

Water quality and water borne diseases in lowland ecosystem of Banyuasin, South Sumatra, Indonesia

Dianita Ekawati¹, Tan Malaka², Robiyanto H Susanto³, M.T. Kamaluddin⁴, Dwi Setyawan⁵ and Amar Muntaha⁶

¹Department of Public Health, STIK Bina Husada, Palembang 30131, Indonesia; Doctoral student, Postgraduate Program, Sriwijaya University; ²Medicine Faculty of Sriwijaya University; ³Agriculture Faculty of Sriwijaya University; ⁴Medicine Faculty of Sriwijaya University; ⁵Agriculture Faculty of Sriwijaya University; ⁶Department of Public Health, STIK Bina Husada, Palembang 30131, Indonesia. Corresponding Author: dianita_ekawati@yahoo.co.id; dianitatarigan@yahoo.com

Abstract. Water quality and quantity is always an important issue in lowland ecosystem of Banyuasin. Low domestic water supply sanitation is considered as having an important contribution on the high frequency of waterborne diseases in the area. The study aims at recording water borne diseases and the water quality in the lowland area of Banyuasin District. This field research was conducted using a cross-sectional method. Total samples were 210 households in Telang which were observed during July through August 2011. Six water samples were measured for their physical and chemical properties, in addition to 1 water sample for bacteriological test. All respondents used river water for sanitary purposes and 41.4% of them also have dug wells. Those who used river water for sanitation, 68.5 % also consumed purified water for drinking purpose. All water samples are acidic (pH 5,68-6,19) and contain high Iron (1-26,269 Mg/L). Water has yellowish color. The major disease are diarrhea and skin diseases. In the lowland area with the estuarine ecosystem water quality and scarcity are serious problems. This in turn causes the high prevalent of waterborne diseases such as diarea. Low level of education and socio-economic status make it difficult for the local people to overcome these problems. Outside intervention especially government so as to improve the condition is needed.

Key words : Water Quality, Water Borne Diseases, Lowland

Introduction

The spread of infectious diseases associated with human activities, in particular, due to deforestation, human settlements, construction of dams, drainage, and climate change (Slamet, 2007). Climate change will also cause a change in the monsoon season, which led to move more quickly with the trend of the intensity of the rains are more abundant, causing floods and landslides. Flood is a torrent of water that hit an area in particular. The flood water likely to endanger human health, because it there are microorganisms that cause diseases, so it can degrade the quality of the water and the food crisis. Decrease in the quality of the water and food supply crisis led to the emergence of diseases such as malaria, dengue and diarrhea (Ministry of health, 2002).

Health problems in a region can be answered by knowing the patterns of common diseases in the area. In countries or communities which are poor or low socioeconomic status, poor nutritional status, low knowledge, so that the poor health condition of the environment and poor health status. In a society so it will be easy transmission of disease, particularly children, who are particularly sensitive to infectious diseases. The result, many child deaths that occurred a short life expectancy (Slamet, 2007).

Problems related to environmental health are clean water, waste management, disposal of waste water flowing directly on the channel / river and sanitation. This causes siltation of channels / rivers, blocking the channel / river due to waste. In the rainy season is always flooding and cause disease. Protections of groups vulnerable to hazardous environmental conditions are still considered a low priority. However, the impact of environmental risk factors on human health is growing, both in magnitude and diversity. Based on the aspects of sanitation, high rates of disease caused by community-based environment that unmet need for clean water, latrine use remains low, contamination of soil, water, and air as household waste, industrial waste, agricultural waste, transportation, physical and possibly environmental conditions (BTKL PPM Palembang, 2009).

The data showed 48.38% of the public have access to water sources such as water wells, in addition to river water, swamp water, rain water. The water quality of water sources used by people of unknown quality. Based on observations in the initial study conducted by researchers, there are still many people who use the river water, swamp water, rain water for daily life. There are still many people who use river water for daily

living such as bathing, brushing teeth, washing, cooking and others while on the other hand is still a lot to put the toilet on the riverbank. This possibility may lead to a change in the status of public health (Ekawati, 2009). Water quality and quantity is always an important issue at the lowland ecosystem of South Sumatera. Low domestic water supply sanitation is considered as having an important contribution on the high frequency of waterborne disease in the area.

