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ARTIKEL PENELITIAN

PROFIL LINGKUNGAN HIDUP BALITA DAN TINGKAT KEMATIAN ANAK
MENURUT FAKTOR LINGKUNGAN: DATA SDKI 2017

MANAJEMEN PENGELOLAAN SAMPAH RUMAH TANGGA DAN LIMBAH TERNAK
DI KAWASAN PETERNAKAN DAERAH ALIRAN SUNGAI CITARUM KABUPATEN
BANDUNG

HUBUNGAN PERILAKU BERISIKO DENGAN KEJADIAN PENYAKIT TIDAK
MENULAR (PTM) DI PROVINSI MALUKU UTARA

PRAKTIK HIGIENE SANITASI PANGAN PENJAMAH MAKANAN DALAM
PENJUALAN MAKANAN PADA AWAL PANDEMI COVID-19 DI JABODETABEK

FAKTOR DOMINAN YANG MEMPENGARUHI PERILAKU BUANG AIR BESAR
SEMBARANGAN (BABS) DI KOTA PEKANBARU, PROVINSI RIAU

KASUS-KASUS KERACUNAN JAMUR LIAR DI INDONESIA

Jurnal Ekologi Kesehatan adalah media informasi hasil penelitian
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Tin Afifah, Ika Saptarini, Joko Irianto, Heny Lestary, Cahyorini, Andi Susilowati

PROFIL LINGKUNGAN HIDUP BALITA DAN TINGKAT KEMATIAN ANAK MENURUT FAKTOR LINGKUNGAN: DATA SDKI 2017

Environmental health is one of the factors that play a role in the level of health status of the population. Child mortality is one indicator of health status. The survival of children is very dependent on environmental conditions. The purpose of this article is to present a profile of the distribution of children under five years according to the health of the family's living environment and the child's mortality rate according to the characteristics and health of the environment. Data analysis of the 2017 IDHS used was toddlers who were born alive with de jure residence status. The variables studied were sources of drinking water, sanitation facilities, and main floor materials as well as mother's education, and place of residence. The descriptive analysis according to the classification of residence and the estimation of the calculation of the mortality rate for neonatal mortality rate, infant mortality rate, child mortality rate and under-five mortality rate using STATA 15 techniques. The results showed that 1 in 10 children under five in Indonesia lives in a household that does not have sanitation facilities. Most of the children under five live with families uses proper drinking water sources, and 8 out of 10 children under five live in houses with floors made of finished materials. Children under five who live in families with sanitation facilities, sources of proper drinking water and floors made of finished materials have a tendency for lower child mortality rates compared to other groups. It can be concluded that sanitation facilities and proper drinking water sources as well as floors made of finished materials support the survival of children under five years in Indonesia.

Keywords: *Survival of children, child mortality rate, environmental health, sanitation, drinking water source*

Zahra, Lely Indrawati, Prisca P. Arfines, Rina Marina MANAJEMEN PENGELOLAAN SAMPAH RUMAH TANGGA DAN LIMBAH TERNAK DI KAWASAN PETERNAKAN DAERAH ALIRAN SUNGAI CITARUM KABUPATEN BANDUNG

Domestic solid waste and livestock waste management are part of 2019-2025 Citarum Watershed Pollution and Degradation Control Action Plan. Domestic and livestock activities in the livestock area in Bandung regency have the potential to cause Citarum river pollution. This analysis aim to know the method of domestic solid waste and livestock waste management in the livestock area of Tarumajaya Village, Kertasari District, Bandung Regency. This research was conducted in 2019, with a quantitative and qualitative approach. The result is some people still manage domestic solid waste by burning or throwing it into the river, and managing livestock waste by throwing it into the river. Alternatives for eco- friendly domestic solid waste management through 'waste banks' and livestock waste management with biogas technology, have been known and practiced by some people. The current challenge is to maintain the continuity of the program. It is recommended to the local government, especially the Health Office and Health Center, as well as the Agriculture Office to periodically

provide socialization, technical and management training, consultation and monitoring of the environment friendly programs.

