

## **A CASE CONTROL STUDY OF FACTORS OF HUMAN BEHAVIOUR THAT INFLUENCE THE RISK OF TYPHOID INFECTION IN PASIR MAS, KELANTAN, 1996**

### ***KAJIAN KES KAWALAN FAKTOR TINGKAHLAKU MANUSIA YANG MEMPENGARUHI RISIKO JANGKITAN TIFOID DI PASIR MAS, KELANTAN, 1996***

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Typhoid is an infectious disease that still poses a problem to human health and is endemic in the district of Pasir Mas with cases being reported throughout the year. A case control study was carried out in the district with the aim of determining the relationship between human behaviour which is reflected through their practises, with the risk of typhoid infection. Respondents consisted of 87 cases and 87 controls who fulfilled the study criteria. Data were obtained from guided questionnaires and observations of the respondents' home environment. Scores were given for knowledge and practices under study. Results of univariate analysis showed that the only significant difference between cases and controls was the mean score of their knowledge on typhoid i. e the mean score for cases was  $17.2 \pm 3.3$  while controls had a mean score of  $15.6 \pm 4.4$  ( $p < 0.05$ ) There was also a significant association between knowledge on typhoid with the risk of typhoid infection (OR 0.26 SK 95% 0.09-0.69). Multiple logistic regression however showed significant relationships between knowledge (OR 0.28 CI 95% 0.11-0.71), personal hygiene practises (OR 0.21 C195% 0.04-0.92) as well as sanitary use of latrines (OR 4.97 C195% 1.12-21.54) with the risk of typhoid infection. Effective health education in its many forms still remains as an important strategy for the prevention and control of typhoid infection.

#### **ABSTRAK**

*Tifoid adalah penyakit berjangkit yang masih memberi masalah kepada kesihatan manusia dan merupakan satu penyakit yang endemik di daerah Pasir Mas dengan kes-kes dilaporkan sepanjang tahun. Satu kajian kes kawalan telah dijalankan di daerah ini dengan tujuan untuk mengkaji hubungan tingkah laku manusia melalui amalan-amalan mereka dengan risiko jangkitan tifoid. Responden terdiri dari 87 kes tifoid dan 87 kawalan yang memenuhi kriteria kajian. Data kajian didapati dari borang soal selidik berpandu berserta cerapan keadaan rumah responden dan persekitaran rumah. Skor diberi untuk pengetahuan dan amalan-amalan yang dikaji. Dari hasil analisis univariat hanya terdapat perbezaan yang bererti min skor pengetahuan mengenai tifoid di antara kes dan kawalan iaitu min skor pengetahuan bagi kes ialah  $17.2 \pm 3.3$  sementara min skor bagi kawalan ialah  $15.6 \pm 4.4$  ( $p < 0.05$ ). Terdapat juga hubungan di antara pengetahuan mengenai tifoid dengan risiko jangkitan tifoid (Nisbah Ods 0.26 SK 95% 0.09-0.69). Walaubagaimanapun, melalui analisis regresi logistik, pengetahuan (Nisbah Ods 0.28 SK 95% 0.11-0.71), amalan kebersihan diri (Nisbah Ods 0.21 SK 95% 0.04-0.92) dan amalan penggunaan tandas (Nisbah Ods 4.97 SK95% 1.12-21.54) di dapati mempunyai pengaruh ke atas risiko jangkitan tifoid. Pendidikan kesihatan yang berkesan di dalam berbagai bentuk masih merupakan satu strategi yang penting di dalam langkah-langkah pencegahan dan kawalan penyakit tifoid.*