

ABSTRAK

Rizki Astriagusvionita Kiayi, 2015. Studi Sanitasi Kantin Di Lingkungan Kampus Universitas Negeri Gorontalo. Skripsi, Jurusan Kesehatan Masyarakat, Fakultas Ilmu-Ilmu Kesehatan Dan Keolahragaan, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo. Pembimbing I Dr. Lintje Boekoesoe, Dra., M.Kes dan Pembimbing II Lia Amalia, S.KM., M.Kes.

Kantin merupakan sarana tempat berjualan makanan yang mudah terkontaminasi oleh lingkungan. Untuk mencegah kontaminasi makanan dengan zat-zat yang dapat mengakibatkan gangguan kesehatan diperlukan penerapan terhadap sanitasi. Rumusan masalah adalah bagaimanakah sanitasi kantin dilingkungan kampus Universitas Negeri Gorontalo berdasarkan KEMENKES RI No 1098/Menkes/SK/VII/2003?. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui kondisi sanitasi kantin kampus Universitas Negeri Gorontalo berdasarkan KEMENKES RI No 1098/Menkes/SK/VII/2003.

Jenis penelitian adalah deskriptif analitik dengan menggunakan pendekatan survey. Populasi adalah seluruh kantin di kampus Universitas Negeri Gorontalo. Tehnik pengambilan sampel yaitu *Purposive sampling*. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat. Dimana data yang ditampilkan hanya dalam bentuk persentase terhadap masing-masing variabel.

Hasil analisis univariat diperoleh kondisi sanitasi kantin kampus Universitas Negeri Gorontalo berdasarkan faktor bangunan yang tidak menggunakan papan nama kantin sebanyak 85.1%, tidak tersedia tempat sampah yang bersih dan tertutup sebanyak 95,7% dan 93.6% pembuangan air limbahnya menimbulkan sarang serangga. Kondisi sanitasi kantin kampus universitas negeri gorontalo berdasarkan faktor konstruksi yang memiliki pintu ruang pengolahan makanan dibuat tidak membuka kearah luar dan tidak dapat menutup sendiri sebanyak 100%. Kondisi sanitasi kantin kampus universitas negeri gorontalo berdasarkan fasilitas sanitasi yang tidak memiliki saluran pembuangan tertutup, memiliki bak penampungan air dan alat pengering sebanyak 100%.

Kata Kunci : Sanitasi Kantin, Faktor Bangunan, Faktor Konstruksi, Fasilitas Sanitasi.

ABSTRACT

Rizki Astriagusvionita Kiayi, 2015. A Study on the Sanitation of the Cafeterias at the State University of Gorontalo. Skripsi, Department of Public Health, Faculty of Health Sciences and Sports, State University of Gorontalo. The principal supervisor was Dr. Lintje Boekoesoe, Dra., M. Kes., and Co-supervisor was Lia Amalia, S. KM., M. Kes.

Cafeteria is a place that sells food that can easily be contaminated by the environment. In order to prevent the food contamination by the unwanted contaminants that could cause health problems, sanitation implementation is needed. The problem statement of this research is how was the cafeteria sanitation in the State University of Gorontalo based on the regulation of the ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No. 1098/Menkes/SK/VII/2003. The objective of this research was to find out the sanitation condition of the cafeteria in the State University of Gorontalo according to the PERMENKES No. 1098/Menkes/SK/VII/2013.

This research was a descriptive analysis research that used survey approach. The population of this research were all the cafeteria at State University of Gorontalo. The sample was taken using purposive sampling method, and the data were analyzed using univariate analysis, in which the data presented in the form of percentage toward each variable.

The result of univariate analysis showed that the sanitation condition of the cafeterias at the State University of Gorontalo based on the building factor, 85.1% of these cafeterias did not use the sign board, 95.7% of these cafeterias did not provide clean and closed garbage bins, and 93.6% of the sewage water dumps create the nest for the insects. The sanitation condition of the cafeterias at the State University of Gorontalo based on their construction factor, 100% of these cafeterias did not have the door for the food processing room and the door was not made to open outward and cannot be closed by itself. Based on the sanitation facilities 100% of the cafeterias in the State University of Gorontalo did not have closed dumping channel, and did not have water storage tank, and did not have drying tools.

Keywords: Cafeterias' Sanitation, Building Factor, Construction Factor, Sanitation Facility

