

ABSTRACT**Influence of Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Behavior on Prevalence of Water Borne Gastro Intestinal Diseases Transmitted Through Water Media in District Curahdami Regency**

From 12 villages exist in data 2012 of Curahdami Public Health Centre there is highest proportion of people with diarrhea, amoebic dysentery and typhus abdominalis that is in Jetis village. The people had diarrhea (8,43%), amoebic dysentery (1,11%) and typhus abdominalis (3,88%).

The purpose of this study is to analyze the influence of environmental sanitation hygiene behavior and the characteristics of respondents to the prevalence of water borne gastrointestinal disease. This study is an analytic observational research using cross sectional method. Questionnaires, interviews, observations and secondary literature are means to collect data. Samples are residents of the Jetis village, Curahdami district taken by systematic random sampling amounting to 80 people. Respondents are residents of the Jetis village. Analysis of the collected data is conducted with double logistic regression test to see the influence of some independent variables (environmental sanitation, behavior hygiene and respondents characteristic) on dependent variable (water borne gastro intestinal diseases).

The result of the study indicates that the prevalence of water borne gastro intestinal diseases are 32,6% which diarrhea 6,3%, amoebic dysentery 7,5% and typhus abdominalis 18,8%. The analysis indicates that education, the availability of clean water and behaviour of hand washing with soap have a significant influence the prevalence of water borne gastrointestinal diseases $p=0,022$, $p=0,002$ and $p=0,006$.

Thus, it can be concluded that education, the availability of clean water, and behavior of hand washing with soap are risk level that influence the prevalence of water borne gastrointestinal diseases. Suggested to improve and rehabilitate the availability of clean water, latrines, landfills, and wastewater disposal through independently or government programs.

Keywords: *water borne gastrointestinal diseases, environmental sanitation, hygiene behavior*