Keywords: *Citarum river, waste bank, biogas*

Alfons M Letelay, Felly Philipus Senewe, Rohani R. Simanjutak

HUBUNGAN PERILAKU BERISIKO DENGAN KEJADIAN PENYAKIT TIDAK MENULAR (PTM) DI PROVINSI MALUKU UTARA

Non-communicable disease (NCD) had contributed as the cause of death has increased from 63 to 73 % within a decade. The health profile of North Maluku showed increase occurrences of non-communicable disease and risk factor related on habit, especially for smoking, drink of alcohol, non-healthy food consumption and this habits become seriously health problem. This article is the results of futher data analysis of Riskesdas 2018, which aims to know the relationship of NCD incidence to the habit of the community in North Maluku. Sample who used in the analysis are respondent with above 15 yo and it was chosen 2104 respondents who is on inclusion criteria. The variables were to be analyze are the habit of smoking, consumption alcohol, sof drink, energy drink, salty food, processed food products, instan noodle, fruits and vegetables, and physical activity. The results showed the incidence of NCD were related with the habit of salty food consupcion (OR=1.2), in the age less than 44 yo (OR=2.5), educated respondent level (OR=1.4) and in the unmarried respondent (OR=1.9). It was suggested that it is necessary to cooperate between stake holder and government in attention to educate people related on PTM prevention, especially control risk factor associated on culture and habits of the community.

Keywords: *Non-communicable disease, risky behavior, North Maluku Province*

Prisca Petty Arfines, Zahra, Dwi Nastiti Iswarawanti, Ika Saptarini PRAKTIK HIGIENE SANITASI PANGAN PENJAMAH MAKANAN DALAM PENJUALAN MAKANAN PADA AWAL PANDEMI COVID-19 DI JABODETABEK

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected people's behavior including shopping behavior. The most important things highlighted in food buying behavior include food safety and the implementation of health measures to minimize the COVID-19 transmission. This study aims to identify the description of food hygiene and sanitation practices (HSP) for food handlers during the COVID-19 pandemic. This study is an observational study with a cross-sectional design conducted in the Greater Jakarta area (Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, and Bekasi) in the first week of May 2020. Data collection was carried out online. The sample in this study was 189 food handlers. The variables analyzed included the HSP practices of food handlers, socio-demography, knowledge proxies, perceptions, and sources of information related to COVID-19. The results of the analysis showed that insufficient practice of HSP reached 49.7%. Factors related to the HSP practice are the provision of handwashing using soap

facilities for food buyers/delivery (OR=2.4 95% CI 1.01-5.7) and the provision of medical tests for the worker (OR=2.61 95% CI 1.27-5.37). This study depicts the HSP's practice of food handlers at the beginning of the pandemic in Jabodetabek is still lacking. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the promotion and priority of supervision on the HSP practice of food handlers in an integrated manner from across sectors. Strengthened coaching may lead to better HSP practices for food handlers.

Keywords: *Food sanitation, food hygiene, food safety, food purchasing, food handler*

Hetty Ismainar, Tety Kuniyasi, Ahmad Hanafi
**FAKTOR DOMINAN YANG MEMPENGARUHI
PERILAKU BUANG AIR BESAR
SEMBARANGAN (BABS) DI KOTA
PEKANBARU, PROVINSI RIAU**

Open defecation is the act of disposing of waste in an area that can contaminate the environment. In Indonesia, there are still areas with Open Defecation Free (ODF) coverage that does not meet the national target (100%), one of which is in Pekanbaru City (28,6%). This study aims to explain the influence of environmental factors on defecation behavior. The type of research was quantitative with a cross-sectional design. A total of 194 families become respondents with proportional random sampling technique. Collecting data using a questionnaire. Data analysis was univariate, bivariate with chi-square test, and multivariate with logistic regression test. There were still 105 families (54.1%) who had open defecation. The variable that has a significant relationship with p-value <0.05 with open defecation behavior was latrine access (p=0.019), TOMA support (p=0.000), health care coaching (p=0.033), financial income (p=0.003) and habits (p=0.000). There were two dominant factors, namely habit with POR=3.771 (1.881-7.563) and TOMA support with POR=3.698 (1.872-7.034). Public awareness is needed, also increasing the frequency of home visits, socializing, and providing health information through print, electronic and social media.

