

Factors Associated with Diarrhea Events in Toddlers Aged 6-59 Months in Teluknaga Health Center in 2019

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Keywords: Diarrhea, Education Capital, Knowledge Capital, Hand Washing Behavior, Asi Exclusive, Nutritional Status, Cross-Sectional.

Abstract: Diarrhea was the incidence of bowel movements with a more liquid consistency than usual, with a frequency of three times or more within a 24 hour period. In Puskesmas Teluknaga in getting cases of diarrhea in infants in 2018 increased by 16.80% from 2017. While in the last month data of February 2019, cases of diarrhea in infants were found as much as 54.93% of cases. This study aims to determine factors associated with the occurrence of diarrhea 6-59 months in Puskesmas Teluknaga Year 2019. This type of research is quantitative descriptive with cross-sectional approach. The population is mothers who have children in Puskesmas Teluknaga. Samples were taken as many as 80 respondents using systematic random sampling technique performed included analysis of univariate and bivariate analysis using the Chi-Square test. The research results obtained factors associated with the incidence of diarrhea are maternal education (0,001), Pengetahuan Capital (0,000) and Asi Exclusive (0,003).

1 PRELIMINARY

Diarrheal disease is still one of the major causes of morbidity and mortality. Almost all geographical regions of the world and all age groups attacked diarrhea, but a severe disease with high mortality mainly found in infants and toddlers. Diarrhea was the incidence of bowel movements with a more liquid consistency than usual, with a frequency of three times or more within a 24 hour period. Diarrhea is environmentally based disease caused by infectious microorganisms include bacteria, viruses, parasites, protozoa, and is transmitted by the fecal-oral route. Diarrhea may affect any age group both toddlers, children and adults with various social groups (WHO, 2017).

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) diarrhea is the leading cause of death and 5% of morbidity worldwide, approximately 2.2 million people worldwide die due to diarrhea, the largest population occurs in infants, especially in developing countries. In Southeast Asia mortality due to diarrhea as much as 8.5% and Africa, diarrhea is responsible 7.7% of all deaths. Worldwide approximately 1.1 billion people lack access to clean water sources and 2.4 billion people lack basic sanitation. Nearly 1.7 billion cases of diarrhea occur in children with a

mortality rate of about 525,000 children under five every year (WHO, 2017).

Diarrheal disease is still a public health problem in developing countries such as Indonesia, because of its morbidity and mortality are still high. Morbidity survey conducted by the Sub-Directorate of Diarrhea, the Ministry of Health from 2000 s / d in 2010, the tendency incidence rises. In 2000 IR Diarrhea 301/1000 of the population, in 2003 rose to 374/1000 population, 2006 rose to 423/1000 population and the population in 2010 to 411/1000. Extraordinary Events (KLB) diarrhea is still often the case, the CFR is still high. In 2017, outbreaks of diarrhea occurs 21 times throughout 12 provinces, 17 districts/cities. Polewali Mandar, Pohuwato, Central Lampung and Merauke each outbreak occurs 2 times. Number of patients 1,725 people and 34 deaths (CFR 1.97%)(MoH RI, 2017).

According to the results in a group of diseases Riskesda infectious diseases, diarrhea is the No. 1 cause of death in infants post-neonatal (31.4%) and children under five (25.2%) whereas in all age groups is the No. 4 cause of death (13.2%) in 2007 and according to the results of the study of health problems in 2011 based on the life cycle of diarrheal disease to the death of No. 2 in the postneonatal infants (17.4%) and in children under five (13.3%). Based Riskesdas in 2013, the incidence of diarrhea in

infants was 6.7%. The incidence of diarrhea in all age groups is 3.5%, while the period prevalence of diarrhea in all ages was 7.0%. From the results of data collection through the recapitulation monthly reports of diarrhea in the Tangerang region, indicating that based on the results of activities Diarrhea Rapid Survey conducted in 2015, ("Profiles District Health Bureau," 2017)

According to research in 2017 Nurfita correlation with the incidence of exclusive breastfeeding infant diarrhea (Nurfita, 2017), According to research Hartati & Nurazila. in 2018 there is a relationship with the mother's knowledge of toddler diarrhea and there is also a relationship with a parent education diarrhea in infants (Hartati & Nurazila, 2018).

