Diarrhea is one of health problems that occur in all age group. The number of diarrhea based on data from Dinas Kesehatan Kota Surabaya in the year period 2008-2010 continued to increase. Another data based on Puskesmas Pegirian Surabaya indicate the different situation that the number of diarrhea in the year period 2008-2010 has not increased. There are many factors that may increase the risk of diarrhea. The objectives of the study were to analysis the effect of home sanitation and health behavior on the incidence of diarrhea in RW 13 Kelurahan Ujung Kecamatan Semampir Surabaya. The study was cross sectional with 93 respondents as the sample of research. The case of diarrhea was taken from the incidence of diarrhea among resident in RW 13 Kelurahan Ujung Kecamatan Semampir Surabaya. Interview with respondent of research were carried out to get information about characteristics and health behavior of those respondents. Observation the condition of respondent’s house were also carried out get the information about home sanitation. The analysis result showed that people who leaving in the house with poor home sanitation have the risk 0,07 times higher to suffer from diarrhea than people who leaving in the house with good sanitation. The risk factors with no significant result are health behavior and age. It can be concluded that home sanitation affects the incidence of diarrhea in RW 13 Kelurahan Ujung Kecamatan Semampir Surabaya. It is suggested to promoting the importance of good home sanitation to prevent the incidence of diarrhea.

Keywords: diarrhea, home sanitation, health behavior
ABSTRACT

Diarrhea is one of health problems that occur in all age group. The number of diarrhea based on data from Dinas Kesehatan Kota Surabaya in the year period 2008-2010 continued to increase. Another data based on Puskesmas Pegirian Surabaya indicate the different situation that the number of diarrhea in the year period 2008-2010 has not increased. There are many factors that may increase the risk of diarrhea. The objectives of the study were to analysis the effect of home sanitation and health behavior on the incidence of diarrhea in RW 13 Kelurahan Ujung Kecamatan Semampir Surabaya. The study was cross sectional with 93 respondents as the sample of research. The case of diarrhea was taken from the incidence of diarrhea among resident in RW 13 Kelurahan Ujung Kecamatan Semampir Surabaya. Interview with respondent of research were carried out to get information about characteristics and health behavior of those respondents. Observation the condition of respondent’s house were also carried out get the information about home sanitation. The analysis result showed that people who leaving in the house with poor home sanitation have the risk 0.07 times higher to suffer from diarrhea than people who leaving in the house with good sanitation. The risk factors with no significant result are health behavior and age. It can be concluded that home sanitation affects the incidence of diarrhea in RW 13 Kelurahan Ujung Kecamatan Semampir Surabaya. It is suggested to promoting the importance of good home sanitation to prevent the incidence of diarrhea.

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