ABSTRACT

Hepatitis A is a liver inflammation disease caused by hepatitis A virus. Indonesia belongs to countries with high geographic distribution of hepatitis A. This disease generally can cause an outbreak. In Jember, hepatitis A outbreak always occurred in the last five years and befell students. In 2015, hepatitis A outbreak occurred in Sukowono with 48 cases. The objectives of this research were to analyze risk factors affecting hepatitis A and to make the prevention model.

This research was an analytical observational research with case control study approach. The samples were students suffering hepatitis A during outbreak period. Sample size calculation was conducted using unmatched case control by Epi Info7 with 1:1 ratio. The number of case sample was 40 people, and so was the control sample. Multivariable analysis was done with double logistic regression. Dependent variable in this research was hepatitis A case, while independent variable covered students’ knowledge, defecation behavior, toilet possession, water consumption, meals at canteen habit, raw food consumption, street food purchasing habit, flatware use sharing, hand washing habit, household income, household density, and meals during extracurricular activities.

Variables affecting hepatitis A case were raw food consumption ($p=0.008; \text{OR}=6.03$), and meal habit during extracurricular activities ($p=0.001; \text{OR}=6.751$). Prevention model recommended were giving routine counseling at the beginning of academic year to new students and giving counseling and training to vendors at school canteen every six months.

Risk factors affecting hepatitis A cases were raw food consumption and meal habit during extracurricular activities. Recommendation for further researches was to conduct similar researches in wider and more heterogeneous areas.

Keywords: hepatitis A, outbreak, prevention.