

HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN TENTANG PENYAKIT DIARE DENGAN PERILAKU CUCI TANGAN PADA ANAK SEKOLAH DI SDN 4 BUNISEURI

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Diare masih menjadi masalah Kesehatan global pada anak sekolah. Rendahnya perilaku cuci tangan pakai sabun (CTPS) berkontribusi terhadap tingginya kejadian diare. Pengetahuan tentang penyakit diare diduga berperan sebagai factor predisposisi perilaku cuci tangan pakai sabun. **Tujuan :** mengetahui hubungan antara pengetahuan tentang penyakit diare dengan perilaku cuci tangan pada anak sekolah di SDN 4 Buniseuri. **Metode :** Penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain deskriptif korelasional dan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sampel sebanyak 84 siswa kelas III, IV, V di SDN 4 Buniseuri diambil dengan *stratified random sampling*. Instrumen berupa kuesioner pengetahuan (25 soal) dan perilaku CTPS (25 pernyataan skala *Likert*). Analisis menggunakan uji korelasi Spearman Rank. **Hasil :** Sebagian besar responden memiliki pengetahuan baik (40,5%) dan perilaku baik (46,4%). Hasil uji Spearman menunjukkan koefisien korelasi sebesar 0,609 dengan nilai signifikansi $p = 0,000$ ($p < 0,05$). Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan dengan kekuatan kuat dan arah positif antara pengetahuan dan perilaku cuci tangan. **Kesimpulan :** Semakin tinggi pengetahuan tentang penyakit diare, semakin baik perilaku cuci tangan anak sekolah. Disarankan kepada sekolah dan tenaga kesehatan untuk meningkatkan edukasi kesehatan sekaligus menyediakan sarana CTPS yang memadai.

Kata Kunci : pengetahuan, penyakit diare, perilaku cuci tangan, anak sekolah

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE OF DIARRHEAL
DISEASE AND HANDWASHING BEHAVIOR AMONG SCHOOL
CHILDREN AT SDN 4 BUNISEURI**

ABSTRACT

Background: Diarrhea remains a global health problem among school children. Low handwashing with soap (HWWS) behavior contributes to the high incidence of diarrhea. Knowledge of diarrheal disease is thought to act as a predisposing factor for HWWS behavior. **Objective:** To determine the relationship between knowledge of diarrheal disease and handwashing behavior among school children at SDN 4 Buniseuri. **Methods:** This was a quantitative study with a descriptive correlational design and a cross-sectional approach. A sample of 84 students from grades III, IV, and V at SDN 4 Buniseuri was selected using stratified random sampling. Instruments included a knowledge questionnaire (25 items) and a HWWS behavior questionnaire (25 Likert-scale statements). Data were analyzed using the Spearman Rank correlation test. **Results:** Most respondents had good knowledge (40.5%) and good behavior (46.4%). The Spearman correlation test showed a correlation coefficient of 0.609 with a significance value of $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$). There was a significant, strong, and positive relationship between knowledge and handwashing behavior. **Conclusion:** Higher knowledge of diarrheal disease is associated with better handwashing behavior among school children. It is recommended that schools and health workers enhance health education while providing adequate HWWS facilities.

Keywords: knowledge, diarrheal disease, handwashing behavior, school children