

**Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia
Health Polytechnic of Jambi
Department of Environmental Health
Associate degree program in sanitation**

**Final Project Report, August 4, 2025
SHEL CI TRI PUTRI**

**“OVERVIEW OF RISK FACTORS FOR DIARRHEA IN PAAL V
SUBDISTRICT, JAMBI CITY, 2025”**

xv + 44 Pages + 4 Tables + References + 5 Appendices

ABSTRACT

There are many risk factors for diarrhea, including environmental sanitation. Poor environmental sanitation is one of the factors contributing to the increase in diarrheal diseases, which includes clean water availability, waste collection, latrine sanitation, and liquid waste management. This study aimed to describe the risk factors of diarrhea in Paal V Subdistrict, Jambi City, in 2025. The study employed a descriptive observational design. The sample consisted of 47 diarrhea patients. Data collection was carried out from April to May 2025.

Based on data analysis from 47 diarrhea patients, clean water facilities met the requirements for 44 respondents (93.6%) and did not meet the requirements for 3 respondents (6.4%). Waste collection met the requirements for 18 respondents (38.3%) and did not meet the requirements for 29 respondents (61.7%). Latrine sanitation met the requirements for all 47 respondents (100%). Liquid waste management met the requirements for 20 respondents (42.6%) and did not meet the requirements for 27 respondents (57.4%).

The findings of this study indicate that environmental sanitation factors such as improper waste collection and inadequate liquid waste management serve as risk factors for the occurrence of diarrhea. It is recommended that diarrhea patients adopt clean and healthy living behaviors, including proper waste collection and safe disposal of liquid waste through sewerage systems, soak pits, or other safe and effective waste management methods.

Keywords : Diarrhea, Risk Factors, Environmental Sanitation, Clean Water, Waste Collection, Latrine, Liquid Waste, Paal V Subdistrict.

References : 14 (2017–2023)


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Cicyn Riantoni
TRANSLATION & PROOFREADING
Translator and Proofreader

**Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia
Politeknik Kesehatan Jambi
Jurusan Kesehatan Lingkungan**

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SHELCI TRI PUTRI

**“GAMBARAN FAKTOR RISIKO KEJADIAN DIARE DI KELURAHAN
PAAL V KOTA JAMBI TAHUN 2025”**

xv + 44 Halaman + 4 Daftar Tabel + Daftar Pustaka + 5 Lampiran

ABSTRAK

Banyak faktor risiko diare diantaranya sanitasi lingkungan. Kondisi sanitasi lingkungan yang buruk merupakan salah satu faktor meningkatnya penyakit diare, dimana sanitasi lingkungan mencakup seperti air bersih, pengumpulan sampah, sanitasi jamban, dan pengelolaan limbah cair. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran faktor risiko kejadian diare di Kelurahan Paal V Kota Jambi 2025. Jenis penelitian bersifat deskriptif dengan observasional. Sampel penelitian ini sebanyak 47 penderita diare. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan April - Mei 2025.

Berdasarkan analisis data 47 penderita diare, Dari 47 penderita, sarana air bersih memenuhi syarat 44 (93,6%) dan tidak memenuhi syarat 3 (6,4%). Pengumpulan Sampah memenuhi syarat 18 (38,3%) dan tidak memenuhi syarat 29 (61,7%). Sanitasi Jamban memenuhi syarat 47(100%). Pengelolaan Limbah Cair memenuhi syarat 20 (42,6%) dan tidak memenuhi syarat 27 (57,4%).

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa sanitasi lingkungan tidak memenuhi syarat seperti pengumpulan sampah dan pengelolaan limbah cair merupakan faktor risiko terhadap kejadian diare. Disarankan kepada masyarakat penderita diare untuk menjalankan perilaku hidup bersih dan sehat, dengan melakukan pengumpulan sampah yang baik dan membuang air limbah pada SPAL, sumur resapan, atau system pengelolaan lainnya yang baik dan aman.

Kata Kunci : Diare, Faktor Risiko, Sanitasi Lingkungan, Air Bersih, Pengumpulan Sampah, Jamban, Limbah Cair, Kelurahan Paal V.

Daftar Bacaan : 14 (2017-2023)