Efforts to meet the needs of water by humans can take water from the soil, water surface, or directly from the rain. Of the three sources of water, to the tidal marsh wetlands, the most commonly used is the water of the river. But the water that is widely used that it is incompatible with the terms of the health, as is often the water containing seeds or specific substances that can cause illness which is dangerous for human survival. The water is seen in terms of quality, directly or indirectly pollution affects the quality of the water. According to the considerations for determining the quality of drinking water, the business management of the water used by humans for drinking water and drinking water products are produced, as well as in systems of planning and processes which will be the source water (Razif, 2001: 4).

Problems statement.

Water availability and use of clean water for domestic use is a problem in areas where wetland could be a risk factor for the development of new and contagious diseases through the water. Similarly, in the area of wetlands, where the lack of water can cause a variety of diseases, while the source of water in the river, usually water, well water and rainwater. There are no water becomes a problem and continuous rain can also cause problems, some areas will be flooded wetlands/floods, consequently, increase the amount of water that leads to contamination of drinking water, the emergence of various diseases in the toilet, which is located on the Bank of the River, are terminated. These events provide space for discussion of how the water quality and water-borne diseases in the area of wetlands.

The objective of research

The general objective is To find the disease is transmitted through water and water quality in wetland ecosystems Telang, Banyuasin regency. While the special objective are to found the prevalence of diseases spread by water in the wetlands ecosystems Telang, Banyuasin district; to Identify the environmental risk factors in the wetlands ecosystems Telang, Banyuasin; to know the quality of domestic water used by communities in wetland ecosystems Telang, Banyuasin.

Research Methods

This study is a descriptive study that describes the distribution of the quality of the water and the incidence of infectious diseases through the water at the lowland ecosystem in the district of Banyuasin, South Sumatera. The design of the study was cross-sectional. The data used are secondary data taken during the period of 3 years, i.e. from 2007-2009. The primary data was obtained from the results questionnaire and observe the environmental conditions in the village of Telang.

The population

The study was conducted in the village of Telang in Banyuasin and research time in June 2011.

Sampling procedures

The sample size in each village is determined by Probable Proportional To Size (PPS) • Sampling by the cluster, from Telang Banyuasin taken as a cluster of 3 villages. • Based on a large sample (210), can determine the sample size in each group as shown in Table 1.

Sampling is done in stages as follows: (1) Sampling in the field using rapid survey approach, (2) Determine the starting point of every village in which the starting point determined the crowded center of the village, such as markets, mosques, schools, because this place is situated in the village center, (3) The next step determines the direction the interview goes randomly draw four cardinal directions. Direction runs in a paper written in the selected direction and sweepstakes will run toward the interviewer, and then built a house plan and then taken a house at random to determine who will become the first home visit, (4) After a random number in the home can, then the interviewer can visit the home and conduct interviews and observations, (5) First, ask if the respondent in the last month

have suffered illness, whether the respondents treat the disease, if you answer "Yes" then interviewed the forward and backward. Interviews with yes.

Table 1. Sample size determination based on each village

No	Desa (<i>Cluster</i>)	Number of household heads	N
1	Telang Jaya	1083	91
2	Telang Karya	606	52
3	Telang Rejo	800	67
	Total	2489	210

Results and Discussions

Based on existing data for the 10 diseases most Telang Jaya health center in the region are as follows:

Table 2. The biggest disease in the district Banyuasin, in 2007

No.	Types of diseases	Amount	No.	Types of diseases	Amount
1	Ispa	1243	6	Skin Infection	574
2	Gastritis	931	7	Eye Disease	474
3	Rheumatism	726	8	Asthma	472
4	Allergic	614	9	The other intestinal diseases	462
5	Skin diseases	586	10	Hypertension	426