According to other studies also show that there is a significant association between maternal behavior with the incidence of diarrhea infants, toddlers will be at risk by 5.44 times more likely to suffer from diarrhea in mothers who behave badly compared to mothers who behaved (Nuraeni, 2012), In addition, other studies also indicate that there is a relationship between nutritional status of children with diarrhea in infants(Irawan, 2016).

Teluknaga Health Center is the first level health center located at Jalan Kampung Melayu Raya No.32, Kp. Malay East, Teluknaga, Tangerang. Diarrhea tends to increase every year and includes 10 issues the biggest disease in Puskesmas Teluknaga Tangerang District, this disease affects all age groups, especially toddlers. In 2016, cases of diarrhea toddlers are found and dealt with by the health center Teluknaga as many as 940 cases of an increase in 2017 in 1319 cases and re-increased by 2018 ie 1852 cases or 16.80% and the last month's data of February 2019 which contained 162 visits toddler ("Profiles Health Center Teluknaga," 2017).

2 RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a quantitative approach with a view to getting the picture by studying the correlation or relationship between independent variables and the dependent variable. This study uses a cross-sectional design for this study data collection is done at the same time. The research was conducted in February until August 2019.

The sample in this study are mothers who have children (systematic random sampling). The number of samples in this study was as many as 80 samples. The results of this study were analyzed using the Chi-Square test.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Univariate Analysis

Table 1: Distribution Diarrhea, Education Capital, Knowledge Capital, Hand Washing Behavior, exclusive breastfeeding, nutrition status in Puskesmas Teluknaga 2019.

No.	type Analysis	Number (n)	Percentage
1	Diarrhea	80	100%
	Diarrhea	53	66.3%
	not Diarrhea	27	33.8%
2	Mother	80	100%
	Low	51	63,7%
	High	29	36.3%
3	knowledge	80	100%
	Less	37	46.3%
	Well	43	53.8%
4	Hand Washing Behavior	80	100%
	Not good	27	33.8%
	Well	53	66.3%
5	Exclusive breastfeeding	80	100%
	Exclusive breastfeeding	28	35.0%
	Not exclusive breastfeeding	52	65.0%
6	Nutritional	80	100%
	Abnormal	18	22.5%
	Normal	62	75.5%

3.1.1 Distribution Overview Diarrhea Toddler in Puskesmas Teluknaga 2019

From the table above it can be seen that out of 80 respondents toddler hit by diarrhea with the highest proportion in the amount of 53 infants (66.3%), while the rest are not of diarrhea that 27 infants (33.8%).

3.1.2 Overview Distribution of Capital Education in PHC Teluknaga 2019

From the table above it can be seen that out of 80 respondents, the level of education of respondents in Puskesmas Teluknaga with the highest proportion of respondents with lower education were 51 people

(63.7%) while the remaining 29 had higher education (36.3%)

3.1.3 Overview Distribution of Knowledge Capital in Puskesmas Teluknaga 2019

From the above table can be seen that the highest proportion of respondents ie 80 respondents good knowledge totaling 43 people (53.8%). whereas the lack of knowledge many as 37 people (46.3%)

3.1.4 Distribution Overview Hand Washing Behavior in Puskesmas Teluknaga 2019

From the table above it can be seen that out of 80 respondents are the highest proportion of respondents with good behavior as many as 53 people (66.3%). While the rest are not good behavior as much as 27 people (33.8%).

3.1.5 Exclusive Breastfeeding Picture Toddler in Puskesmas Teluknaga 2019

From the table above it can be seen that the highest

proportion of 80 respondents that are not exclusive breastfeeding at 52 infants (65.0%), while the remaining 28 infants (35.0%) of exclusive breastfeeding.

