

# Hubungan antara prevalensi skabies dengan perilaku kebersihan santri pesantren x jakarta timur = The relationship between scabies prevalence and hygiene behaviour of students in an islamic boarding school east jakarta

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## Abstrak

Skabies merupakan penyakit kulit yang disebabkan Sarcoptes scabiei, merupakan penyakit kulit ketiga terbanyak di Indonesia. Pada komunitas padat penduduk tanpa kebersihan yang baik, seperti asrama, pesantren, dan barak tentara, skabies hampir menyerang seluruh individu. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara prevalensi skabies dengan perilaku kebersihan di sebuah pesantren, di Jakarta Timur.

Desain penelitian berupa cross sectional study dan semua santri dijadikan subyek penelitian. Pengambilan data dilakukan pada tanggal 10 Juni 2012 dengan menggunakan kuesioner yang berisi 7 pertanyaan mengenai perilaku kebersihan. Data prevalensi skabies diperoleh berdasarkan pemeriksaan kulit. Data diolah dengan SPSS versi 20 dan dianalisis dengan uji fischer exact.

Hasilnya menunjukkan 149 (79%) dari 188 santri menderita penyakit kulit dan penyakit kulit terbanyak yang diderita adalah skabies (50%). Perilaku kebersihan umumnya buruk dan hanya 8 (6%) santri yang berperilaku baik. Uji fischer exact menunjukkan tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna antara prevalensi skabies dengan perilaku santri, nilai  $p=0,567$ . Disimpulkan bahwa perilaku kebersihan santri tergolong buruk dengan prevalensi skabies adalah 50%, dan tidak terdapat hubungan antara prevalensi skabies dengan perilaku kebersihan.

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Skabies is a skin disease caused by Sarcoptes scabiei, the third most prevalent skin disease in Indonesia. In densely populated communities without good hygiene, such as dormitories, boarding schools, and military barracks, skabies infests almost all of the individuals. This study aims to determine the prevalence of skabies and its relationship with hygiene behavior in an Islamic boarding school (pesantren), in East Jakarta.

The research is a cross-sectional study and total sampling is used. Data were collected on June 10, 2012 using a questionnaire containing seven questions regarding hygiene behavior of the students. Physical examination is performed to obtain the prevalence of skin disease among the students, in which skabies has the highest prevalence. The data were processed with SPSS version 20 and analyzed by Fischer's exact test.

The results showed that 149 out of the 188 students (79 %) suffer some form of skin diseases, in which skabies is the majority (50 %). Hygiene behavior is generally poor where only 8 (6 %) students were considered having good hygiene behaviour. Fischer's exact test showed no significant difference between the prevalence of skabies with the hygiene behavior of students,  $p$  value=0,567. It is concluded that the hygiene behavior of students is relatively poor as the prevalence of skabies was 50 %, and there was no

relationship between the prevalence of skabies with hygiene behavior.