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The Relationship Between The Condition Of Latrine Buildings, The Condition Of Waste Water Drainage Channels (SPAL) And The Habit Of Washing Hands With Soap With The Incidence Of Diarrhea In Toddlers In The Working Area Of The Sionom Hudon Timur II Village Health Post, District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency In 2021

Sipra Barutu
Program Studi Kesehatan Masyarakat Fakultas Farmasi Dan Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas sari Mutiara Indonesia

Article Info

Corresponding Author:
Sipra Barutu
E-mail:
barutusipra@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The availability of toilets, waste water drainage channels that meet the requirements, as well as clean and healthy living habits such as washing hands with soap are efforts to prevent the increase in the incidence of diarrhea. This study aims to determine the relationship between the condition of latrine buildings, the condition of waste water drainage channels and the habit of washing hands with soap with the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers.in the working area of the Sionom Hudon Timur II village health post, This research is a type of quantitative research, with a research design using a cross-sectional approach. The sample in this study was 59 toddlers in Sion Timur II village using a total sampling technique. Data collection methodscondition of latrine buildings, condition of waste water drainage channels, habit of washing hands with soap and incidence of diarrhea using a questionnaire sheet. The research results used the chi-square test. The results of this study show that the proportion of diarrhea incidents in toddlers is 33.9%. The condition of the latrine building does not meet the requirements 32.2%, SPAL does not meet the requirements 81.4%, the habit of not washing hands with soap is 72.9%. The results of statistical tests related to the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers were the condition of latrine buildings (p=0.001), SPAL (p=0.008),habit of washing hands with soap (p=0.001).Through the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the condition of latrine buildings, the condition of waste water drainage channels, and the habit of washing hands with soap with the incidence of diarrhea in Sion Timur II village, Parlilitan subdistrict. It is recommended that the community health center, village midwife and community collaborate to improve environmental hygiene and health.

Keywords:
Condition of Latrine Buildings, Condition of SPAL, Habit of Washing Hands with Soap, Diarrhea

INTRODUCTION

Diarrhea is abnormal bowel movements or loose stools with greater frequency than usual. This disease is most often found in children under five, especially in the first 3 years of life, where a child can experience 1-3 episodes of severe diarrhea. Neonates are declared to have diarrhea if the frequency of defecation is more than 4 times, whereas for babies over 1 month old and children, the frequency is more than 3 times (Purnama, 2016).

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), diarrhea is a disease characterized by a change in the shape and consistency of the stool from soft to liquefied and an increase in the frequency of defecation that is more than usual, namely 3 or more times a day which may be accompanied by vomiting or bloody stools. Diarrhea is one of the diseases that causes death in the world, with around 2.5 million people dying every year. This disease has a high incidence rate in developing countries (Purnama, 2016).

Diarrhea is still a health problem in the world, especially in developing countries. This can be seen from the high morbidity and mortality rates as well as extraordinary incidents that are often encountered in society. In the world, there are 1.7 billion cases of diarrhea that occur every year with a death rate of 1.5 million per year, including around 525,000 children under five per year. Globally in 2017 there were around 8% of deaths in children under 5 years old caused by diarrhea, which means that more than 1,300 children died per day or around 480,000 children died every year (UNICEF, 2019).

The prevalence of diarrhea in Indonesia is based on the results obtained from basic health research in 2018, the highest prevalence of diarrheal disease is suffered by toddlers, especially at the age of 0-11 months (9%), 12-23 months (15%), 24-35 months (12 .8%), 36-47 months (10.2%), and 48-59 months (8%) based on diagnoses made by health workers such as doctors, nurses or midwives (Riskesdas, 2018). The Indonesian Ministry of Health stated that diarrhea is an endemic disease with the potential for Extraordinary Events (KLB) which is often accompanied by death in Indonesia. It was reported that there were 10 outbreaks of diarrhea in 2018 with a total of 756 sufferers and a total of 36 deaths (CFR 4.76%) (Ministry of Health, 2019).

The prevalence of diarrhea in toddlers in North Sumatra province is 15% based on health workers' diagnoses. The age group with the highest prevalence of diarrhea (based on diagnosis from health workers) is in the 1-4 year age group at 11.5% and in babies at 9%. The prevalence of diarrhea in children under five (based on diagnosis from health workers) is 11% with disparities between provinces between 5.1% (Riau Islands) and 14.2% (North Sumatra), below North Sumatra there is Papua, namely 13.9% and Aceh 13. 8% (Ministry of Health, 2019).

