

Abstrak

Penyebab Diare akut pada anak erat kaitannya dengan faktor lingkungan dan faktor perilaku. Faktor lingkungan yaitu yang disebabkan oleh sejumlah bakteri, virus dan organisme parasit, yang sebagian besar disebarkan oleh air yang terkontaminasi faeces. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode analitik observasional dengan desain penelitian *cross sectional*, dengan metode *purposive sampling* sebagai teknik pengambilan sampel. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa paling banyak balita jenis kelamin paling banyak adalah laki-laki (51%), mayoritas berusia 7-12 bulan (37%), lama diare mayoritas 3-4 hari (48%), frekuensi diare sebanyak 1-3 kali/ hari sebanyak (54%), konsistensi lembek sebanyak (60%), berdasarkan pemberian ASI pada balita paling banyak ibu memberikan ASI kepada anaknya sebanyak (55%), usia MPASI paling banyak diberikan pada usia 7 bulan (67%), Berdasarkan usia MPASI paling banyak anak diberikan sebanyak 2-3 kali/hari sebanyak (70%). Ada hubungan yang signifikan pemberian ASI ($p=0,046$) dan MP-ASI ($p=0,015$) dengan kejadian diare akut pada balita usia 6-24 Bulan di Puskesmas Sambas.

Kata Kunci : *Diare Akut, MP-ASI, ASI*

Abstract

The causes of acute illness in children are closely related to environmental and behavioral factors. Environmental factors are caused by a number of bacteria, viruses and parasitic organisms, most of which are spread by fecal contaminated air. This study used an observational analytic method with a cross sectional study design, with a purposive sampling method as a sampling technique. The results showed that the most children under five were male (51%), aged 7-12 months (37%), diarrhea duration was around 3-4 days (48%), diarrhea frequency was 1-3 times / days (54%), flaccid consistency (60%), based on offering breast milk to toddlers, the most mothers gave breast milk to their children (55%), the most MPASI age was given at 7 months (67%). At most, complementary foods are given 2-3 times / day (70%). There was a significant correlation between offering ASI ($p = 0.046$) and complementary feeding ($p = 0.015$) with the incidence of acute diarrhea in children aged 6-24 months at Puskesmas Sambas.

Keywords: Acute diarrhea, MP-ASI, ASI