Source : Dinkes Kab. Banyuasin, 2008

Table 3. The biggest disease in the district Banyuasin, in 2008

No.	Types of diseases	Amount	No.	Types of diseases	Amount
1	ISPA	1558	6	Bronchitis	556
2	Rheumatism	786	7	Allergic	532
3	Dysentery	593	8	Eye Disease	527
4	Asthma	589	9	Skin diseases	520
5	Diarrhea	573	10	The other intestinal diseases	470

Source : Dinkes Kab. Banyuasin, 2009

Table 4. The biggest disease in the district Banyuasin, in 2009

No.	Types of diseases	Amount	No.	Types of diseases	Amount
1	ISPA	2693	6	Allergic	849
2	Rheumatism	1633	7	Asthma	805
3	Skin diseases	1538	8	Gastritis	770
4	Influenza	1042	9	Diarrhea	704
5	Scabies	854	10	Dental caries	646

Source : Dinkes Kab. Banyuasin, 2010.

Based on the three tables above, water-borne diseases during the last 3 years occupy 10 of the largest disease.

The results of research that the disease caused by water or spread through the water above the working area of the Telang Jaya public health center can be seen in the table as follows:

Number of persons in the family

Number of family members who are in the family, which can be seen in the table as follows:

Table 5. Number of family members in the same house in district of Banyuasin

No	Number of family members	Amount	(%)
1	> 4 persons	103	51,0
2	≤ 4 persons	107	59,0
Total		210	100

Based on survey results obtained from 210 family members in the region of Telang with family members who have a family size of <4 people in one house as many as 107 with a percentage of 59.0%.

Family's occupation

The occupation families in the region of Telang can be seen in the table as follows:

Table 6. Frequency distribution of respondents occupation

No	Pekerjaan Keluarga	Amount	(%)
1	Merchants	46	21,9
2	Factory workers	8	3,8
3	Farmers	141	67,1
4	Government Employee	11	5,2
5	Mechanics	3	1,4
6	Drivers	1	0,5

Based on survey results obtained from 210 families in Telang, head of the family worked as farmers as many as 141 people with a percentage of 67.1%.

Head of the family education

Education head of household in the region of Telang can be seen in the Table 7. On the basis of research results from 210 families in Telang, high school-educated head of the family as much as 59 heads of households, the percentage of 28.1%.

Table 7. Frequency distribution of education level of respondents

No	Pendidikan Kepala Keluarga	Amount	(%)
1	Uneducated	5	2,4
2	Primary School	30	14,3
3	Junior High School	58	27,6
4	Senior High School	51	24,3
5	College	59	28,1
	Total	210	100

Behavior

Table 8. Frequency distribution of clean and healthy behavior respondents

No	Behavior	Amount	(%)
1	Not Care	112	53,3
2	Care	98	46,7
	Total	210	100

Based on survey results obtained from 210 families in the region of Telang with families who do not care about the cleanliness of the environment were 112 families with a percentage of 53.3%.

Water quality

The quality of domestic water in Telang are grouped into two categories: good and bad water quality, physical and chemical quality of water that can be read as follows: on the basis of exam results in 3 villages of health centers serving Telang district the first sample was taken at high tide, with the number of samples taken at the 6 samples. The width of

the river in about 50 meters depth reaches 20 meters, the sample was taken at 15 meters from the shore of the river just behind the houses.

Table 9. Results of the laboratory examination of water samples

No.	Location	Physicals			Chemicals		
		Parameters	Standards	Results	Parameters	Standards	Results
1	Telang Karya Village (High Tide)	Muddiness	25	63	pH	6,5 - 9,00	5,89
		Color	50	120	Iron	1	1,7104
2	Telang Karya Village (Low Tide)	Muddiness	25	62	pH	6,5 - 9,00	5,68
		Color	50	130			
3	Telang Rejo Village (High Tide)	Muddiness	25	76			
		Color	50	119	pH	6,5 - 9,00	6
4	Telang Rejo Village (Low Tide)	Muddiness	25	69	Iron	1	2,660
		Color	50	126	pH	6,5 - 9,00	5,62
5	Telang Jaya Village (High Tide)	Muddiness	25	37	Iron	1	1
		Color	50	117	pH	6,5 - 9,00	6
					KMnO4	10	22,12
					Mn	0,5	0,9928
6	Telang Jaya Village (Low Tide)	Muddiness	25	30	Iron	1	26,269
		Color	50	98	pH	6,5 - 9,00	6,19
					KMnO4	10	17,6