The two dominant risk factors for diarrhea are environmental factors, namely clean water facilities and feces disposal. These two factors interact with human behavior. If the factors interact with human behavior, if environmental factors are unhealthy because they are contaminated with diarrhea germs and accumulate with unhealthy human behavior (through food and drink), then it can cause diarrheal disease (Masriadi, 2017) .

Basic sanitation efforts include providing clean water, disposal of human waste (latrines), waste management and waste water drainage (Azwar, 1996). The scope of sanitation in the 2013 Riskesdas report includes the use of defecation facilities, types of defecation places, final disposal of feces, types of waste water storage, types of waste storage, and waste management methods (Riskesdas North Sumatra Province, 2018).

Apart from environmental sanitation factors, the mother's personal hygiene factors also greatly influence the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers. The mother's behavior contributes to increasing cases of diarrhea in toddlers. The mother is the person closest to the toddler who takes care of all the toddler's needs such as bathing, preparing and giving food and drink. Unhygienic maternal behavior, such as not washing hands when feeding children, not washing cooking and eating utensils clean, can cause toddlers to get diarrhea (Zicof & Idriani, 2020).

According to previous research, regarding the relationship between basic sanitation facilities at home and the habit of washing hands with soap and the incidence of diarrhea, the results obtained were that there was a relationship between the condition of the latrine building and the incidence of diarrhea with a value (p-value = 0.005) indicating from respondents that there was a relationship. The condition of the latrine is that the distance between the latrine building and the source of clean water is less than 10 meters, using a latrine without a goose neck without being equipped with a cover for the hole for squatting, the area around the latrine is not clean and creates a smell, and the latrine building is not covered so that it will be accessible to the public. vector that causes diarrhea (Sugiarto, 2015).

There is a relationship between the condition of the waste water drainage channel (SPAL) and the value (p-value = 0.012) where the condition of the waste water drainage channel (SPAL) is still open, not running smoothly, causing puddles/muddy water, and causing odors. Apart from that, when they make waste water drainage channels, they don't channel it into waste water storage facilities but instead around the yard of the house. There is a relationship with the habit of washing hands with soap (p-value = 0.004). Based on the research results, it shows that respondents do not have the habit of washing hands with soap after defecating, before eating, and when washing their hands they do not rub their hands, between the fingers, and nails (Sugiarto, 2015).

According to previous research on the relationship between basic household sanitation and the habit of washing hands with soap with the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers, the results showed that there was a relationship between wastewater drainage and the incidence of diarrhea with a value (p-value = 0.015). The condition of the waste disposal channel (SPAL) shows poor processing, where the SPAL does not flow smoothly, causing an unpleasant odor, filled with rubbish and rarely cleaned. So the SPAL often becomes a breeding ground for vectors such as flies which can carry diarrhea (Wulandari, 2019).

The Parlilitan District Health Center has a working area of 20 villages which serves a population in 2019 of around 18,104 people and has 32 Posyandu units, 20 Poskesdes. In 2019, the number of toddlers in the working area of the Parlilitan District Health Center was 2,263. The number of diarrhea cases has increased in Sionom Hudon Timur II village where the number of toddlers in 2018 was 53 toddlers with an incidence of diarrhea of 9 people, in 2019 there were 54 toddlers with an incidence of diarrhea of 18 people, in 2020 there were 59 toddlers with an incidence of diarrhea. 29 people (Parlilitan Community Health Center, 2020).

The results of interviews with health workers from the Parlilitan District Health Center, one of the causes of the high number of diarrhea cases in the village of Sionom Hudon Timur II is the lack of basic sanitation at home, such as not paying attention to household waste disposal, inadequate toilet maintenance and personal hygiene, especially mothers with toddlers who frequently wash their hands. just use a basin or container together.

As a result of my observations, I saw that in the village of Sionom Hudon Timur II there were 6 houses that did not use Sewage Channels (SPAL) which should meet the

requirements, where the SPAL condition was open, the water flow was not smooth and I also smelled stagnant water which gave off an unpleasant smell. delicious. The condition of the latrines that I visited in several houses, there was one house that did not have a septic tank, where the waste disposal location was channeled using a pipe behind the house, about 7km from the house.

Interviews with 6 mothers whose toddlers habitually wash their hands with soap, 3 people wash their hands before giving their toddler food but don't use soap only in a basin or container, 2 people wash their hands after defecating but don't use soap, 1 person doesn't wash their hands before breastfeeding the baby and I also saw that in the daily activities of mothers of toddlers at the location, it was true that they did not wash their hands properly. It is hoped that the results of this research can be used as material or reference in developing knowledge about basic sanitation, washing hands with soap which is related to the incidence of diarrhea.

