

KUALITAS BAKTERIOLOGIS AIR MINUM BERDASARKAN HIGIENE PENJAMAH, KUALITAS PROSES PENGISIAN, DAN FREKUENSI PENGGANTIAN FILTER (Studi Pada Depot Air Minum di Puskesmas Siwuluh)

Helmi Foziyah,¹ Ratih Sari Wardani¹ Mifbakhuddin¹

¹Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Depot Air Minum merupakan salah satu alternatif bagi masyarakat dalam pemenuhan kebutuhan air minum sehari-hari, akan tetapi kualitas bakteriologis air minum yang dihasilkan masih banyak yang belum memenuhi standar dari PERMENKES RI No 492/Menkes/IV/2010. Personal hygiene penjamah, proses pengisian dan peralatan merupakan faktor yang dapat mempengaruhi kualitas bakteriologis air minum. **Tujuan :** penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui kualitas Bakteriologis pada air minum berdasarkan hygiene penjamah, kualitas proses pengisian dan frekuensi penggantian filter pada depot air minum di wilayah Puskesmas Siwuluh tahun 2017. **Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan metode observasional melalui pemeriksaan coliform, pendekatan cross sectional. Variabel bebas dalam penelitian ini adalah hygiene penjamah, kualitas proses pengisian dan frekuensi penggantian filter. Sedangkan variabel terikatnya adalah kualitas bakteriologis. Sampel yang digunakan 32 depot air minum. Hasil penelitian dianalisis dengan menggunakan uji statistik Chi Square. **Hasil:** Depot air minum dengan kategori penjamah kurang baik 40,6 %. Seluruh Depot air minum tidak melakukan proses pengisian sesuai SOP. Depot yang mengganti filter dengan kurang baik sebanyak 31,2 %. Sebanyak 28,1 % depot air minum dengan kualitas bakteriologis tidak baik. Hasil uji Fisher Exact diperoleh p-value =0,109 pada hubungan antara hygiene penjamah dengan kualitas bakteriologis dan diperoleh p-value 0,013 pada hubungan frekuensi penggantian filter dengan kualitas air minum. **Kesimpulan:** tidak ada hubungan antara hygiene penjamah dengan kualitas air minum, namun terdapat hubungan antara frekuensi penggantian filter dengan kualitas air minum.

Kata Kunci : kualitas bakteriologis, hygiene penjamah, proses pengisian, filter.

ABSTRACT

Background: Drinking water depot is an alternative for people, especially in Siwuluh region, to comply with everyday drinking needs basic. However, bacteriological quality within much drinking water still has not met the standard as defined by PERMENKES RI No 492/Menkes/IV/2010. Handling hygiene, filling process, and equipment are factors that having impact on bacteriological quality of the drinking water. **Purpose:** this study was conducted to know bacteriological quality of drinking water measurement by handling hygiene, filling process quality, and filter replacement frequency in drinking water depots in Puskesmas Siwuluh region in 2017. **Methods:** This study is using observational method through coliform examination, observation and interview by using cross-sectional approach. The independent variables of this study are handling hygiene, filling process, and filter replacement frequency, whereas the dependent variable is bacteriological quality. There are 32 drinking water depots used as samples. The result of this study is analyzed using Chi Square statistical test. **Result:** 40.6% of drinking water depots measured having bad handling hygiene. All drinking water depots did not perform water filling process as the standard operating procedure (SOP). 31.2% of the depots have bad filter replacement frequency. As much as 28.1% of drinking water depots do not have good bacteriological quality within the drinking water. Fisher Exact test produces p-value=0.109 in correlation between the handling hygiene and the bacteriological quality, and produces p-value of 0.013 in correlation between the filter replacement frequency and the drinking water quality. **Conclusion:** there is no correlation between the handling hygiene and drinking water quality, but there was correlation between the filter replacement frequency with drinking water quality.

Keywords: bacteriological quality, handling hygiene, filling process, filter.