Quality of pond water

Based on the results of water pond in the area of Telang can be seen in the table as follows:

Table 10. Results of pond water in Telang

Sour.	Test Coliform LB 37°C			Test Coliform BGLB 37°C			Test Coliform BGLB 44°C			MPN / 100 ml Coliform	MPN / 100 ml Colitinja	Meth ods	Remar k
	10 ml	1 m	0.1 ml	10 ml	1 ml	0.1 ml	10 ml	1 ml	0.1 ml				
Pond water Telang Karya village	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	>2400	>2400	MPN	TMS

Water quantity

The amount of river water for their daily needs can be grouped into two categories namely the amount of use of river water >100 liters / day and <100 liters / day, can be seen in the Table 11. In Telang mostly family members in using more than 100 liters of water per day as many as 150 heads of households with a percentage of 71.4%.

Tables 11. Frequency distribution of water use by respondents

No	Water Quantity	Amount	%
1	≤ 100 Litre/Day	60	28,6
2	> 100 Litre / Day	150	71,4
Total		210	100



Figure

1. Environmental condition in sampling sites

Human needs for water resources become very real, in the know that the amount of water on Earth remains in the following form that rotates the hydrological cycle of all time (sea water inland waters vapor). Although world population continues to increase and more advanced life anyway, so use more water and more. Rapidly expanding populations are also rapidly deteriorating water supply per capita per year. The more so that development occurs in small water sources. Water distribution is uneven geographical distribution of population density coupled unevenly causing too obvious imbalance of supply and demand (supply and demand) for water that are difficult to overcome (Soerjani et al., 1997). In terms of quantity that includes the amount of water available and the amount of clean water for daily needs in the Telang Jaya public health center more than 100 liters per day.

Rainfal

Rain preciitation is very high which can cause flooding and make the area gets wet and humid. Rainfall is high enough to make water-borne diseases spread more widely, flowing water will carry germs and can pass on to people who use contaminated water. Based on the results of measurements of Meteorology and Geophysics (BMKG) on rainfall in the region of Telang standards can be categorized by rainfall in the vicinity or the tropics. But examination of rainfall, the highest rainfall in the year 2008 with rainfall 2685.7 mm in March, April and November are categorized as high compared with other months.

Table 12. Rainfall per year in Telang

No	Year	High Rainfall (mm)	Amount/Year (mm)
1	2007	Month Jan	503
		Month Apr	379
		Month Des	381.9
2	2008	Month Mar	371.9
		Month Apr	323.4
		Month Nop	634.4
3	2009	Month Mar	564
			2410

Source : BMKG, 2010.

Air humidity

Based on the results of measurements of Meteorology and Geophysics (BMKG) on the humidity in Telang can be categorized into two: high and low which can be seen in the table as follows:

Table 13. Air Humidity in Telang, Year of 2007-2009

No	Humidity per Year	Average
1	2007	83,5
2	2008	84,8
3	2009	82,3

Source : BMKG, 2010

From the table above is known that the highest humidity in Telang which in 2008 reached 84.8 and the lowest humidity in the year 2009 reached 82.3. Based on the results of measurements of Meteorology and Geophysics (BMKG) on the humidity in Telang is quite high, this can be seen from years of moisture and high humidity in 2008, began an average of 84.8 years old survived. The more humid the area and then to higher development of diseases such as respiratory diseases, diarrhea, tuberculosis, skin diseases, and others that can thrive in humid areas. The research was supported by a report BTKL, which states that the environment in which people with daily living greatly affects the incidence of respiratory disease attack, because the home is very important for example taken into account when, the house should not be moist enough to light sun. Air quality in terms of moisture that the air humidity ranges from 40% to 70% SO₂ concentration not exceeding 0.10 (BTKL, 2010).