METHOD

The type of research used in this research is quantitative, namely observational research with a cross sectional study design approach. The research design used in this research is a cross sectional approach, namely a study where the variables included are risk factors and the variables included effects are observed all at once at the same time. The research population for this study was the condition of latrine buildings, the condition of waste water drainage channels (SPAL), and the incidence of diarrhea, namely mothers with toddlers in Sionom Hudon Timur II village, Parlilitan subdistrict, Humbang Hasundutan Regency in 2021, as many as 59 people. The sample in this research used a total sampling technique.

Method of collecting data

Primary data was collected by interviews using questionnaires. The data collected were data on the condition of sewers, the habit of washing hands with soap, the condition of latrines, waste water (SPAL) and the incidence of toddler diarrhea. Secondary data collection was carried out by taking data from documents or records obtained from the Parlilitan District Health Center. The data taken was the incidence of diarrhea under five/year.

Table 1 Operational Definition of Sewer Conditions, Hand Washing Habits with Soap, Latrine Conditions, Waste Water (SPAL) and the Incidence Rate of Toddler Diarrhea.

No	Variable	Definition	Measuring instrument	Measure Results	Measuring Scale
1	Condition of latrine buildings	The condition of the latrine building is in accordance with the following health standards and requirements: a) There is a septic tank b) Does not pollute surface water c) The distance to the clean water source is approximately 10 meters	Questionnaire	1= Meets the Requirements 2= Does not Meet the Requirements	Ordinal

No	Variable	Definition	Measuring instrument	Measure Results	Measuring Scale
		d) The type of latrine used must meet the following criteria: - if it is in the shape of a goose neck, the insulating water always covers the hole squatting place - If without a goose neck, it is equipped with a squat hole cover e) The area around the latrine is clean and odorless (Republic of Indonesia Ministry of Health, 2004)			
2	Condition of waste water drainage channels (SPAL)	Sewerage channel (SPAL) in household must meet the following health requirements: a) Closed and not open b) Does not pollute clean water source c) Smooth and not causing waterlogging d) Does not cause odor e) Does not cause muddy (Budiman Chandra, 2007	Questionnaire	1= Meets the requirements 2= Not Eligible	Ordinal
3	Habit of washing hands with soap	Washing your hands with soap correctly is the practice of washing your hands using soap and clean, running water, rubbing soap on the palms of your hands until foamy, then rubbing the backs of your hands, fingers and thumbs, clean the tips of your fingers and the spaces below. nail. What to do at important times: 1. Before eating 2. Before processing and	Questionnaire	1= Yes 2= No	Nominal

No	Variable	Definition	Measuring instrument	Measure Results	Measuring Scale
		serving food 3. Before breastfeeding 4. Before feeding a baby/toddler 5. After defecation/urination 6. After handling animals/fowl (Minister of Health Regulation No. 3 of 2014)			
4	The incidence of diarrhea in toddlers	Diarrhea is an increase in the frequency of defecation, the consistency of the feces becomes liquid with the frequency of defecation >3 times a day (Ministry of Health, 2011)	Questionnaire	1= Yes 2= No	Nominal

Data processing

1. Editing
   Check the data that has been collected if there is data that is less convincing or errors in data collection can be corrected or completed by re-collecting the data. The data that will be edited include the characteristics of respondents, variable data on toilet conditions, data on waste water drainage channel (SPAL) condition variables, data on hand washing habits with soap, and data on the incidence of diarrhea.
2. Coding
   Providing codes to make data processing easier, these codes are made in the form of numbers or letters which provide instructions or identity for the information or data to be analyzed. The variables that are coded are the condition of the latrine building, the condition of the waste water drainage channel (SPAL), the habit of washing hands with soap and the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers.
3. Tabulating
   The test stages that have been carried out are then processed and entered into distractor tables so that they can be calculated according to predetermined categories using the help of a computer program.

