

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ROLE OF THE PRIMARY HEALTH CARE HEALTH VOLUNTEER ACTIVITY GIVING OF ORALIT THE DIARRHEA CASE ON INFANT (7 – 11 MONTH-OLD) IN KRENGSENG VILLAGE OF GRINGSING DISTRICT OF BATANG REGENCY 2007.

The national healthy system said that the establish of national healthy aims to increase the consciousness, will and healthy live ability for every single person in case of will be created highly degree of healthy society. One of indicators in healthy development is infant's mortality number. In case of accelerate decreasing the infant's mortality number health volunteer participation is very required in managing and using Integrated Health Service. Integrated Health Service is a joint care center held upon 5 priority programs, one of the programs is diarrhea prevention. Diarrhea is defined as to exhale diluted faces 3 or more times a day (24 hours). Diarrhea could be prevented if the mother gives *oralit* before bringing the infant to the Public Health Care. The effort will be useless if the Integrated Health Service volunteer does not support it. The health volunteer should be able to execute the Integrated Health Service activity, home-visiting, motivation giving to the mother of the *oralit* giving.

The research is to acknowledge the relationship between the role of the Primary Health care volunteer by the giving of oralit upon the diarrhea case on infant in Krengseng Village of Gringsing District of Batang Regency.

The research was explanatory research, with the respondent of 35 mothers that possessed infant of 7 – 11 month-old. The data were collected with the method of interview with the support of questionnaire and observation, which was a direct observation of the oralit giving. The statistical data was Rank spearman correlation test with the significance tests of 95% (0,05).

Which results that there is no relationship between the role of the health volunteer as the Integrated Health Service motivator (p value = 0,168 > 0,05), there is relationship between the role of the health volunteer as the Integrated Health Service activity (p value 0,001 < 0,05), there is no relationship between health volunteer role as the home visiting program (p value 0,002 < 0,05) with the mothers specific behavior giving *oralit*.

Based between the research result, the author suggests the Integrated Health Service volunteer to work more optimally doing their task application especially upon giving motivation to mother that their infant has diarrhea.

Key words : diarrhea, oralit (salt and sugar diarrhea prevention solution), health volunteer role

Literature : 26 items, 1989-2007

ABSTRAK

**HUBUNGAN ANTARA PERAN KADER PUSKESMAS DENGAN
PEMBERIAN ORALIT PADA KASUS DIARE PADA BAYI (USIA 7 –
11BULAN) DI DESA KRENGSENG KECAMATAN GRINGSING
KABUPATEN BATANG 2007.**

Sistem Kesehatan Nasional (SKN) menyebutkan bahwa pembangunan kesehatan nasional yang bertujuan meningkatkan kemampuan hidup sehat bagi setiap orang agar terwujudnya derajat kesehatan masyarakat yang setinggi – tingginya. Salah satu indikator dalam pembangunan di bidang kesehatan adalah Angka Kematian Bayi (AKB). Dalam rangka mempercepat penurunan angka kematian bayi diperlukan peran serta kader dalam mengelola dan memanfaatkan Posyandu. Posyandu adalah pos pelayanan terpadu yang penyelenggaraannya meliputi 5 program prioritas, salah satunya adalah penanggulangan diare. Penyakit diare didefinisikan buang tinja cair 3 kali atau lebih dalam sehari (24 jam). Diare dapat dicegah bila ibu memberikan oralit sebelum bayi dirujuk ke Puskesmas. Usaha ini tidak akan berhasil tanpa dukungan kader Puskesmas. Kader harus mampu melaksanakan kegiatan Posyandu, melakukan kunjungan rumah, memberikan motivasi kepada ibu untuk memberikan oralit bagi bayi yang terkena diare.

Penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan antara peran kader Puskesmas dengan pemberian oralit pada kasus diare pada bayi di Desa Krengseng Kecamatan Gringsing Kabupaten Batang.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian *Explanatory Research*, dengan jumlah responden 35 ibu yang mempunyai bayi usia 7 – 11 bulan. Data dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan metode *wawancara* dengan bantuan kuesioner dan *observasi* yaitu pengamatan secara langsung tentang pemberian oralit. Uji statistik yang digunakan adalah uji korelasi *Rank Spearman* dengan uji sig 95% (0,05).

Didapat hasil bahwa tidak ada hubungan antara peran kader sebagai motivator (Pvalue = 0,168 > 0,05), ada hubungan antara peran kader sebagai pelaksana kegiatan Posyandu (Pvalue = 0,001 < 0,05), ada hubungan antara peran kader sebagai pelaksana kunjungan rumah dengan perilaku spesifik ibu dalam pemberian oralit (Pvalue = 0,002 < 0,05).

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, penulis menyarankan agar kader Posyandu lebih optimal dalam menjalankan perannya terutama memberikan motivasi bagi ibu yang bayinya terkena diare.

Kata kunci : Diare, Oralit, Peran Kader
Keputakaan : 26 buah, 1989 – 2007