3.1.6 Distribution Picture Toddler Nutritional Status in Puskesmas Teluknaga 2019

From the table above it can be seen that from a total of 80 respondents, the highest proportion who had a normal nutritional status that is equal to 62 infants (75.5%) while the rest is not normal that 18 infants (22.5%).

3.2 Bivariate Analysis

Table 2 Relationship Education Capital, Knowledge Capital, Hand Washing Behavior, exclusive breastfeeding, nutrition status with Genesis Ages 6-59 Months Toddler Diarrhea in Puskesmas Teluknaga 2019.

Table 2: Bivariate Analysis.

No.	Variables	Category	Diarrhea				Total		P-Value	PR (95% CI)
			Yes, Diarrhea		Not Diarrhea		N	%		
			N	%	N	%	N	%		
1	Mother education	Low (No school, elementary, junior)	41	80.4	10	19.6	51	100	0,001	1.943 (1,234-3,059)
		High (School, D3, PT)	12	41.4	17	58.6	29	100		
2	Knowledge Capital	Lack of knowledge	36	97.3	1	2.7	37	100	0,000	2,461 (1,694-3,576)
		Good knowledge	17	39.5	26	60.5	43	100		
3	Hand Washing Behavior	Behavior Not Good	19	70.4	8	29.6	27	100	0.759	1.097 (0,799-1,506)
		Good behavior	34	64.2	19	35.8	53	100		
4	Exclusive breastfeeding	Not exclusive breastfeeding	41	78.8	11	21.2	52	100	0,003	1.840 (1,173-2,886)
		Exclusive breastfeeding	12	42.9	16	57.1	28	100		
5	Nutritional status	Abnormal	12	66.7	6	33.3	18	100	1,000	1,008 (0,695-1,463)
		Normal	41	66.1	21	33.9	62	100		

3.2.1 Mother's Relationship with Genesis Education Age 6-59 Months Toddler Diarrhea in Puskesmas Teluknaga 2019

According to table 2 it can be seen that the highest proportion of respondents with lower education is 41 (80.4%). While higher education is 12 people (41.4%). Based on the test results with chi-square statistic is 0.001 or ($p < 0.05$), then H_0 is rejected and H_a accepted which means that there is a correlation between the incidence of diarrhea with a toddler in Puskesmas Teluknaga Year 2019. Prevalence or PR value obtained by 1,943.

3.2.2 Analysis of Knowledge Capital Relationship with Genesis Diarrhea in Toddlers 6-59 Months in Puskmas Teluknaga 2019

According to the table 2 it can be seen that the highest proportion of respondents who possess less knowledge that 36 (97.3%), while children who had diarrhea with good knowledge of respondents ie 17 (39.5%). Based on the test results statistically with chi-square test was obtained, namely 0,000 or ($p < 0.05$), then H_0 is rejected and H_a accepted which means there is a relationship between the Knowledge Capital with diarrhea toddler in Puskesmas Teluknaga Year 2019. Prevalence or PR value obtained by the 2,461.

3.2.3 Analysis of Behavior Relationships Handwashing with the Incidence of Diarrhea in Toddlers 6-59 Months in Puskmas Teluknaga 2019

According to table 2 can be in the know that the highest proportion found in respondents who have good behavior to 34 people (64.2%). While toddlers with diarrhea with bad behavior respondents ie 19 (70.4%). Based on the test results statistically with chi-square test or obtained by 0.759 ($p > 0.05$) H_0 accepted and rejected, which means there is no relationship between the behavior of washing hands with toddler diarrhea in health centers Prevalence Teluknaga year or PR, 2019. Values obtained namely 1,097.

