

ABSTRAK

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH JEMBER
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Perilaku Orang Tua Dalam Pencegahan Diare Pada Balita di RSD Balung Jember
xvii + 56 Halaman + 7 Tabel + 9 Lampiran

Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Perilaku orang tua dalam pencegahan diare berperan penting menurunkan risiko komplikasi dehidrasi pada balita. Tujuan: mengidentifikasi perilaku orang tua yang meliputi pengetahuan sikap dan praktik dalam pencegahan diare pada balita di RSD Balung Jember. Metode: menggunakan desain deskriptif dengan pendekatan studi kasus tunggal. Subjek penelitian adalah Ny. N.A (30 tahun) selaku pengasuh utama An. M.D (14 bulan) yang dirawat dengan diagnosis medis *Gastroenteritis Akut* (GEA) dehidrasi ringan-sedang. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui kuesioner terstruktur dan wawancara eksploratif. Hasil: penelitian menunjukkan tingkat pengetahuan responden berkategori Baik (100%), sikap Positif (90%), dan praktik secara kumulatif berkategori Baik (84%). Analisis integratif menemukan adanya celah perilaku (*behavioral gap*) berupa keterlambatan merujuk anak selama 5 hari di rumah akibat praktik pengobatan mandiri (*swamedikasi*) yang keliru menggunakan antibiotik oral bebas. Kesimpulan: Pengetahuan tinggi dan sikap positif tidak menjadi jaminan mutlak optimalnya praktik penanganan kedaruratan cairan di rumah. Perawat anak disarankan memperkuat edukasi psikomotorik interaktif melalui *discharge planning* terstruktur mengenai manajemen rehidrasi oral.

Kata kunci: Balita, Dehidrasi, Gastroenteritis akut (GEA), Pencegahan diare, Perilaku orang tua.

ABSTRACT

**MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF JEMBER
VOCATIONAL NURSING STUDY PROGRAM
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Scientific Paper
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Parental Behavior in the Prevention of Diarrhea in Toddlers at Balung General Hospital in Jember

xvii + 56 pages + 7 tables + 9 appendices

Abstract

Background: Parental behavior in diarrhea prevention plays a crucial role in reducing the risk of dehydration complications in toddlers. **Objective:** This study aimed to identify parental behavior, including knowledge, attitudes, and practices, in preventing diarrhea among toddlers at Balung Regional General Hospital, Jember. **Methods:** This study used a descriptive design with a single-case study approach. The study subject was Mrs. N.A. (30 years old) as the primary caregiver of An. M.D. (14 months old), who was hospitalized with acute gastroenteritis (AGE) and mild-to-moderate dehydration. Data were collected using structured questionnaires and exploratory interviews. **Results:** The results showed that the respondent had good knowledge (100%), a positive attitude (90%), and good practice overall (84%). However, an integrative analysis revealed a behavioral gap in the form of a 5-day delay in seeking medical treatment at home due to inappropriate self-medication using over-the-counter oral antibiotics. **Conclusion:** High knowledge and positive attitudes do not guarantee optimal fluid emergency management at home. Pediatric nurses are advised to enhance interactive psychomotor education through structured discharge planning regarding oral rehydration management.

Keyword: Dehydration, diarrhea prevention, gastroenteritis, parental behavior, toddler.