

## ABSTRACT

Leptospirosis is a disease which caused by the *Leptospira* bacteria. This disease can be transmitted through water, soil or food. This particular research was conducted to study the characteristics, personal hygiene, and house environment of the leptospirosis patients in the working area of Banyuanyar Health Center in Sampang Regency.

This research was an observational research with cross sectional research design. The population were the leptospirosis patients in the Banyuanyar Health Center in Sampang Regency. The method chosen for the sampling was the total populated sampling, which was all the leptospirosis patients recorded in the data of the Regional Health Office and the Banyuanyar Health Center, Sampang Regency during 2018-2019 or as many as 7 people. The data were obtained through interviews, observations, and measurements of temperature and humidity. The data were then analyzed descriptively without calculation which has the purpose to describe the distribution of each variable.

The results found that based on the characteristics of leptospirosis patients in the Banyuanyar Health Center area were male (85.7%), aged 15-74 years old, high school graduates (71.4%), with high risk occupation(71.4%), and all respondents had body wounds. Based on personal hygiene, respondents with habit of not using PPE (85.7%), respondents who did not treat their body wounds (85.7%), respondents with the habit of rinsing their body parts in water puddles / river (57.4%), and all have the habit of covering their food. Based on the house environment, respondents with enviromental conditions or live in places that previously flooded (71.4%), house with puddles (85.7%), overflowed ditches / gutters around the house (71.4%), with distance between gutters and their house  $\geq 2$  meters (71.4%), poor condition of trash management in the house (57.1%), all respondents houses showed signs of rodents in the house and respondents with no pets (71.4%), respondents with house temperature and humidity that did not meet the requirements/standards( 85.7%).

The research ended in a conclusion that in general leptospirosis were found more often in male compared to female patients with vulnerable age range of 35-54 years old, with the average educational background of high school graduates, and high risk occupation. All the leptospirosis patients' personal hygiene, as well as environmental conditions were prone to *Leptospira* bacteria due to the fact that the Sampang District is a flood-prone area.

Keywords: Characteristics, personal hygiene, home environment, leptospirosis

**ABSTRAK**

Leptospirosis merupakan penyakit yang disebabkan oleh bakteri *Leptospira*. Penyakit ini dapat ditularkan melalui air, tanah, maupun makanan. Penelitian ini memiliki tujuan yaitu mempelajari karakteristik, *personal hygiene*, dan lingkungan rumah penderita leptospirosis di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Banyuwangi Kabupaten Sampang.

Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian observasional dengan desain penelitian *cross sectional*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini yaitu populasi penderita leptospirosis di wilayah Puskesmas Banyuwangi Kabupaten Sampang. Cara pengambilan sampel menggunakan *total populated sampling* yaitu seluruh penderita leptospirosis yang tercatat didalam data Dinas Kesehatan dan Puskesmas Banyuwangi Kabupaten Sampang tahun 2018-2019 sebanyak 7 orang. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan wawancara, observasi, dan pengukuran suhu dan kelembaban. Analisis data dilakukan secara deskriptif tanpa perhitungan yang bertujuan untuk menggambarkan distribusi dari masing-masing variabel.

Hasil dari penelitian ini yakni berdasarkan karakteristik penderita leptospirosis yang ada di wilayah Puskesmas Banyuwangi dapat diderita laki-laki (85,7%), berada pada usia mulai 15-74 tahun, riwayat pendidikan SMA (71,4%), memiliki pekerjaan yang berisiko (71,4%), serta seluruh responden memiliki luka ditubuhnya. Berdasarkan *personal hygiene*, responden memiliki kebiasaan tidak menggunakan APD (85,7), responden tidak merawat luka ditubuhnya (85,7%), memiliki kebiasaan membas bagian tubuh di genangan air/sungai (57,4%), dan seluruhnya memiliki kebiasaan menutup makanan saji. Berdasarkan lingkungan rumah, responden memiliki kondisi lingkungan yang sebelumnya terdapat banjir (71,4%), terdapat genangan air (85,7%), kondisi parit/selokan disekitar rumah meluap (71,4%), jarak selokan dengan rumah  $\geq 2$  meter (71,4%), kondisi tempat sampah didalam rumah buruk (57,1%), seluruhnya terdapat tanda keberadaan tikus didalam rumah, responden tidak memiliki hewan peliharaan (71,4%), memiliki suhu dan kelembaban rumah yang tidak memenuhi syarat (85,7%).

Kesimpulan penelitian ini yaitu pada umumnya leptospirosis diderita oleh laki-laki dibandingkan perempuan dengan rentan usia 35-54 tahun, rata-rata riwayat pendidikan tamatan SMA, serta memiliki pekerjaan yang berisiko. Keseluruhan penderita leptospirosis memiliki *personal hygiene*, serta kondisi lingkungan yang berpotensi menjadi perkembangan biakan bakteri *Leptospira* karena Kecamatan Sampang menjadi wilayah rawan banjir.

Kata kunci: Karakteristik, *personal hygiene*, lingkungan rumah, leptospirosis