3.2.4 Analysis of Exclusive Breastfeeding Relationship with Genesis Toddler Diarrhea in Toddlers Ages 6-59 Months in Puskmas Teluknaga 2019

According to the table 2 can be in the know that the

highest proportion found in infants who are not breastfed Exclusive ie 41 (78.8%), while children under five with diarrhea that exclusive breastfeeding is 12 people (42.9%). Based on the test results statistically with chi square test was obtained, namely 0,003 or ($p < 0.05$), then H_0 is rejected and H_a accepted which means there is a relationship between exclusive breastfeeding with infant diarrhea in health centers Prevalence Teluknaga year or PR, 2019. Values obtained by 1.840.

3.2.5 Relationship Analysis Nutritional Status Toddlers with Diarrhea in Toddlers Genesis 6-59 Months in Puskmas Teluknaga 2019

According to table 2 can be in the know proportion is highest in infants who have normal nutritional status is 41 (66.1%). While toddlers with diarrhea and nutritional status are not normal that 12 (66.7%). Based on the test results statistically with chi-square test was obtained, namely 1,000 or ($p > 0.05$) H_0 accepted and rejected, which means there is no relationship between the nutritional status of children under five with diarrhea in health centers Prevalence Teluknaga year or PR, 2019. Values obtained by the 1.008.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Univariate Analysis

4.1.1 Overview Distribution of Capital Education in PHC Teluknaga 2019

The study is based on 80 respondents in Puskesmas Teluknaga, in getting the highest proportion of respondents with lower education were 51 people (63.7%). The results are consistent with research conducted by Hartati et al. (2018) The get that the highest proportion with low education are 64 (59.8%) and is supported by Siauta (2015) that the highest proportion of low education was 54 (52.2%).

According to Sander (2005) It is a basic educational need, education can be obtained from formal education (elementary education, middle education and higher education) and informal education (courses, training and education and training). Qualification holds an important role in public health. Based on interviews conducted with respondents the cause of the low education respondents in Puskesmas Teluknaga namely because of the cost of Education high is not supported by an

adequate income and cause the respondent did not continue their education to a higher level and prefer straight married and working, the respondents take the view on education

4.1.2 Overview Distribution of Knowledge Capital in Puskesmas Teluknaga 2019

Based on a study of 80 respondents in Puskesmas Teluknaga, respondents showed the highest frequency distribution of the knowledge of good as many as 43 people (53.8%). This is in line with research Amin, R (2012) of the 171 respondents whose knowledge is good, as many as 84 infants (49.12%) and is supported by research Khikmah (2012) most respondents good knowledge many as 53 people (53%). Lack of knowledge or understanding of diarrhea and handling become one of the factors increasing the incidence of diarrhea in children under five. Knowledge about the prevention of diarrhea is important because it helps spread the first treatment in a child with diarrhea (Notoatmodjo, 2007).

Based on interviews with some respondents either the cause of the knowledge possessed by the respondents, some respondents admitted to frequently get information or explanation of diarrhea from direct health officer at the time of treatment to the clinic.

4.1.3 Distribution Overview Hand Washing Behavior in Puskesmas Teluknaga 2019

Based on a study of 80 respondents in Puskesmas Teluknaga show that the highest proportion of respondents in the can by good conduct as many as 53 (66.3%). This study is in line with research conducted by Nuraeni (2012) that the majority responded have handwashing with both categories are a number of 42 (82.3%) and is supported by Hartati et al. (2018) that the respondents have handwashing with good category as many as 43 people (43.3%). According to the MOH (2007), Conduct hand washing is a behavior that is very important in the spread of diarrheal diseases, because the hand is a medium that was instrumental in the spread of disease through the fecal-oral route. Not washing hands before eating or before feeding the food in children, after a bowel movement, and do not wash your hands before preparing food or prepare milk for the child, this can increase the risk of diarrheal disease.

The frequency of handwashing respondents in Puskesmas Teluknaga have demonstrated good behavior for interviews, several respondents, they claimed to have information from health workers directly. Health care workers often claim to do

counseling to patients at the health center about handwashing with soap (CPTS) and the benefits to the practice of direct measures of washing hands properly.

