

*The Relationship between Patient Characteristics and Environmental Factors
with Typhoid Fever Case on Hospitalized Patients through Hospital Bundles
Study in Balung Hospital in the Year of 2012*

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ABSTRACT

Typhoid Fever is an epidemic disease relating to personal hygiene and bad environmental sanitation. Based on the results of WHO report in 2003, there were 17 millions cases of Typhoid Fever. In 2005, there were 3,15% of hospitalized Typhoid Fever patients in Indonesia. In 2012, the Typhoid Fever Case belongs to the number one of the top ten biggest diseases. There are 177 Typhoid Fever patients in Balung Hospital. The purpose of this study is to analyze the relationship between Patient Characteristics and Environmental Factors with Typhoid Fever Case. This type of research is an analytic observational research with cross sectional approach. The population of this research is 177 patients with the amount of the sample was 62 data taken by Simple random sampling. Statistical analysis uses contingency coefficient. From the results, the factors associated with the typhoid fever cases are age ($p = 0.002 < \alpha = 0.05$), occupation ($p = 0.002 < \alpha = 0.05$), and past medical history ($p = 0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$). Factors that do not have a relationship with the typhoid fever cases is a gender ($p = 0.121 > \alpha = 0.05$), physical ($p = 0.615 > \alpha = 0.05$), and nutritional status ($p = 0.508 > \alpha = 0.05$). It is concluded that there is a relationship between age, occupation and past medical history with the typhoid fever case. It is necessary to do a research and health education about a clean lifestyle, especially in school-age children, teens, and young adults need to be done, considering at that age are very vulnerable to Typhoid Fever infection.

Keywords: patient characteristics, environmental factors and typhoid fever.