ANTON VIVALDY. Study the Effect of Tempe Intervention in the Treatment of Diarrhea among Children Under Five Years. Supervised by M. RIZAL M. DAMANIK and MIRA DEWI.

Diarrhea is a major health problem in many developing countries resulting in the deaths of about 3 million people every year. Tempe is one of diet that could be use in treatment of diarrhea. The objective of this study was to investigate the effect of tempe intervention in the treatment of diarrhea in children under five years of age. The design of this study was experimental study. The number of study participant was 30 children with diarrhea symptoms. Study participants were divided into three treatments group: a) 25 gram, receiving tempe 25 gram for two days; b) 50 gram, receiving tempe 50 gram for two days; c) control, receiving no tempe during five days study period. During the study period, defecation and food habit of the study participants were observed. The result of the study showed that there was no correlation between characteristic of family, eating habit, sanitation and hygiene with diarrhea symptoms (P>0.05). However, there was correlation between nutritional status of children with diarrhea symptoms (P<0.05). The duncan test results showed that the average frequency of defecation during five days of study period in children who consumed 50 grams tempe significantly lower ($\alpha = 0.05$) than the control group. This implies that consumption of tempe have positive effect on the treatment of diarrhea.

Keywords: effect, tempe, diarrhea, children