Abstract

Typhoid Fever is a disease caused by Salmonella Typhi bacteria that attacks the digestive tract. Typhoid fever is caused contamination of drinking water, poor sanitation and bad personal hygiene. In Indonesia, typhoid fever is a public health problem with events between 350-810 cases per 100,000 population per year. Basic Health Research Results in 2007 showed that the prevalence of typhoid fever in Indonesia is 1.6%. Aceh Province is the highest prevalence of typhoid fever in the amount of 2.96%. Having traced, the biggest contributor was derived from the North Aceh district. Therefore, the research necessary to find the factors that influence the infected of typhoid fever in North Aceh. Analysis is performed by descriptive analysis and CART. Descriptive analysis is performed to determine the characteristics of household members who infected typhoid fever, while CART is to find the factors that influence the infected of typhoid fever. Results of analysis showed that the main factors causing the infected of typhoid fever are drinking water reservoirs. Other factors that influence the infected of typhoid fever include waste water reservoirs, the physical quality of drinking water, a habit washing hands with soap before eating, water closet, the dump, gender, socioeconomic status, habits of washing hands with soap after take a dump and health education.

Keywords: CART, Learning, Testing, Typhoid fever.