

SUMMARY

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION HYGIENE PROGRAM IN THE PREVENTION OF DIARRHEA IN THE WORKING AREA OF DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICE OF KOLAKA

Epidemiologic surveillance of environmental health and behavior is a continuous analysis and systematically to disease and risk factors to support environmental health programs. Diarrhea is an infectious disease caused by microorganisms including bacteria, viruses and other parasites such as fungi, worms and protozoa. Diarrheal diseases characterized by increased frequency of bowel movements than usual (three or more each day) that accompanied the change in the shape and consistency of the stools of patients like liquid with or without mucus and blood.

The working area of District Health Office of Kolaka in administration includes 12 health centers comprising 9 health centers non nursing and 3 health centers nursing spread across 12 districts, with a total population in 2013 amounted to 337.242 people. Realization of achievement in the past 5 years in the working area of District Health Office of Kolaka for indicators healthy latrines, SPAL and TPS was still below the target of the action plan of Program P2PL (< 75 %). Realization of indicator of TPM and DAM healthy was still below the target of SPM (< 80 % and < 100 %). This of course could be an environmental risk factor against the potential incidence of diarrheal diseases in the working area of District Health Office of Kolaka.

Diarrheal diseases in Kolaka included in category of the 10 of the biggest diseases, where throughout the last 5 years showed a trend increase in cases. In 2008 there were 3,867 cases, in 2009 increased by 117.38 % to as many as 8406 cases, 2010 decreased 23.00 % to 6473 cases, in 2011 the trend of case back increased by 5.14 % to as many as 6806 cases, in 2012 increased by 0.82 % to 6,862 cases, and in 2013 increased again by 7.77 % to 7395 cases, with a morbidity rate as many as 2,193 per 100,000 population, so that it requires the existence of early warning against the potential incidence of diarrheal diseases.

Evaluation is the assessment procedure of a working implementation and a performance thoroughly with a systematic way to compare the criteria or goals set for decision making. The type of study was observational research in descriptive form of summative evaluation. The location of research was Tosiba PHC, Latambaga PHC, Kolaka PHC, Wundulako PHC, Pomalaa PHC, Watubangga PHC and Toari PHC. Subjects were taken by purposive sampling, with a sample size as many as three respondents each health center namely the head PHC, the sanitarian officer, and the health promotion officer, so the total number of samples 21 people.

Evaluation result of the input component showed that the all health centers got score enough. Evaluation result of process component showed that the all health centers got score excellent. Evaluation result of the output component showed that Tosiba PHC, Wundulako PHC, Pomalaa PHC and Toari PHC got score less, Latambaga PHC got score enough, Kolaka PHC got score good, and

Watubangga PHC got score very less. Evaluation result of the impact component showed that six health centers got score very less and only Toari PHC got score excellent. Evaluation result of environmental sanitation hygiene program showed that six health centers got score enough and Kolaka PHC got score good.

The conclusion of this study that the implementation of environmental sanitation hygiene program in the prevention of diarrhea in the working area of District Health Office of Kolaka 2014 got score enough. Health centers are expected to raise funds, means, methods, cooperation across programs and sectors, community-based total sanitation activities and health promotion efforts.