

**PROGRAM STUDI S1 ILMU KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT FAKULTAS
KESEHATAN & INFORMATIKA INSTITUT KESEHATAN PAYUNG NEGERI
PEKANBARU**

Studi Riset, Oktober 2025

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Perilaku Mencuci Tangan Pakai Sabun Pada Siswa Sekolah Dasar Negeri 167 Pekanbaru

ABSTRAK

Perilaku mencuci tangan pakai sabun (CTPS) merupakan salah satu upaya penting dalam pencegahan penyakit menular di lingkungan sekolah. Namun, masih banyak siswa sekolah dasar yang belum menerapkan perilaku tersebut secara optimal. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis perilaku mencuci tangan pakai sabun pada siswa Sekolah Dasar Negeri 167 Pekanbaru tahun 2025. Jenis penelitian ini adalah kuantitatif analitik dengan desain cross sectional. Populasi penelitian berjumlah 117 siswa kelas III, dengan sampel sebanyak 90 responden yang diambil menggunakan rumus Slovin. Instrumen penelitian berupa kuesioner tertutup yang mencakup variabel pengetahuan, sarana prasarana, peran sekolah, dan perilaku cuci tangan pakai sabun. Analisis data dilakukan secara bivariat menggunakan uji Chi-Square dengan tingkat signifikansi 0,05. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar siswa memiliki pengetahuan tinggi (71,1%), sarana prasarana sekolah yang memadai (60,0%), serta peran sekolah yang mendukung (57,8%). Namun, hasil uji statistik menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan ($p=0,630$), sarana prasarana ($p=0,601$), dan peran sekolah ($p=0,680$) dengan perilaku cuci tangan pakai sabun siswa. Dengan demikian, dapat disimpulkan bahwa perilaku mencuci tangan pakai sabun pada siswa belum sepenuhnya dipengaruhi oleh faktor-faktor tersebut. Diperlukan pendekatan komprehensif melalui pembiasaan, pengawasan guru, dan penguatan peran serta kebijakan sekolah agar perilaku cuci tangan pakai sabun dapat diterapkan secara konsisten di lingkungan sekolah dasar.

Keyword: Cuci Tangan Pakai Sabun, Pengetahuan, Sarana Prasarana, Peran Sekolah, Perilaku Mencuci Tangan.

Referensi: 30 (2015-2025)

**PROGRAM STUDY BACHELOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH FACULTY OF HEALTH &
INFORMATICS INSTITUTE KESEHATAN PAYUNG NEGERI PEKANBARU**

Study Research, October 2025

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*Handwashing Behavior With Soap Among Students At Elementary Schools 167 In
Pekanbaru*

ABSTRACT

Handwashing with soap is a key strategy for preventing infectious diseases in school settings. However, many elementary school students have yet to fully adopt this practice. This study aims to analyze handwashing behavior with soap among students at elementary schools 167 in Pekanbaru. This is a quantitative analytical study with a cross-sectional design. The study population consisted of 117 third-grade students, with a sample of 90 respondents selected using the Slovin formula. The research instrument was a closed-ended questionnaire covering the variables of knowledge, facilities and infrastructure, the school's role, and handwashing with soap behavior. Data analysis was performed using bivariate analysis with the Chi-Square test at a significance level of 0.05. The results showed that the majority of students had high knowledge (71,1%), adequate school facilities and infrastructure (60,0%), and that the school's supportive roles (57,8%). However, the results of the statistical tests showed no significant associated between knowledge ($p=0.630$), facilities and infrastructure ($p=0.601$), and the school's role ($p=0.680$) with students' handwashing behavior with soap. Thus, it can be concluded that students' handwashing behavior with soap is not fully influenced by these factors. A comprehensive approach through habit formation, teacher supervision, and strengthening the role of school policies to ensure that handwashing with soap is consistently practiced in elementary school settings.

Keyword: *Handwashing with Soap, Knowledge, Infrastructure, Role of Schools, Handwashing Behavior.*

Reference: 30 (2015-2025)