

HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN ORANG TUA DAN KEBIASAAN CUCI TANGAN ANAK DENGAN KEJADIAN DIARE PADA ANAK DI SDN 4 BUNISEURI

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Diare merupakan masalah kesehatan utama anak usia sekolah dengan prevalensi nasional 10–15%. Kecamatan Cipaku mencatat kasus diare tertinggi ketiga di Kabupaten Ciamis tahun 2025 (1.101 kasus). Tujuan: Menganalisis hubungan tingkat pengetahuan orang tua dan kebiasaan cuci tangan anak dengan kejadian diare di SDN 4 Buniseuri Cipaku Ciamis. Metode: Deskriptif kuantitatif, cross sectional. Sampel 84 responden dari 106 populasi menggunakan proporsional random sampling. Variabel independen: pengetahuan orang tua dan kebiasaan cuci tangan; variabel dependen: kejadian diare. Instrumen kuesioner pengetahuan (16 item Guttman) dan cuci tangan (15 item Likert) diuji validitas ($r > 0,396$) dan reliabilitas (Cronbach's Alpha $\geq 0,70$) di SDN 1 Buniseuri. Analisis menggunakan Chi-Square dan Fisher's Exact Test ($\alpha = 0,05$). Hasil: Sebagian besar orang tua berpengetahuan baik (72,6%), kebiasaan cuci tangan anak kategori cukup (50,0%), dan 14,3% anak mengalami diare. Terdapat hubungan bermakna antara pengetahuan orang tua dengan kejadian diare ($p = 0,027$). Kebiasaan cuci tangan tidak berhubungan bermakna ($p = 0,657$). Kesimpulan dan Saran: Pengetahuan orang tua berhubungan signifikan dengan kejadian diare. Puskesmas Cipaku disarankan meningkatkan penyuluhan diare dan sekolah mengintegrasikan edukasi PHBS dalam pembelajaran.

Kata Kunci: Diare, Pengetahuan Orangtua, Kebiasaan Cuci Tangan, Anak Usia Sekolah Dasar

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTAL KNOWLEDGE LEVEL AND CHILDREN'S HANDWASHING HABITS WITH DIARRHEA INCIDENCE IN CHILDREN AT SDN 4 BUNISEURI

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ABSTRACT

Background: Diarrhea remains a major health problem among school-aged children with a national prevalence of 10–15%. Cipaku District recorded 1,101 diarrhea cases in 2025, ranking third-highest in Ciamis Regency. Objective: To analyze the relationship between parental knowledge level and children's handwashing habits with diarrhea incidence at SDN 4 Buniseuri, Cipaku District, Ciamis Regency. Methods: A quantitative descriptive design with cross-sectional approach was used. A sample of 84 respondents was selected from 106 parents and children in grades 3–5 through proportional random sampling. Independent variables were parental knowledge and children's handwashing habits; the dependent variable was diarrhea incidence. Instruments included a knowledge questionnaire (16 items, Guttman scale) and a handwashing habits questionnaire (15 items, Likert scale), both validated ($r > 0.396$) and reliability-tested (Cronbach's Alpha ≥ 0.70) at SDN 1 Buniseuri. Analysis used Chi-Square and Fisher's Exact Test ($\alpha=0.05$). Results: Most parents had good knowledge (72.6%), children's handwashing habits were moderate (50.0%), and 14.3% of children experienced diarrhea. A significant relationship was found between parental knowledge and diarrhea incidence ($p=0.027$). Handwashing habits showed no significant relationship ($p=0.657$). Conclusion: Parental knowledge is significantly associated with diarrhea incidence. Cipaku Health Center should enhance diarrhea education for parents, and schools should integrate hygiene education into the curriculum.

Keywords: Diarrhea, Parental Knowledge, Handwashing Habits, Primary School-Aged Children