Keywords : *Open Defecation Free (ODF), Environmental Factor, Pekanbaru*

Ivan Permana Putra

**KASUS-KASUS KERACUNAN JAMUR LIAR DI
INDONESIA**

Wild mushrooms are one of the germplasms which have been consumed for decades. Besides the good nutritional content for health, some of wild mushrooms which identical to edible mushrooms are known to have toxins that can cause poisoning. To date, despite the high numbers of poisoning cases, information regarding cases of wild mushroom poisoning in Indonesia are not properly organized. This paper is a literature-based quantitative study by reviewing and validating all reports of mushroom poisoning in Indonesia during the 2010-2020 period. The results showed that over the last 10 years, there have been 76 cases of poisoning due to consumption of wild mushrooms in Indonesia. A total of 550 people became victims and 9 of them died. The wild mushroom genera suspected to be the cause of poisoning include: *Amanita* sp. (egg phase), *Calvatia* sp., *Chlorophyllum* cf. *molybdites*, *Clitocybe* sp., *Coprinellus* sp., *Coprinopsis* sp., *Coprinus* sp., *Galerina* sp., *Inocybe* sp., *Lepiota* sp., *Macrocybe* sp., *Macrolepiota* sp., *Panaeolus* sp., *Parasola* sp., *Psilocybe* sp., and *Scleroderma* sp. (old phase). Some of the mushrooms suspected of causing poisoning are known to be mushrooms that can be consumed under certain conditions. Further research is needed to add information about wild mushroom poisoning in Indonesia. The good collaboration between the government, researchers, citizens, and journalists in documenting the character of the mushroom that causes poisoning needs to be done to create a database of poisonous mushrooms in Indonesia. This is expected to be able to prevent the incidence of wild mushroom poisoning in Indonesia.

Keywords: *Wild Mushrooms, Poisoning, Indonesia*

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EDITORIAL

Puji syukur dipanjatkan kepada Tuhan Yang Maha Esa, Jurnal Ekologi Kesehatan Volume 20. No. 3 Tahun 2021 telah terbit. Pada volume kali ini kami menyajikan enam artikel dengan tema Kesehatan lingkungan. Terdapat artikel yang menyajikan profil distribusi balita menurut kesehatan lingkungan rumah tinggal keluarga serta tingkat kematian anak menurut karakteristik dan kesehatan lingkungannya, artikel ini merupakan hasil olah data SDKI 2017.

Artikel kedua yang ditampilkan membahas permasalahan di kawasan aliran Sungai Citarum (DAS Citarum). Artikel ini menyajikan hasil penelitian mengenai manajemen pengelolaan sampah rumah tangga dan limbah ternak di kawasan peternakan Daerah Aliran Sungai Citarum Kabupaten Bandung, Jawa Barat.

Masih mengenai kesehatan lingkungan, namun kali ini mengenai perilaku Buang Air Besar Sembarang (BABS) di Kota Pekanbaru. Ada lima variabel yang berpengaruh terhadap perilaku BABS yaitu akses jamban, dukungan TOMA, pembinaan nakes, pendapatan dan kebiasaan. Artikel lainnya adalah praktik higiene sanitasi pangan penjamah makanan dalam penjualan makanan pada awal pandemi COVID-19 di Jabodetabek. Artikel ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi gambaran praktik higiene sanitasi (HSP) pangan penjamah makanan dalam penjualan makanan di masa pandemi COVID-19.

Masih berhubungan dengan lingkungan, artikel dengan topik kasus keracunan jamur liar di Indonesia cukup menarik untuk ditampilkan dalam edisi ini. Tulisan ini merupakan hasil literatur review dengan menelaah dan memvalidasi semua laporan keracunan jamur di Indonesia selama periode 2010-2020. Hasil koleksi informasi menunjukkan bahwa selama 10 tahun terakhir, telah terjadi 76 kasus keracunan akibat pengkonsumsian jamur liar di Indonesia.

Artikel keenam dalam edisi ini mengenai kebiasaan masyarakat di Provinsi Maluku Utara, terkait dengan penyakit tidak menular. Tulisan ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan kejadian Penyakit Tidak Menular dengan kebiasaan masyarakat di Provinsi Maluku Utara. Variabel dalam penelitian ini diantaranya kebiasaan merokok, kebiasaan makan makanan beresiko dan lainnya.

Akhir kata, redaksi mengucapkan terima kasih terutama kepada para Reviewer, Mitra Bestari dan Penulis artikel ini, atas kerja sama yang baik selama proses penulisan hingga penerbitan. Semoga artikel yang kami sajikan pada edisi kali ini bisa memberikan manfaat. Aamiin

SELAMAT MEMBACA