Bathing habits

Table 14. Frequency distribution of bathing habits of respondents

No	Bathing Habits	Amount	%
1	River Water	129	61.5
2	Pond	55	26.2
3	Rain Water	26	12.4
Total		210	100

People in the area Telang most have a habit of using river water bath, the water in the wells were dug from the river that flows through the pipes. Dug wells/pond is shaped pool fence, so livestock (ducks, chickens, etc.) into the pond and pollutes the water.

Clean Water Sources

Table 15. Frequency distribution of clean water sources of respondents

No	Clean Water Sources	Amount	%
1	River Water	22	58.1
2	Rain Water	59	28.1
3	Pond	29	13.8
TOTAL		210	100

The table above shows the majority of domestic water sources used by residents are the river water (58.1%).

Table 16. Frequency distribution of family latrines of respondents

No	Family Latrines	Amount	%
1	Cemplung	150	71.4
2	Cubluk	22	10.5
3	Septick Tank	38	18.1
	Jumlah	210	100

The table above shows the majority of the population in using the toilet Cemplung Telang family type, type of latrine is at risk for disease transmission because the area is a wetland that is more Telang.

Conclutions

1. Most of the population that is in Telang < 4 peoples in one family.
2. Most of the households in Telang working in the agricultural sector.
3. Most of the households in Telang school education did not finish elementary school, elementary, junior high school.
4. Most of the communities that exist in Telang care in protecting the environment, particularly on health and hygiene water.
5. Based on the results of river water that is in Telang can be categorized as unfit for use as daily necessities.
6. Most of the communities that exist in Telang in the use of river water for daily needs of more than 100 liters / day.
7. Rainfall in Telang can be categorized as standard-rainfall tropical regions.
8. Humidity in Telang can be regarded as a fairly humid area compared to other regions with a higher ground.

Suggestions

For people who exist in the Telang should support the health of the environment, such as maintenance of water quality, contaminated by sewage or manure obtained from the household waste domestic wastewater, cattle sheds, and micro-enterprises that exist in society that may damage the aquatic environment, and advised not to consume or use for their daily water needs, which was contaminated. For health workers is expected to provide guidance and advice to the purity of the environment, particularly in maintaining the purity of water so that it is not contaminated by other materials that may damage or worsen water quality that makes the garbage that makes the pool of sewage the house and livestock pens away from sources of clean water.

