

## ABSTRAK

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**Judul Skripsi : MODEL  $SVIR_sRB$  PENYEBARAN  
PENYAKIT KOLERA DENGAN KAMPANYE  
EDUKASI, PENGOBATAN, DAN UPAYA  
PENYEDIAAN AIR BERSIH**

Kolera merupakan penyakit menular yang disebabkan oleh bakteri *Vibrio cholerae* dan masih menjadi ancaman kesehatan di berbagai negara, terutama di wilayah dengan sanitasi buruk dan keterbatasan akses air bersih. Penelitian ini membahas pengembangan model matematika penyebaran kolera dengan mempertimbangkan enam kompartemen populasi yaitu individu rentan ( $S$ ), divaksinasi ( $V$ ), terinfeksi ( $I$ ), resisten terhadap obat ( $R_s$ ), sembuh ( $R$ ), dan bakteri lingkungan ( $B$ ). Model yang dikembangkan diberi nama model  $SVIR_sRB$  dan disusun dalam bentuk sistem persamaan diferensial. Analisis dilakukan terhadap kepositifan dan keterbatasan solusi, penentuan titik kesetimbangan (bebas penyakit dan endemik), bilangan reproduksi dasar  $\mathcal{R}_0$  menggunakan metode *Next Generation Matrix* (NGM), serta kestabilan lokal titik kesetimbangan dengan pendekatan Jacobian dan kriteria Routh-Hurwitz. Selain itu, dilakukan analisis sensitivitas terhadap parameter-parameter dalam  $\mathcal{R}_0$  untuk mengidentifikasi faktor yang paling berpengaruh terhadap penyebaran kolera. Penelitian ini juga mengkaji kontrol optimal melalui pendekatan prinsip maksimum Pontryagin dengan mempertimbangkan tiga intervensi utama: kampanye edukasi, pengobatan efektif, dan upaya penyediaan air bersih. Simulasi numerik dilakukan untuk menggambarkan dinamika penyebaran penyakit dengan dan tanpa intervensi kontrol. Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa penerapan kontrol yang tepat dapat secara signifikan mengurangi jumlah populasi terinfeksi dan bakteri lingkungan, serta meningkatkan efektivitas upaya penanggulangan kolera.

**Kata Kunci :** Penyakit kolera, model penyebaran penyakit, kontrol optimal, prinsip pontryagin

## **ABSTRACT**

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**Title : *SVIR<sub>s</sub>RB MODEL FOR THE SPREAD OF CHOLERA WITH EDUCATION CAMPAIGNS, TREATMENT, AND CLEAN WATER SUPPLY EFFORTS***

*Cholera is an infectious disease caused by the bacterium Vibrio cholerae and remains a health threat in many countries, especially in areas with poor sanitation and limited access to clean water. This study discusses the development of a mathematical model for the spread of cholera, considering six population compartments: susceptible individuals ( $S$ ), vaccinated individuals ( $V$ ), infected individuals ( $I$ ), drug-resistant individuals ( $R_s$ ), recovered individuals ( $R$ ), and environmental bacteria ( $B$ ). The developed model is named the  $SVIR_sRB$  model and is formulated as a system of differential equations. Analysis was conducted on the positivity and boundedness of solutions, the determination of equilibrium points (disease-free and endemic), the basic reproduction number  $\mathcal{R}_0$  using the Next Generation Matrix (NGM) method, and the local stability of equilibrium points using the Jacobian approach and Routh-Hurwitz criteria. Additionally, a sensitivity analysis was conducted on the parameters in  $\mathcal{R}_0$  to identify the most influential factors affecting cholera spread. This study also examined optimal control through the Pontryagin maximum principle approach, considering three main interventions: educational campaigns, effective treatment, and efforts to provide clean water. Numerical simulations were conducted to illustrate the dynamics of disease spread with and without control interventions. The results indicate that the implementation of appropriate controls can significantly reduce the number of infected individuals and environmental bacteria, as well as enhance the effectiveness of cholera control efforts.*

**Keywords :** *Cholera, disease spread model, optimal control, Pontryagin principle*