

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN UNDER FIVE IN JAMBI

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ABSTRACT

Background: During the last three years (2017-2019) the working area of the Tanjung Pinang Community Health Center became the top 3 health centers with the highest incidence of diarrhea in children under five. This study aimed to determine factors associated with diarrhea in children under five years of age.

Subjects and Method: This was a cross-sectional study conducted at Tanjung Pinang Community Health Center, Jambi. A random sample of 60 children under five were selected for this study. The dependent variable was diarrhea. The independent variables were existence *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) bacteria, clean water facility, garbage disposal facility, latrine condition, and waste water disposal facility. The data were analyzed by chi-square test with odds ratio (OR).

Results: The risk of diarrhea increased with existence *E. coli* bacteria (OR = 3.54; CI 95%= 1.19 to 10.50; p= 0.020), poor water facility (OR = 3.72; CI 95%= 1.06 to 13.05; p= 0.034), and lack of garbage disposal facility (OR= 12.43; CI 95%= 3.601 to 42.90; p <0.001). The associations between diarrhea and latrine condition and waste water disposal facility were statistically non-significant.

Conclusion: The risk of diarrhea increased with existence *E. coli* bacteria, poor water facility, and lack of garbage disposal facility. The associations between diarrhea and latrine condition and waste water disposal facility were statistically non-significant.

Keywords: diarrhea, *E. coli*, water facility, garbage disposal facility.

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