References

- Agudelo, JI., 2001. *The Economic Valuation of Water*, Value of Water. Research Report 5. IHE Delft, The Netherland.
- Ali, Kemas. 2006. *Dasar-dasar Statistika : Aneka Bidang ILMU Pertanian dan Hayati (Edisi ke-1)*. PT. Grafindo Persada, Jakarta, Indonesia.
- Anies. 2006. *Manajemen Berbasis Lingkungan, Solusi Mencegah dan Menanggulangi Penyakit Menular*. PT. Elex Media Komputindo, Jakarta.
- Bahtiar Adang, dkk. 2000. *Modul Metodologi Penelitian Kesehatan*. Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta.
- Beaglehode, R., Bonita, R., dan Kjellstrom, T. 1997. *Dasar-dasar Epidemiologi*. Terjemahan. Adi Heru Sutomo dan Hari Kusnanto. Yogyakarta : Gadjah Mada University Press, Yogyakarta.
- Balai Teknik Kesehatan Lingkungan (BTKL) – PPM Palembang. 2010. *Laporan Tahunan Seksi Surveilans Epidemiologi*. Palembang.
- Burbridge, P. 1996. Social, cultural and economic factors that influence the sustainable development of peatlands. *Dalam: E. Maltby. C.P. Immirzi, & R.J. Safford (eds.), Tropical Lowland Peatlands of Southeast Asia*. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland : 163-171.
- Cassel, D.K. 1997. Foreword. *Dalam: M.J. Vepraskas & S.W. Sprecher (eds.), Aquic Conditions and Hydric Soils. The Problem Soils. SSSA Special Publication 50: vii*.
- Corvalan, C. and Kjellstorm, T. 1995. Health and Environmental Analysis For Decision Making. *World Health Stat Q 49 (2): 71-77*. In Annale Yassi, et al. 2001. *Basic Environmental Health*. Oxford University Press, New York.
- Chapagain, AK., Hoekstra, AY., 2004. *Water Footprints of Nations*. Research Report 16. UNESCO – IHE.
- Dent, D. 1986. *Acid Sulphate Soils. a Baseline for Research and Development*. ILRI Publication (39). Wageningen: 200.
- Departemen Kesehatan RI. 1993. *Pedoman Rumah Sehat*. Direktorat Jenderal PPM-PL, Jakarta, Indonesia.
- _____. 2006. *Pedoman Pelaksanaan Klinik Sanitasi Untuk Puskesmas*. Direktorat Jenderal Pemberantasan Penyakit Menular, Jakarta, Indonesia.
- _____. 2008. *Pedoman Pelaksanaan Pemberantasan Penyakit Menular*. Direktorat Jenderal Pemberantasan Penyakit Menular, Jakarta, Indonesia.
- Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Banyuasin. 2007. *Profil Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Banyuasin*.
- _____. 2008. *Profil Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Banyuasin*.
- _____. 2009. *Profil Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Banyuasin*.
- Dugan, P.J. (ed.). 1990. *Wetland Conservation*. TheWorld Conservation Union. Gland, Switzerland: 96.
- Ekawati Dianita. 2010. *Survei Penyakit Diare di Daerah Lahan Basah Telang Kabupaten Banyuasin*. Report.
- Friedman, D.G.. 1993. *Prinsip-prinsip Epidemiologi*. Edisi Kedua. Yayasan Essentia Medica. PO Box 58. Yogyakarta.
- Gray, N.F. 2008. *Drinking Water Quality : Problems and Solutions (Second edition)*. Cambridge University Press, New York.
- Gunawan, T. 2002. *Strategi Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Alam dan Lingkungan Hidup Berkelanjutan dan Berwawasan Lingkungan*. Makalah Seminar Regional. MALIMPA. UMS. Surakarta.
- _____. 2004. *Lingkungan Fisik Lahan Sebagai Masukan Dalam Menjaga Keserasian Tata Ruang*. Makalah Seminar Nasional. UNISSULA. Semarang.
- Halperin, W. and Baker, E.L. 1989. *Public Health Surveillance*. Van Nostrand Reinhold Press, New York.
- Hastono Sutanto. 2001. *Modul Analisis Data*. Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta.
- Hammer, D.A. 1992. *Designing Constructed Wetlands System to Treat Agricultural Nonpoint Source Pollution*. *Ecological Engineering 1(1/2): 49-82*.
- I.B. Indra Gotama, dkk. 2000. *Pengembangan Model Pemberantasan Penyakit Berbasis Lingkungan Melalui Pendekatan Kota Sehat di Kabupaten Tangerang*.