4.1.4 Asi Picture Exclusive Distribution in Puskesmas Teluknaga 2019

Based on the results of study of 80 respondents in Teluknaga health centers showed that the highest proportion in the can by a toddler who does not Asi Exclusive as many as 52 infants (65.0%), in line with a study done by Maretha et al. (2016) which is the highest proportion of children who are not acquired by Exclusive Asi (70.5%) and is supported by research Amin, R (2012) that the highest proportion of respondents who did not give breast milk to their babies as much (70.0%).

Breast milk is the best food for the baby, because of the components of nutrients available in the form of an ideal and balanced to digest and absorb optimally by baby's digestion tool alone is enough to keep growth up to 6-month old baby. The existence of protective factors and nutrients in breast milk corresponding guarantee good nutritional status of infants and child morbidity and mortality decreased. Several epidemiological studies state that breastfeeding protects infants and children from infectious diseases, such as diarrhea, otitis media, and acute respiratory infections bottom. Kekebelan substance found in breast milk among others would protect babies from diarrhea (MoH RI, 2014).

Based on the interview a few respondents causes toddlers exclusive breastfeeding because breast milk incurred mother very little and often do not meet the needs of toddlers, some respondents also claimed that the mother does not give milk to their babies because of sore nipples and do not know how to breastfeed right so that the milk does not come out, exclusive breastfeeding toddlers who are not usually given supplementary formula instead.

4.1.5 Distribution Overview Nutritional Status in Puskesmas Teluknaga 2019

Based on the results of a study of 80 respondents, shows that the highest proportion of children under five good nutritional status, 60 infants (75.0%). This is in line with research conducted by Nuraeni (2012) that good nutrition toddlers as many as 91 infants (91.0%) and is supported by dance (2012) research that almost half of respondents (56.5%) have good nutrition. According to the Ministry of Health (2011), The toddler years are a decisive period of growth to be fully human in the future comes growth and

development would be good if the toddler has the status of good health, a healthy environment and family/caregiver well in his upbringing. Weighing long illness and death risk of diarrhea will be increased in children who are malnourished, especially malnutrition.

Based on interviews with respondents most toddlers in foster care by the mother so that the needs and eating toddler adequate and based on observation programs of nutrition that has been running in Puskesmas Teluknaga been running well one of them is program nutrition counseling is done once a month on a regular basis by health workers from health centers,

4.2 Analysis Bivariate

4.2.1 Analysis of Capital Education Relations with Genesis Diarrhea Toddler Age 6-59 Months in Puskesmas Teluknaga 2019

Based on analysis of the relationship between the education of mothers with infant diarrhea, it can be seen that the proportion of respondents with lower education, a toddler with diarrhea as many as 41 people (80.4%) and respondents with higher education under five with diarrhea as many as 12 people (41.4 %).

This is in line with research conducted by Rohmah Z (2014) showed an association between maternal education level with the incidence of infant diarrhea. It is also supported by Siauta (2015) that one of the factors that influence the incidence of diarrhea in infants is the rank of parental education. Parents or less educated mothers tend to have less knowledge about how to prevent diarrhea. theoretical Sander (2005) too low public education makes them difficult to tell about the importance of individual hygiene and environmental sanitation to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, including diarrhea. And the difficulty they received counseling, cause they do not care about the prevention of infectious diseases.

Therefore should Puskesmas Teluknaga cooperation with intense Education to conduct socialization to the public about the importance of education for the community in order to broaden the public early on, in addition to conveying information or a message of health messages goal of socialization is to pay attention and encourage people to school without thinking about the cost because the government already has a 12-year compulsory education starting from elementary school (SD) to High school (SMA) free without charging school fees.

4.2.2 Analysis of Knowledge Capital Relationship with Genesis Diarrhea Toddler 6-59 Months in Puskesmas Teluknaga 2019

Based on analysis of the relationship between knowledge of mothers with toddlers diarrhea can be seen that the proportion of respondents with less knowledge, infants with diarrhea as many as 36 people (97.3%) and respondents with good knowledge, infants with diarrhea as many as 17 people (39.5 %). The results are consistent with research conducted by Amin (2012) that there was a significant relationship with the mother's knowledge of toddler diarrhea. It is also supported by research conducted by Fitriyani (2005) that there is a significant relationship between knowledge mother with toddler diarrhea.

