

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

There is a disease in an area depending on the presence of sensitive humans and environmental conditions that are suitable for the life of microorganisms that cause disease. Epidemiological studies carried out in Indonesia showed that infectious diseases were still a significant cause of death in Indonesia. Lack of clean water facilities, limited space for families to live, eating habits with hands that weren't washed before, reuse of leaves and food wrappers that have been disposed of in trash, vegetables eaten raw, river water use for various necessities of life (bathing, washing food, washing clothes, gargling, brushing teeth, which was used as latrines) and using feces for vegetable fertilizers, increasing the spread of infectious diseases that attack the digestive system (Soedarto, 2009). Typhus is an infectious disease listed in Law number 6 of 1962 concerning outbreaks. This group of infectious diseases is a disease that is easily transmitted and can attack many people so that it can cause an epidemic (Sudoyo, 2010).

Typhus or abdominal typhus is an acute infectious disease that usually affects the digestive tract with symptoms of fever more than seven days, disorders of the gastrointestinal tract and impaired consciousness. In society, this disease is known as typhus (Zulkoni, 2010). Typhus is still an essential health problem in various developing countries. Data from the World Health Organization 2003, estimates that the incidence rate throughout the world was around 17 million per year with 600,000 people dying of this disease. WHO estimated that 70% of deaths occur in Asia (Widoyono, 2011).

Previous research has shown that the incidence of typhus is related to environmental sanitation and individual hygiene factors. In the study of Alladany (2010), showed that environmental remediation and health

behaviors which were risk factors for the incidence of typhus were the quality of clean water sources, level of family restrooms, household waste management, personal hygiene practices, household food, and beverage management. Whereas the transmission of *Salmonella typhi* bacteria can occur through the fingers or nails. If the person does not pay attention to their hygiene such as washing their hands before eating, the bacteria *Salmonella typhi* can enter the body of a healthy person by mouth; then a healthy person will become ill (Zulkoni, 2010).

Environmental cleanliness is closely related to health problems. A clean environment is a healthy environment. Negligence in maintaining environmental cleanliness is the beginning of the arrival of an illness. In the hadith described:

إِنَّ اللَّهَ تَعَالَى طَيِّبٌ يُحِبُّ الطَّيِّبَ نَظِيفٌ يُحِبُّ النَّظَافَةَ كَرِيمٌ يُحِبُّ الْكَرَمَ وَادُّ
يُحِبُّ الْجُودَ فَتَنَظَّفْ أَفْنِيَّتَكُمْ (رواه التيرمدى)

Meaning: "Verily Allah is good, loves kindness, that Allah is clean, likes cleanliness, He is the Noblest who likes glory, He is Beautiful loves beauty, therefore cleanse your places" (H.R Tirmidhi).

Allah likes those who repent and purify or cleanse themselves. The verse is proof that God loves people who always wash. As a servant of God who believes in Allah, of course, the poem makes spirit and motivation still to maintain cleanliness. The hygiene and healthy behavior program is a form of embodiment to provide learning experiences or create a conducive condition for individuals, families, groups, and communities to increase knowledge, attitudes, and behavior to implement healthy ways of life to maintain and improve health. Hygiene and healthy living behavior consist of five settings; those are educational institutions, health institutions, workplaces, public places and households (Jember District Health Office, 2010). Factors that influence individual health and public health are heredity, environment, behavior and community service (Notoatmodjo, 2010).

Surveillance data currently estimated that in Indonesia had 600,000 each year to 1.3 million cases of typhus fever with more than 20,000 deaths. On average in Indonesia, people aged 3-19 years give 91% of cases of typhus (WHO, 2012). Socialization efforts can be carried out by introducing the concept of Hygiene and healthy from the family environment to educational institutions. Indonesia has more than 250,000 public, private and religious schools of various levels. The number of school children is estimated to reach 30% of the total population of Indonesia or around 73 million people. A large number of school-age children is the main asset and capital of future development that needs to be maintained, improved and protected by health. A school is a strategic place for children's lives so that it can be functioned appropriately as one of the institutions that can help and play a role in optimizing the growth and development of school-age children with promotive and preventive efforts (Ministry of Health, 2010).

Islamic boarding schools in Indonesia have many classic problems, namely about the health of students and problems with disease. Health and disease problems in boarding schools very rarely get Proper attention from residents of the Islamic boarding school itself or the community and also the government. Islamic boarding schools are a sub-culture where Islamic boarding schools have their own culture that is different from society in general (Efendi, 2009). According to Fatakh (2010), the factors that determine the low quality of behavior of the student's health are the regulation of huts, cottage facilities, and close friends in the cottage. The sanitation conditions in Islamic boarding schools will be highly related to the infectious environment-based morbidity rate.