- Kadek Diana, dkk. 2007. Pencemaran Air Tanah Akibat Pembuangan Limbah Domestik di Lingkungan Kumuh. *Jurnal Pemukiman Natah* 5 (2): 62-108.
- Kataoka, Y. 2002. Overview Paper on Water for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific. Asia-Pasifik Forum for Environment and Development First Substantive Meeting, January 12-13, 2002, Bangkok, Thailand.
- Keudel, M.. 2007. Water Quality Trading Systems: An Integrated Economic Analysis of Theoretical and Practical Approaches. Doctorgrade Dissertation, University of Koln.
- Kevin D.Lafferty. 2009. The Ecology of Climate Change and Infectious Disease. Ecological Society of America. *Journal of Ecology* 90 (4) : 888-900.
- Koren, Herman and Bisesi, Michael. 2002. Handbook of Environmental Health : Pollutant Interactions in Air, Water and Soil (Fourth Edition). A CRC Press Company, Washington, D.C.
- LWMTL. 2006. Program Manajemen Air dan Lahan Pasang Surut (Land and water Manajemen Tidal Lowlands- LWMTL) di Kabupaten Banyuasin Propinsi Sumatera Selatan, Juni 2004-Agustus 2006.
- Laboy, G.N., et.al. 2009. Environmental Management, Sustainable Development and Human Health. Taylor & Francis Group, Cromwell Press Ltd., London.
- Maltby, E. 1986. Waterlogged wealth. An Earthscan Paperback. London: 198.
- Marsh, J. 1993. Strategies for a sustainable agriculture. Conference Proceedings. British Association for Central and Eastern Europe and Agricultural Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences:11-20.
- Maltby. E., & C.P. Immerzi. 1996. Introduction: the sustainable utilisation of tropical peatlands. *Dalam*: E. Maltby. C.P. Immerzi, & R.J. Safford (eds.), Tropical Lowland Peatlands of Southeast Asia. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland: 1-14.
- Mukono, J. 2000. Prinsip Dasar Kesehatan Lingkungan. Airlangga University Press, Surabaya.
- Menteri Perumahan dan Prasarana Wilayah. 2001. Makalah dalam Semilokakarya dan Pelatihan di Universitas Islam Bandung (UNISBA), Bandung, 2 - 3 Mei 2001.
- Mitsch, W.J. 1992. Landscape design and the role of created, restored, and natural riparian wetlands in controlling nonpoint source pollution. *Ecological Engineering* 1(1/2):2747.
- Moleong, L.J. 2004. Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif (Edisi Revisi). PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, Bandung.
- Notoatmodjo, N. 1997. Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat. PT. Rhineka Cipta, Jakarta.
- _____. 2003. Metodologi Penelitian Kesehatan. PT. Rhineka Cipta, Jakarta.
- Newerow, N.L. et.al. 2009. Environmental Engineering : Prevention and Response to Water, Food, Soil and Air Borne Disease and Illness (Sixth Edition). A. John Wiley & Sons Inc, Canada.
- Noor, N. 2000. Dasar Epidemiologi (Edisi Pertama). PT. Rineka Cipta, Jakarta.
- Notohadiprawiro, T. 1996. Constraints to achieving the agricultural potential of tropical peatlands - an Indonesian perspective. *Dalam* : E. Maltby. C.P. Immerzi, & R.J. Safford (eds.), Tropical lowland Peatlands of Southeast Asia. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland: 139 - 154.
- Page, S.E. 1995. Tropical peatlands: natural resource characteristics and functions. Makalah edaran dalam International Symposium on Biodiversity, Environmental.
- Puskesmas Muara Telang . 2008. Profil Puskesmas Telang Jaya Telang Kabupaten Banyuasin.
- Puskesmas Telang. 2008. Profil Puskesmas Telang Jaya Telang Kabupaten Banyuasin.
- Robiyanto, S. 2004. Tahapan Identifikasi Rawa lebak Untuk Penentuan Skala Prioritas Usaha dan Pengembangan Kelembagaan Sesuai Dengan Profil Sosio-Ekonomi-Teknis-Hidrologi-Kelembagaan. Makalah Lokakarya Penyusunan Rencana Kegiatan Untuk Penumbuhan Kantong Penyangga Pangan di Rawa Lebak, Jambi, 6-7 September 2004.
- Slamet, S.J., 2004. Kesehatan Lingkungan (Edisi Ke-6). Gadjah Mada University Press, Jogjakarta.
- _____, 2007. Kesehatan Lingkungan (Edisi Ke-6). Gadjah Mada University Press, Jogjakarta.
- Sundari, dkk. 2000. Aplikasi Metode Kualitatif Dalam Penelitian Kesehatan. Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat, Universitas Indonesia.

- _____, 2007. Kesehatan Lingkungan (Edisi Ketujuh). Gadjah Mada University Press, Jogjakarta.
- WHO. 2003. Right to water, Health and human rights publication series3.
- WWF. 2006. Dialogue on Water, Food and Environment. Dialogue Bulletin Issue 18, January 2006.
- WWF, 2006, *Dialogue on Water, Food and Environment*, Dialogue Buletin Issue 18, January 2006.
- Yang X. 2007. Evaluation and Application of Drainmod in an Australian Sugarcane Field. *Agricultural Water Management Journal* 95: 439-446.