Data analysis

1. Univariate Analysis
   Univariate analysis aims to explain or describe the characteristics of each research variable. This analysis is carried out using a frequency distribution table which includes independent variables and dependent variables. This analysis is to determine the distribution and proportion of each variable studied, namely the condition of the latrine building, the condition wastewater drainage (SPAL) and the habit of washing hands with soap.
2. Bivariate Analysis

Bivariate analysis is carried out on two variables that are thought to be related or correlated using statistical testing. Bivariate analysis is used to determine whether there is a relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable with a statistical test that is appropriate to the existing data scale. The statistical test used is chi-square because to knowing the relationship between categorical and categorical variables. The significance limit for statistical calculations is p value (0.05). If the calculation results show the p value < p value (0.05) then it is said that (H0) is rejected, meaning that the two variables statistically have a significant relationship.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Univariate Analysis

1. **Respondent Characteristics**

Table 1 Characteristics of Respondents in East Sion Village IIParlilitan District in 2021

No	Respondent Characteristics	F	%
	Age		
1	<25	3	5.1
2	25-35	20	33.9
3	>35	36	61.0
	Total	**59**	**100.0**
	Work		
1	IRT	9	15.3
2	Farmer	42	71.2
3	Teacher	3	5.1
4	Businessman	2	3.4
5	Retired	1	1.7
6	Civil servants	2	3.4
	Total	**59**	**100.0**
	Education		
1	elementary school	6	10.2
2	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	21	35.6
3	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	26	44.1
4	S1	6	10.2
	Total	**59**	**100.0**

Based on table 1, it can be seen that the characteristics of respondents aged >35 years were 36 people (61.0%), 42 people had more occupations as farmers (71.2%) and 26 people had high school education (44.1%).

2. **Condition of Latrine Buildings**

Table 2 Condition of Latrine Buildings in East Sion Village IIParlilitan District in 2021

No	Condition of Latrine Buildings	f	%
1	Qualify	40	67.8
2	Not eligible	19	32.2
	Total	**59**	**100.0**

Based on table 4.2, it can be seen that the majority of respondents whose latrine building conditions met the requirements were 40 people (67.8%) and those whose latrine building conditions did not meet the requirements were 19 people (32.2%).

3. **Condition of Waste Water Connection Channels (SPAL)**

Table 3 Condition of Waste Water Disposal Channels in East Sion Village IIParlilitan District in 2021

No	Condition of Waste Water Conduits	F	%
1	Qualify	11	18.6
2	Not eligible	48	81.4
	Total	**59**	**100.0**

Based on table 3, it can be seen that the majority of respondents do not have wastewater drainage conditions (SPAL) that meet the requirements, namely 48 people (81.4%) and respondents who have wastewater drainage conditions (SPAL) that meet the requirements are 11 people (11 people).18.6%).

4. **Habit of washing hands with soap**

Table 4 The habit of washing hands with soap in East Sion Village IIParlilitan District Year 2021

No	Habit of washing hands with soap	F	%
1	Yes	16	27.1
2	No	43	72.9
	Total	**59**	**100.0**

Based on table 4.4, it can be seen that the majority of mothers do not have the habit of washing their hands with soap, as many as 43 people (72.9%) and 16 mothers who do the habit of washing their hands with soap (27.1%).

5. **Diarrhea Occurrence**

Table 5 Incidence of diarrhea in East Sion Village IIParlilitan District Year 2021

No	Diarrhea	F	%
1	Yes	20	33.9
2	No	39	66.1
	Total	**59**	**100.0**

Based on table 5, it can be seen that 39 mothers who have toddlers do not have diarrhea (66.1%) and 20 mothers who have toddlers experience diarrhea (33.9%).

Bivariate Analysis

1. **Relationship between the condition of toilet buildings and the incidence of diarrhea**

Table 6 Relationship between the condition of toilet buildings and the incidence of diarrhea in East Sion Village IIParlilitan District in 2021

No	Condition of latrine buildings	Diarrhea				Total		P value
		Yes		No				
		N	%	N	%	N	%	
1	Qualify	8	20.0	32	80.0	40	100	0.001
2	Not eligible	12	63.2	7	36.8	19	100	
	Amount	20	33.9	39	66.1	59	100	

Based on the results of the analysis in table 4.6, it is known that of the 40 respondents whose latrine conditions met the requirements, the majority did not experience diarrhea incidents, 32 people (80%) and 8 people (20.0%) who experienced diarrhea incidents. Meanwhile, of the 19 respondents with poor latrine building conditions. The

majority who did not meet the requirements experienced diarrhea as many as 12 people (63.2%) and those who did not experienced it were 7 people (36.8). Based on the Chi-Square test with α = 5%, it is known that the pvalue is 0.001< 0.05. This shows that there is a significant relationship between the condition of the latrine building and the incidence of diarrhea in Sion Timur II VillageParlilitan District in 2021.

