

ABSTRACT

FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCE

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NICOLAUS

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH STOP OPEN DEFECATION BEHAVIOUR
IN PAREK HAMLET, AIR BESAR DISTRICT, LANDAK REGENCY

XIX + 116 + 29 Tables + 5 Pictures + 15 Attachments

One of the community habit in Parek Hamlet, open defecation, has bad effect to health because some of the inhabitants practice defecation in the river, garden or homeyard. This behaviour has caused diarrhea, dysentery, skin diseases, and worm infection. Preventive effort is needed to solve this problem through stop open defecation program. To succeed, the program needs to be supported by leaders in the community and by the community health workers. The objective of this study was to assess the association between education, knowledge, attitude, latrine ownership, community leaders, information exposure, and the role of community health workers.

This study used cross sectional design. Samples. The samples were 88 households with total sampling technique. The statistic test used was *chi-square* with confidence level 95 %.

The result showed significant association between knowledge (p value = 0,024 and PR = 1.751), attitude (p value = 0,027 and PR = 1,795), latrine ownership (p value = 0,000 and PR = 9.100), information exposure (p value = 0,023 and PR = 1,753) and the role of community health workers (p value = 0,016 and PR = 1,879). Unassociated variables were education (p value = 0.163 and PR = 1,606) and the support of community leaders (p value = 0,439 and PR = 1,253).

It is suggested that Parek Hamlet community develop regular social savings program for latrine which involves community leaders, community health workers and the community themselves. It is also suggested to give information to the community by banners and posters about stop open defecation behaviour in Parek Hamlet.

Keywords : open defecation behaviour , support, community leaders,
community health workers

Reference : 38 (2002-2014)