The results also supported by the Notoatmodjo theory (2007), Knowledge is the result out and this happened after sensing to a particular object. Sensing occurs through the five senses, the vast majority of human knowledge is obtained through the eyes (vision) and the ear (hearing). Knowledge is something that is known to anyone with any roads and something new from the experience gained.

By Therefore should PHC Teluknaga provide counseling in the form of knowledge regularly 1 month and uneven in some posyandu not only during the treatment course, the problems related to diarrhea by providing material about the factors that cause diarrhea, prevention of diarrhea and infections of diarrhea and is expected to puskesmas at the time of counseling material added with posters, pamphlets and interesting images of the diarrhea to be more easily understood by the public.

4.2.3 Analysis of Behavior Relationships Handwashing with Genesis Diarrhea Toddler in Puskesmas Teluknaga

Based on analysis of the relationship between handwashing with toddler diarrhea can be seen that the proportion of respondents with good behavior, children who have diarrhea as many as 19 people (70.4%) and respondents with good behavior under five with diarrhea as many as 34 people (64, 2%).

This is in line with research conducted by Majid (2006), That the study does not prove a link between handwashing with the incidence of diarrhea in infants, as well as research Fitriyani (2005), stating that there is no significant relationship between handwashing with toddler diarrhea.

According to the theory of MOH (2007), handwashing behavior is a behavior that is very important in the spread of diarrheal diseases, because the hand is a medium that was instrumental in the spread of disease through the fecal-oral route. Not washing hands before eating or before feeding the food in children, after a bowel movement, and do not wash your hands before preparing food or prepare milk for the child, this can increase the risk of diarrheal disease.

Based on the results of the questionnaire, the respondents have shown good behavior regarding handwashing. But although there is no significant relationship between handwashing with toddler diarrhea in Puskesmas Teluknaga mother's behavior in washing hands with soap should still get the attention of health officials

4.2.4 Analysis of the Relationship between Exclusive Breastfeeding with Genesis Diarrhea Toddler Age 6-59 Months in Puskesmas Teluknaga

Based on an analysis of the relationship between exclusive breastfeeding with infant diarrhea can be seen that the proportion of infants who are not breastfed Exclusive diarrheal many as 41 people (78.8%) and exclusive breastfeeding toddlers with diarrhea as many as 12 people (42.9%).

Research at PHC Teluknaga line with research conducted by Nurfitra (2017) that there is a relationship between exclusive breastfeeding with the incidence of diarrhea in infants. This is also supported by Winda (2010) that toddlers who are not breastfed are at risk of diarrhea is greater than the infants who are breastfed.

It is also in accordance with the Ministry of Health of Indonesia (2014) which says that breastfeeding is the best food for the baby, because of the components of nutrients available in the form of an ideal and balanced to digest and absorb optimally by means of baby's digestion. ASI exclusive alone enough to keep growth up to 6-month old baby.

Based on observations conducted health centers lack of education in providing information about the importance of exclusive breastfeeding. Therefore, to increase the exclusive breastfeeding in infants should health centers to educate early to pregnant women at the time pregnant mothers check its contents to the clinic on how to treat breast and breastfeeding true that exclusive breastfeeding out and the nipple is not sore and explain the exposure of information about the benefits of exclusive breastfeeding and the differences in breast milk with formula in order not switch to formula.

4.2.5 Relationship Analysis of Nutritional Status with Genesis Diarrhea Toddler Toddler Age 6-59 Months in Puskesmas Teluknaga 2019

Based on analysis of the relationship between the nutritional status of children under five with diarrhea can be seen that the proportion of infants whose nutritional status is not normal with diarrhea as many as 12 people (66.7%) and normal nutritional status of children under five with diarrhea as many as 41 people (66.1%).

