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**SABUTASI SILAT IMPLEMENTATION
(SADAR, BUAT, TANGKAP DAN BASMI SI LALAT)****As an Effort to Improve Knowledge and Behavior of Sanitation for Diarrhea Prevention On Fish Traders In Batuah Market Banjar Regency****Lenie Marlinae¹, Laily Khairiyati², Nida Ulfah³, Fairuz Nur Fawaz⁴, Taufik⁵, Rusadi⁶,
Muhammad Anshori Rahman⁷ and tien zubaidah⁸**^{1,2,3}*Environmental Health Department of Public Health Study Program*^{4,5,6,7}*Students of Public Health Study Program*⁸*Faculty of Medicine Lambung Mangkurat University, Banjarbaru, Indonesia*

Abstract- Fish market also known as Fish Auction Spot is the staple food supplier for community. Fish auction sites in Indonesia is still considered as unhealthy, because of the slums and dirtiness. Poor environmental conditions like this can affect the health of community surrounding. Basic sanitation is necessary to prevent vectors like fly. Fly is insects that included in diptera. Flies are very fond of wet places, organic objects, feces, wet waste, rotten plants, human foods. SABUTA si Lalat (Sadar, Buat dan Tangkap si Lalat) as an effort to increase fish trader's knowledge and sanitary behavior in order to keep their booth clean and also capable of making their own fly catcher. So the outcome is the model is effective in increasing the knowledge and sanitary behavior, it can be used as one of the solutions to prevent diarrhea to improve community-based health status. Main focus of SABUTA si Lalat is to improve community awareness, fish trader's sanitation and their making fly catcher skill for reducing flies density in Batuah Market. Results obtained include the knowledge of fish traders in Batuah Market is quite sufficient. and the average seller after being given counseling regarding flies, their knowledge increases. The seller can also implement a fly trap because it is easy to make.

Keywords- Fish Traders, Fly trap, Sanitary, diarrhea

I. BACKGROUND

Fish market also known as Fish Auction Spot is the staple food supplier for community. Fish auction sites in Indonesia is still considered as unhealthy, because of the slums and dirtiness¹. Poor environmental condition like this can affect to health status surrounding. Basic sanitation is necessary to prevent vectors like fly². Dirty and stinks environment is good spot for resting breeding of house flies³. According to Aminah et al. (2005) study, flies those land on people's food are capable of contaminate and reduce food quality. Flies on food became serious threat for human's health. Fly can be vectors, virus agent, bacteria, protozoo, egg from trash to food^{4,5,6,7}.

Sarah Safira's research in 2015 stated that there is a correlation between flies density level, basic sanitation and dhiarrhea disease on 6-59 months children(p value 0,044 and 0,034)⁸. Ardiansyah (2015) state that majority of market in Cimahi doesn't have good sanitation (86,67%) so its affect flies density level to middle category⁹.

Based on the Principal Objectives and Functions of health in the workplace, in the field of controlling environmental risks, especially Fish Auctions, there is a need for vector control and animal

transmitting diseases¹⁰. So far there has never been a measurement of density and control of flies in Batuah Market, Banjar Regency by the Banjar District Health Office or related institutions.

It is necessary to measure the density of flies in the market environment. Environmental health requirements by the Harbour Health Office regulate that maximum amount of fly in a 30-minute measurement is 5 / block grill (100x100 cm)¹¹. If its found more than 5, then it is needed to have a controlling action. This is done to minimize the rate flies increase because flies have a very fast life cycle¹². In addition, flies are also vectors that carry E.Coli bacteria because they often land on feces. Meanwhile, cases of diarrhea in South Kalimantan were 107,725, while only 9,986 (9.3%) cases are handled. Banjar Regency is the second highest regency of diarrhea with a total estimate of 22,422 cases, while 43% of those cases are handled¹³. So it is necessary to arrange a fly catching activity with Fly trap in Batuah Market.

II. METHODS

First step is preparing the education content. Then is handing out the questionnaire. Questionnaire is needed to collect information about knowledge and sanitary behavior of fish trader. After that is training of fly trap making.

III. RESULTS

Variable	Education		P-Value
	Average (\pm)		
	Pre	Post	
Knowledge	9,33 (\pm 2,746)	15,5333 (\pm 2,837)	0,000

Based on Wilcoxon statistics test before and after education, the score before is 9,33 (standard deviation : 2,746) while the average score after is 13,533 (standard deviation : 2,387) and the p-value is 0,000 which means there is a difference between before and after the education program. Health promotion is also form of communication. The communication process is success is when the communication is effective, which means every messages that provide by communicator is accepted by the communican¹⁴.

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Ethical Clearance: this study approved and received ethical clearance from the Committee of Public Health Research Ethics of Medical Faculty, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia. In this study we followed the guidelines from the Committee of Public Health Committee of Public Health Research Ethics of Medical Faculty, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia for etchical clearance and informed consent. The informed consent included the research title, purpose, participants's right, confidentiality and signature.

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Conflict of Interest: The authors declare that they have no conflict interest

IV. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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