermakna.

Kesimpulan

Dapat disimpulkan bahwa sikap dan perilaku mempengaruhi kejadian diare. Diharapkan kepada siswa-siswi untuk memperbaiki sikap dan perilaku mengonsumsi makanan jajanan sekolah.

Daftar Pustaka :27 (1998 – 2013)

Kata Kunci : Diare, pengetahuan, sikap, perilaku.

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**THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE CONSUMPTION BEHAVIOR OF STREET
FOOD AT SCHOOL WITH THE DIARRHEA INCIDENT IN SD N 200118
PADANGSIDIMPUAN IN 2014**

xi+58 pages, 13 tables, 2 pictures, 10 appendices

ABSTRACT

Research Objectives

Diarrhea still a cause of high morbidity and mortality of the world. Diarrhea is an environment based disease transmission that can occur through water or food contamination. Street food that served in front of school that can be contaminated can become a medium of transmission of diarrheal disease between students. Students have the habit of eating street food in school. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to determine the relationship of the consumption behavior food at school with the diarrhea incident in SD N 200118 Padangsidempuan in 2014.

Method

This study used the cross-sectional study design. The entire study population are students from class 3,4,5 at SD N 200118 with total of 471 students. The sample in this study are 106 respondents. The sample is taken with stratified random sampling. Data obtained were produced using a computer program.

Result

The results showed that diarrhea incident is (52,8%), children with high level of knowledge (89,6%), children's attitude in school that consume street food in school is quite good (86,8%), the behavior of children in school that consume street food in school is quite good too (80,2%). Based on the results of statistical tests is known that there is a significant relationship between attitude (p value = 0,018) and behavior (p value = 0,0001) with the incident of diarrhea. The variable levels of knowledge (p value = 0,66), no significant relationship.

Conclusion

It can be concluded that the attitudes and behaviors affect the incidence of diarrhea. The students are expected to improve the attitudes and behaviors of school snack foods.

References : 27 (1998 – 2013)

Keywords : Diarrhea, knowledge, attitude, behavior.