Research at PHC Teluknaga is according to research conducted by Nuraeni (2012), there is no relationship between nutritional status and the incidence of diarrhea toddler and the research was also supported by Majid (2006), that there is no significant relationship between nutritional status and the incidence of diarrhea toddler.

According to the theory of the Indonesian Ministry of Health (2011), Toddlers are children under five years of age, at this time there are growth and development is very rapid. The toddler years are a decisive period of growth to be fully human in the future datang.pertumbuhan and development would be good if the toddler has the status of good health, a healthy environment and family/caregiver well in his upbringing.

Based on the results of questionnaires and calculations in nutritional status using the W/ nutritional status of children in the health center Teluknaga quite normal, because most toddlers in foster care by the parents so that the food and the needs of toddlers adequate, although not shown a meaningful relationship, but in principle, the extension officers must still be done to reduce or prevent the incidence of diarrhea through nutrition education in the community, especially the mothers.

5 CONCLUSION

1. Picture of the distribution of the incidence of diarrhea infants with the highest proportion of as many as 53 people (66.3%) and diarrhea were not as many as 27 people (33.8%).
2. Picture distribution maternal education higher education as many as 29 people (36.3%) and low were 51 people (63.7%).
3. Overview of the distribution of knowledge mothers lack knowledge of 37 people (46.3%) and good knowledge of 43 people (53.8%)
4. Overview of the distribution of handwashing

behavior is not good behavior as much as 27 people (33.8%) and the good behavior as much (66.3%)

5. The exclusive distribution picture asi asi exclusive as many as 28 people (35.0%) and that no exclusive breastfeeding as many as 52 people (65.0%).
6. Picture of the distribution of nutritional status has the poor nutritional status of as many as five people (6.3%), malnutrition 14 persons (17.5%), good nutrition 60 (75.0%) and nutrition 1 (1.3%).
7. There is a relationship between maternal education with diarrhea incidence of 6-59 months in Puskesmas Teluknaga
8. There is a relationship between knowledge of mothers with diarrhea keKadian 6-59 months in Puskesmas Teluknaga
9. There is no relationship between handwashing with diarrhea incidence of 6-59 months in Puskesmas Teluknaga
10. There is a relationship between the incidence of diarrhea exclusive breastfeeding of 6-59 months in Puskesmas Teluknaga
11. There was no association between nutritional status and the incidence of diarrhea 6-59 months in Puskesmas Teluknaga

6 SUGGESTION

1. Teluknaga PHC is expected to make the control of diarrhea by making governance diarrhea patients, one of them with a five-step process tuntangan diarrhea (diarrhea CROSS). namely 1) Give ORS, 2) Give the medications Zinc, 3) Breastfeeding/food, 4) Antibiotics are an only indication, 5) Provision of advice to the mother or caregiver.
2. Preferably PHC Teluknaga cooperation with intansi Education to conduct socialization to the public about the importance of education for the community in order to broaden the public early on, in addition to conveying information or a message of health messages goal of socialization is to pay attention and encourage people to school without thinking about the cost because of government's own 12-year compulsory education starting from elementary school (SD) to High school (SMA) free without charging school fees.
3. should Puskesmas Teluknaga provide counseling in the form of knowledge regularly 1 month and uneven in some posyandu not

only during the treatment course, the problems related to diarrhea by providing material about the factors that cause diarrhea, prevention of diarrhea and infections of diarrhea and is expected to puskesmas at the time extension of material added with posters, pamphlets and interesting images of the diarrhea to be more easily understood by the public.

4. Therefore, to increase the exclusive breastfeeding in infants should health centers to educate early to pregnant women at the time pregnant mothers check its contents to the clinic on how to treat breast and breastfeeding true that exclusive breastfeeding out and the nipple is not sore and explain the exposure of information about the benefits of exclusive breastfeeding and the differences in breast milk with formula in order not switch to formula.

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