1.2 Problem Formulation

Is there a correlation between hygiene and healthy knowledge, attitude and behavior with typhus incident among boarding school students?

1.3 Research Objectives

1.3.1 General Objectives

General objectives of this research were to find out the correlation between hygiene and healthy living knowledge, attitude and behavior with typhus incident among boarding school students.

1.3.2 Special Objectives

Specific objectives of this research:

- a. Identify knowledge of hygiene and healthy knowledge, attitudes, and behavior on students.
- b. Analysis of the correlation between hygiene and healthy living knowledge with typhus incident among students.
- c. Study the correlation between hygiene and healthy life attitude with typhus incident among students.
- d. Analysis of the correlation between hygiene and healthy life behavior with typhus incident among students.

1.4 Benefits of Research

1.4.1 For Islamic Boarding Schools

The results of this study are expected to be able to be input and inform the board administrators in improving service quality and changing the pattern of correct pain behavior by providing facilities in the cottage that are appropriate to the students.

1.4.2 For Student

As a learning material and input to foster awareness of the importance of hygiene and healthy lifestyle in everyday life. By maintaining the hygiene of the school can increase the spirit of learning and establish a good family correlation between students, teachers, staff and employees.

1.4.3 For Institutions

This research is expected to be an input for Unida Gontor's Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nutrition, in the development of science, especially in the field of health regarding typhus.

1.4.4 For Researchers

I am adding knowledge and experience in research, writing-related explicitly to individual hygiene behavior with the incidence of typhus and can apply the knowledge gained during studying in the public health department.

1.5 Authenticity of Research

Table 1. Authenticity of Research

No	Author and year	Metode	Result	Different from research
1	An overview of the personal hygiene behavior of students in the Jihadul Ukhro Turi Islamic boarding school in Tempuran district, Karawang district in 2010. Mujtahidah Intan Nuqsah, 2010	This type of research is qualitative with phenomenological design. By using human experience through descriptions of people who are respondents	Most of the respondents washed their hands using soap, and a small amount of hand washing did not use soap	Sampling using the results of medical records that already exist in the student health center

No	Author and year	Metode	Result	Different from research
2.	Knowledge, attitudes, and behavior of hygiene and healthy life of the children of the Rapha El Simalingkar orphanage foundation Medan tuntungan district in Medan in 2009 Jariston Habeahan, 2009	This type of research is descriptive to describe knowledge, attitudes, and behavior about hygiene and healthy life in children.	The level of respondents' knowledge about hygiene and healthy life was 94.7% for the attitude of the right category as much as 94.7%, and the respondent's behavior in the excellent category was 78.9%. Of the total 100 respondents.	This type of research uses analytic observational research methods with a <i>case-control</i> approach.
3.	The correlation between knowledge and attitude with hygiene and healthy behavior in the fifth-grade students of the Panagia elementary school in Meureubo sub-district, West Aceh Malawati, 2013	This study uses an analytical research method with crossectional design; this field uses a sample of class v as many as 40 people	There is a significant correlation between knowledge and attitudes with hygiene and healthy life (<i>p-value</i> = 0.00)	This study uses all students ranging from grades 1-6 to 110 samples. This type of research uses analytic observational research methods with a case-control approach.

No	Author and year	Metode	Result	Different from research
4.	The correlation between hygiene and healthy living knowledge and healthy lifestyle of students in Bantul Elementary School Public Elementary School 2015/2016 Titi sari banun, 2016	This research was conducted at Elementary School Tamanan Bantul on 27 February - 1 March 2016	The results get an r count <i>value</i> of 0.320. It can be concluded that there is a low positive correlation between hygiene and healthy life knowledge and the healthy lifestyle of students at Elementary School Tamanan bantul.	This research was conducted at Islamic boarding school Darussalam Gontor for girls 1 in January-march 2019
5.	The correlation between knowledge and attitudes with consumption behavior of healthy snacks at MI Sulaimaniyah Mojoagung Jombang Muhammad Aminudin Bagus Febriyanto, 2016	The dependent variable in terms of this research is snacks consumption behavior	There is a significant correlation between knowledge with the behavior of choosing healthy snacks at MI Sulaiman Jombang in 2016	In this study, researchers took the incidence of typhus as a dependent variable .