2. **Relationship between the condition of waste water drainage channels (SPAL) and the incidence of diarrhea**

Table 7 Relationship between the condition of waste water drainage channels (SPAL) and the incidence of diarrhea in East Sion Village IIParlilitan District in 2021

No	SPAL condition	Diarrhea				Total		P value
		Yes		No				
		N	%	N	%	N	%	
1	Qualify	0	0	11	100	11	100	0.008
2	Not eligible	20	41.7	28	58.3	48	100	
	Amount	20	33.9	39	66.1	59	100	

Based on the results of the analysis in table 4.7, it is known that of the 11 respondents whose latrine conditions met the requirements, the majority did not experience diarrhea, 11 people (100%) and 0 people (0%) who experienced diarrhea, while the 48 respondents whose SPAL conditions did not meet the requirements. The condition that the majority did not experience diarrhea was 28 people (58.3%) and 20 people experienced diarrhea (41.7%). Based on the Chi-Square test with α = 5%, it is known that the pvalue is 0.008< 0.05. This shows that there is a significant relationship between the condition of wastewater drainage channels (SPAL) and the incidence of diarrhea in Sion Timur II Village.Parlilitan District in 2021

3. **Relationship between the habit of washing hands with soap and the incidence of diarrhea**

Table 8 Relationship between the habit of washing hands with soap and the incidence of diarrhea in East Sion Village IIParlilitan District in 2021

No	Habit of washing hands with soap	Diarrhea				Total		P Value
		Yes		No				
		N	%	N	%	N	%	
1	Yes	0	0	16	100	16	100	0.001
2	No	20	46.5	23	53.6	43	100	
	Total	20	33.9	39	66.1	59	100	

Based on the results of the analysis in table 4.8, it is known that 16 people (100%) of the 16 respondents who had the habit of washing their hands with soap did not experience diarrhea and 0 people (0%) experienced diarrhea. Meanwhile, of the 43 respondents whose habit of washing their hands with soap did not 23 people (53.6%) experienced diarrhea and 20 people (46.5%) experienced diarrhea. Based on the Chi-Square test with α = 5%, it is known that the pvalue is 0.001< 0.05. This shows that there is a significant relationship between the mother's habit of washing hands with soap and the incidence of diarrhea in East Sion Village II.Parlilitan District in 2021.

Discussion

Relationship between the condition of toilet buildings and the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers

In the bivariate research results, the relationship between the condition of latrine buildings and the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers obtained a value (p=0.001) which was smaller than the value (α=0.05) which indicated that Ho was rejected and Ha was accepted significantly, that there was a significant relationship between the condition of latrine buildings and the incidence of diarrhea. in toddlers in Sionom Hudon Timur II Village, Parlilitan District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency.

Based on the research results, it shows that 33.8% of respondents who used latrine building conditions that did not meet the requirements experienced diarrhea in toddlers, used goose neck latrine without a cover for the hole for squatting, around the latrine was not clean and caused a smell, the latrine building was not covered, had a latrine goose neck but not equipped with a septic tank and no latrine building so that defecating in the open behind the house, this will be accessible to the vector that causes diarrhea.

The results of this research are in accordance with those carried out by Koco Totok Sugiarto (2015), that there is a relationship between the condition of latrine buildings and the incidence of diarrhea with a p-value of 0.005. Because there are 80.8% of the condition of the latrine buildings around the latrine is not clean and causes odors, and the latrine building is not covered, using a goose neck latrine without a cover for the squatting hole, the distance between the latrine building and the clean water source is less than 10 meters.

There are still many respondents whose latrine buildings do not meet the requirements because their income as farmers is not enough to build healthy clocks, tires, while there are other needs that must be prioritized. To prevent fecal contamination of the environment, human waste disposal must be managed properly, meaning that waste disposal must use healthy latrines.

Relationship between the condition of waste water drainage channels (SPAL) and the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers

In the results of bivariate research, the relationship between the condition of the waste channel (SPAL) and the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers obtained a value (p = 0.008) that was smaller than the value (α = 0.05) which showed that Ho was rejected and Ha was accepted significantly, that there was a relationship. condition of the Waste Water Disposal Channel (SPAL) with the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers in Sionom Hudon Timur II Village, Parlilitan District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency.

