

**INSTITUT TEKNOLOGI DAN KESEHATAN MAHARDIKA  
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Aneke Faddhillah, Citra Setyo Dwi Andhini, Shella Febiana Putri

Hubungan *Personal Hygiene* dengan Kejadian Demam Typhoid Pada Pasien Anak di Ruang Magnolia Rumah Sakit Sumber Kasih Cirebon

xv + 60 halaman + 4 tabel + 2 bagan + 9 lampiran

**ABSTRAK**

Demam typhoid adalah infeksi yang mengancam jiwa yang disebabkan oleh bakteri *Salmonella typhi* yang menyebar melalui makanan atau air yang terkontaminasi. Prevalensi demam typhoid di Indonesia tahun 2018 pada kisaran 500 hingga 100.000 orang di Indonesia. Prevalensi demam typhoid di Jawa barat mencapai 2,41% dan Kota Cirebon sebesar 1,4%. Kasus demam typhoid di Rumah Sakit Sumber Kasih Cirebon tahun 2022 sebanyak 258 orang, tahun 2023 sebanyak 186 orang, tahun 2024 sebanyak 215 orang. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan *personal hygiene* dengan kejadian demam typhoid pada pasien anak di Ruang Magnolia Rumah Sakit Sumber Kasih Cirebon.

Jenis penelitian menggunakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian deskriptif korelasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah orang tua pasien anak di Ruang Magnolia Rumah Sakit Sumber Kasih Cirebon dan teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *purposive sampling* sebanyak 39 orang. Pengambilan data menggunakan lembar kuesioner. Analisa data dilakukan dengan menggunakan analisa univariat dengan persentase dan analisa bivariat dengan uji *chi square* ( $\chi^2$ ).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar responden (59,0%) memiliki *personal hygiene* yang baik dan sebagian besar responden (64,1%) tidak mengalami demam typhoid. Hasil uji statistik *chi square* ( $\chi^2$ ) diperoleh  $p\ value = 0,000 < \alpha (0,05)$  menunjukkan bahwa  $H_a$  diterima artinya terdapat hubungan *personal hygiene* dengan kejadian demam typhoid pada pasien anak di Ruang Magnolia Rumah Sakit Sumber Kasih Cirebon.

Diharapkan perawat dapat memberikan edukasi mengenai *personal hygiene* yang berguna untuk menurunkan angka kejadian demam typhoid.

Kata Kunci : *Personal Hygiene*, Demam Typhoid

Daftar Pustaka : 33 (2014-2024)

**MAHARDIKA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND HEALTH  
HEALTH FACULTY  
STUDY PROGRAM OF NURSING SCIENCE**

Mini Thesis, July 2025

Aneke Faddhillah, Citra Setyo Dwi Andhini, Shella Febiana Putri

*The Relationship between Personal Hygiene and the Incidence of Typhoid Fever in Pediatric Patients in the Magnolia Room Sumber Kasih Hospital Cirebon*

xv + 60 pages + 4 tables + 2 schemes + 9 enclosures

**ABSTRACT**

*Typhoid fever is a life-threatening infection caused by the bacteria Salmonella typhi that spreads through contaminated food or water. The prevalence of typhoid fever in Indonesia in 2018 was in the range of 500 to 100,000 people in Indonesia. The prevalence of typhoid fever in West Java reached 2.41%, and Cirebon City was 1.4%. Cases of typhoid fever at Sumber Kasih Hospital Cirebon in 2022 were 258 people, in 2023 as many as 186 people, and in 2024 as many as 215 people. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between personal hygiene and the incidence of typhoid fever in pediatric patients in the Magnolia Room, Sumber Kasih Hospital, Cirebon.*

*The type of research used quantitative research with a descriptive correlational research design with a cross-sectional approach. The population in this study was parents of pediatric patients in the Magnolia Room, Sumber Kasih Hospital, Cirebon, and the sampling technique used the purposive sampling method with as many as 39 people. Data collection using a questionnaire sheet. Data analysis was performed using univariate analysis with percentage and bivariate analysis with the chi-square test ( $\chi^2$ ).*

*The results showed that most respondents (59.0%) had good personal hygiene and most respondents (64.1%) did not experience typhoid fever. The results of the chi-square statistical test ( $\chi^2$ ) obtained a  $p$  value =  $0.000 < \alpha (0.05)$ , indicating that  $H_a$  was accepted, meaning that there was a relationship between personal hygiene and the incidence of typhoid fever in pediatric patients in the Magnolia Room, Sumber Kasih Hospital, Cirebon.*

*It is expected that nurses can provide education on personal hygiene, which is useful for reducing the incidence of typhoid fever.*

*Keywords : Personal Hygiene, Typhoid Fever*

*Referencies : 33 (2014-2024)*