ABSTRACT

Typhoid fever is a disease that can be transmitted through contaminated food and drink by Salmonella typhi bacteria. Typhoid fever is often found in children of school age, because at that age, most likely have often snack outside the home so that the risk for contracting typhoid fever is very high. In 2011 and 2013 the incidence of typhoid fever in Regional General Hospital dr. Abdoer Rahem Situbondo increased. This research aims to determine the risk of typhoid fever incidence based on personal hygiene and the habit of eating snacks at the age of 7-12 years in Hospital dr. Abdoer Rahem Situbondo.

This research was an observational analytic research using case control design. The subject of the case group of 40 respondents and a control group of 40 respondents. This research’s sampling using simple random sampling technique. Data collected through questionnaires and interviews and analyzing secondary data on the medical record at the Regional General Hospital dr. Abdoer Rahem Situbondo. Comparison of the risk by using the OR (odds ratio).

The result showed that the risk of typhoid fever children which has bad habit of washing hand after defecate 4.5 (1.57<OR<13.16) times more risk than children which has good habit of washing after defecate. Children which has bad habit of washing hand before eating had 3.22 (1.16<OR<9.15) times more risk than children which has good habit of washing hand before eating. Children with short dirty fingernails had 7.79 (1.46<OR<46.18) times more risk than a child with the condition of short clean fingernails. Children with high frequency of eating snack had 3.89 (1.39<OR<11.06) times more risk than children who rarely eating snack. Children that often eating in food street had 2.83 (0.79<OR<10.31) times more risk than children eating snacks from supermarket. Children buy some food with packing had 3.57 (1.27<OR<10.18) times more risk than children eating snacks with sealed packaging.

The conclusion is children who have a habit of washing after defecation well, the habit of washing hands before eating well, short nails clean condition, rarely snack, buy snacks at the supermarket and buy some food with sealed packaging can reduce the risk incidence of typhoid fever in children. Suggestions that can be drawn from this research, the public is expected to maintain personal hygiene and snack habits in daily life to prevent the infection of typhoid fever.

Keywords: typhoid fever, personal hygiene, snack habits