Based on the research results, it shows that 41.7% of respondents who did not meet the requirements experienced diarrhea, the condition of the waste water drainage channel (SPAL) was still open, not running smoothly, causing puddles/muddy water, and causing odors. Apart from that, when they make waste water drainage channels, they do not channel it into waste water storage facilities but instead around the yard of the house, this can be a source of vector breeding and can be a source of disease carriers, one of which is diarrhea. Meanwhile, none of the respondents who met the requirements experienced diarrhea because the waste water disposal channel (SPAL) was closed, smooth, did not cause puddles/muddy water and did not cause odors.

The results of this research are in accordance with those carried out by Ike Wulandari (2019), that there is a relationship between the condition of the Waste Water Disposal

Channel (SPAL) and the incidence of diarrhea with a p-value of 0.015. There are 81% whose Waste Water Disposal Channels (SPAL) use a lot of excavation to dispose of waste water, the respondent's SPAL does not flow smoothly, is open and causes odors.

According to Nugraheni D, (2012:10), wastewater drainage channels that are not smooth or cause puddles of water will cause odors, disturb aesthetics, and can become a breeding place for disease-causing vectors, this condition can potentially transmit disease. To prevent this, the waste water drainage channel should be closed, its construction made of cement, and channeled into a waste water disposal facility. Household waste water is waste water that comes from bathroom waste, kitchen activities, washing clothes, etc. contains pathogenic microorganisms that can endanger health, one of which is diarrhea.

According to(Budiman Chandra, 2007)The waste water disposal channel (SPAL) implemented must meet the following requirements: Not cause contamination of drinking water sources, not cause surface water pollution, not cause pollution to living flora and fauna, not be infested by vectors or insects that cause disease , not open and must be closed, does not cause unpleasant odors or odors.

Relationship between the habit of washing hands with soap and the incidence of diarrhea

In the bivariate research results, the relationship between the habit of washing hands with soap in mothers and the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers obtained a value (p= 0.001) that was smaller than the value (α= 0.05) which showed that Ho was rejected and Ha was accepted significantly that there was a relationship between habits. washing hands with soap in mothers with the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers in Sionom Hudon Timur II Village, Parlilitan District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency.

Based on the research results, it shows that 46.5% of respondents who do not practice washing their hands with soap experience diarrhea in toddlers because they do not practice washing their hands with soap after defecating, before eating, and when washing their hands they do not rub their hands between the fingers and nails. , most respondents washed their hands with water in a basin or bowl. Meanwhile, none of the respondents who had the habit of washing their hands with soap experienced diarrhea. They had the habit of washing their hands with soap after defecating and when washing their hands, rubbing their hands, between the fingers and nails. Hand washing is one way to avoid diseases that are transmitted through food. The habit of washing hands regularly needs to be trained in children. If they are used to washing their hands after playing or before eating, it is hoped that this habit will continue at all times.

The results of this research are in line with research conducted by Koco Totok Sugiarto (2015), that there is a relationship between the habit of washing hands with soap in mothers and the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers with a p-value of 0.004. Because 84.6% of respondents do not have the habit of washing their hands with soap after defecating, before feeding their toddlers and when washing their hands they do not rub their fingers.

According to Rosidi A and Handansari E (2010), washing hands with soap is an effort to prevent disease. This is because hands are carriers of germs that cause disease. The risk of disease transmission can be reduced by increasing clean and healthy living behavior, hygienic behavior such as washing hands with soap at important times.

CONCLUSION

There is a relationship between the condition of latrine buildings and the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers in East Sion Village II, with a p-value of 0.001. There is a relationship between SPAL conditions and the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers in East Sion Village II, with a p-value of 0.008. There is a relationship between the habit of washing hands with soap and the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers in East Sion Village II, with a p-value of 0.001. The suggestions that the author can convey from the results of this research are as follows: It is recommended that mothers who have toddlers can seek information about the condition of latrine buildings, the condition of SPALs that meet the requirements and the correct habit of washing hands with soap and the incidence of diarrhea to increase knowledge or be active in activities. health education carried out by health workers. It is suggested that the results of this research can be used as material for consideration and evaluation for health workers to continuously increase awareness about environmental cleanliness that meets requirements such as latrines, availability of SPAL, the habit of washing hands with soap and the incidence of diarrhea. It is recommended that the people of East Sion Village II, who play an important role in this research, be able to change their behavior to be willing and able to have a clean environment that meets the requirements so as to avoid environmental-based diseases such as diarrhea. It is necessary to carry out further and in-depth research on basic sanitation, washing hands with soap and the incidence of diarrhea. It is possible to carry out research with different variables so that research on basic sanitation, washing hands with soap and the incidence of diarrhea, so that the research results obtained will be better and wider. Again.

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