



The Relationship between Epidemiological and Clinical Factors on the Length of Hospitalization for Typhoid Fever Patients

ABSTRACT

Background: Typhoid fever is a disease that causes a health problem, especially in Indonesia and other developing countries. The disease is transmitted by the bacterium *Salmonella typhi* through the consumption of food or drink that is contaminated with the bacteria. Children are very susceptible to contracting the *Salmonella typhi* bacteria which they get from buying food that is contaminated enough or through unhealthy lifestyle habits. Management of typhoid fever patients with signs of complications and significant clinical symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal pain should be hospitalized. The longer patient's length of stay, the higher costs to be spent. The length of stay in the hospital can be related to characteristics of epidemiology, clinical symptoms, and laboratory examination profiles.

Objective: The study aimed to know the epidemiological and clinical factors that influence the length of stay of typhoid fever patients in the hospitals in Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta.

Method: Cohort retrospective

Results: The subject study consisted of 396 inpatient typhoid fever during 2017-2022 period at Wonosari District Hospital, Sleman Hospital District, Panembahan Senopati Bantul District Hospital, Yogyakarta City District Hospital, Wates District Hospital and Dr. Sardjito General Hospital. A total of 128 patients (32.3%) underwent hospitalization \geq 7 days. The average length of stay for typhoid fever patients was 6.3 days with a variation length of stay from 2 up to 31 days. The results of multivariate analysis showed that the hemoglobin level below normal (OR = 1.7; 95%CI 1.086-2.682), platelet count $<150,000$ cells/mm³ (OR = 1.8; 95%CI 1.144-2.957), the patient age <5 years old (OR = 1.8; 95%CI 1.058-2.929) and diarrhea (OR = 1.7; 95%CI 1.05-2.847) are the most influential factors of the patient's length of stay.

Conclusion: The presence of anemia, thrombocytopenia, age < 5 years and diarrhea in patients with typhoid fever has a 1.7 - 1.8 times greater risk of being hospitalized \geq 7 days in hospital.

Keywords: typhoid fever, *Salmonella typhi*, length of stay, cohort retrospective, odds ratio



Hubungan Faktor Epidemiologi dan Klinis Terhadap Lama Waktu Rawat Inap Pasien Demam Tifoid

INTISARI

Latar belakang: Demam tifoid merupakan penyakit yang menjadi masalah kesehatan khususnya di Indonesia dan negara berkembang lainnya. Penyakit tersebut ditularkan oleh bakteri *Salmonella typhi* melalui konsumsi makanan atau minuman yang tercemar oleh bakteri. Anak-anak sangat rentan terinfeksi bakteri *Salmonella typhi* yang didapatkan dari makanan yang kurang terjaga kebersihannya ataupun melalui kebiasaan perilaku hidup yang tidak bersih dan sehat. Penatalaksanaan demam tifoid pada pasien dengan tanda komplikasi dan gejala klinis signifikan seperti mual, muntah, diare dan nyeri abdomen harus dirawat inap. Semakin lama masa rawat inap pasien maka semakin besar biaya yang dikeluarkan untuk pengobatan di rumah sakit. Variasi lama waktu rawat inap di rumah sakit dapat dikaitkan dengan karakteristik epidemiologi pasien, gejala klinis dan profil pemeriksaan laboratorium.

Tujuan: Mengetahui faktor epidemiologi dan klinis yang berpengaruh terhadap lama rawat inap pasien demam tifoid di rumah sakit di wilayah Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta.

Metode: Observasional analitik dengan desain penelitian *cohort retrospective*.

Hasil: sampel penelitian berjumlah 396 pasien demam tifoid rawat inap periode 2017-2022 di RSUD Wonosari, RSUD Sleman, RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul, RSUD Kota Yogyakarta, RSUD Wates dan RSUP Dr. Sardjito. Sebanyak 128 pasien (32,3%) menjalani rawat inap ≥ 7 hari. Rerata lama rawat inap pasien demam tifoid adalah 6,3 hari dengan rentang variasi lama rawat inap 2-31 hari. Hasil analisis multivariat menunjukkan kadar hemoglobin dibawah normal (OR = 1,7; 95%CI 1,086-2,682), nilai trombosit $<150.000\text{sel/mm}^3$ (OR = 1,8; 95%CI 1,144-2,957), usia pasien < 5 tahun (OR = 1,8; 95%CI 1,058-2,929) dan pasien mengalami diare (OR = 1,7; 95%CI 1,05-2,847) adalah faktor yang paling berpengaruh terhadap lama rawat inap pasien.

Kesimpulan: Adanya anemia, trombositopenia, usia < 5 tahun dan diare pada pasien demam tifoid mempunyai risiko 1,7 - 1,8 kali lebih besar dirawat inap ≥ 7 hari di rumah sakit.

Kata kunci: Demam Tifoid, *Salmonella typhi*, Kohort Retrospektif, Lama Rawat Inap, Odds Rasio