Abstract: The bacteriologic quality of refilled drinking water is still questionable. The objective of this study was to analyze association between knowledge and attitude of refilled drinking water consumers with diarrhea at eastern and southern areas in Surabaya. This was an observational-analytic study with a cross sectional approach. The information was collected by interview 146 respondents using a questionnaire and measurement of \textit{E. coli} bacteria in 68 refilled drinking water, both were taken randomly. There were association between respondents knowledge on the prevention of diarrhea, practice of boiling refilled drinking water before consumed, and habit of washing hands with soap after defecation (Chi-square, all p<0.05) with diarrhea. All tested samples didn't contain any \textit{E. coli} bacteria. It is suggested that the manager of the refilled drinking water depot always keep the quality of refilled water and must be periodically checked by authorized laboratory.

Keywords: diarrhea, refilled drinking water