

**HUBUNGAN *PREDISPOSING, ENABLING* DAN *REINFORCING*
FACTOR TERHADAP *PERSONAL HYGIENE* PENJAMAH MAKANAN**

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ABSTRAK

Kasus keracunan makanan di Indonesia tertinggi (33,8%) berasal dari jasa boga (catering), hal ini disebabkan karena tidak adanya bagian quality control dan rendahnya pengetahuan cara mengolah makanan dan minuman secara aman, serta kurangnya kontrol terhadap kebersihan para pekerja catering. Tujuan umum dari penelitian ini adalah mempelajari hubungan *predisposing, enabling* dan *reinforcing factor* terhadap *personal hygiene* penjamah makanan di 6 industri jasa boga (catering) di Kota Mataram.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional analitik dan ditinjau dari segi waktu termasuk penelitian *cross sectional*. Wawancara dengan menggunakan kuesioner dilaksanakan pada 32 orang responden. Pengambilan sample dengan cara *purposive sampling*.

Hasil analisis data dengan menggunakan *Chi Square* menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada hubungan antara umur ($p=0,226$), tingkat pendidikan ($p=1,000$), masa kerja ($p=0,534$), tingkat pengetahuan ($p=1,000$) dan *enabling factor* ($p=1,000$) dengan *personal hygiene* penjamah makanan. Namun terdapat hubungan antara pelatihan higiene sanitasi ($p=0,035$) dengan *personal hygiene*. Semua catering tidak memiliki kebijakan (*reinforcing factor*) khusus yang berkaitan dengan *personal hygiene*.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa *predisposing, enabling* dan *reinforcing factor* yang memiliki hubungan dengan *personal hygiene* adalah pelatihan higiene sanitasi.

Kata kunci : *personal hygiene, predisposing, enabling* dan *reinforcing factor*

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ABSTRACT

The highest food poisoning (33,8%) cases in Indonesia comes from catering. It is caused by the absence of the quality control and low knowledge about food safety and beverages process. It is caused by the lack of control over the cleanliness of the catering workers. The general purpose of this research is to finding out the relationship between predisposing, enabling and reinforcing factors of the personal hygiene of food handlers in 6 industrial catering in Mataram.

This research was an analytically observational study. Reviewed in terms of time, this research is cross sectional research. Interviews using a questionnaire was conducted on 32 respondents. The sampling was done by purposive sampling.

Results of data analysis used the chi square test, showed that there was no relationship between age ($p=0,226$), educational level ($p=1,000$), years of service ($p=0,534$), level of knowledge ($p=1,000$) and enabling factor ($p=1,000$) with the personal hygiene of food handlers. But there was a link between sanitation hygiene training ($p=0,035$) with personal hygiene. All catering did not have a specifically policy (reinforcing factor) related to personal hygiene.

Based on the result of this research conclude that predisposing, enabling and reinforcing factor which is relating to the personal hygiene is sanitation hygiene training .

Keywords : personal hygiene, predisposing, enabling and reinforcing factor.