

Hubungan Personal Hygiene dan Tingkat Pengetahuan dengan Kejadian Pedikulosis Kapitis di Pondok Pesantren di Bumiayu

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang – Pedikulosis kapitis cukup umum dijumpai pada komunitas padat hunian seperti pondok pesantren. Diperlukan identifikasi faktor risiko predisposisi kejadian pedikulosis untuk mencegah transmisi pedikulosis kapitis.

Tujuan – Mengetahui hubungan *personal hygiene* dan tingkat pengetahuan terhadap kejadian pedikulosis kapitis pada santri di Pondok Pesantren di Bumiayu

Metode – Penelitian ini adalah observasional analitik dengan rancangan potong lintang terhadap santri di salah satu pondok pesantren di Bumiayu. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *total sampling* yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi penelitian, yakni menyetujui *informed consent* serta mengerti bahasa Indonesia. Kriteria eksklusi yaitu responden tidak mengikuti penelitian hingga akhir. Analisis bivariat menggunakan uji chi-square dengan taraf signifikansi <0,05.

Hasil – Sebanyak 51 santri dilibatkan dalam penelitian ini. Usia rerata yang didapatkan $13,6 \pm 1,61$ tahun dan 34 santri (66,7%) diantaranya perempuan. Prevalensi pedikulosis pada seluruh populasi sebesar 49% (25 orang). Tidak terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan kejadian pedikulosis kapitis ($p=0,686$). Terdapat hubungan antara *personal hygiene* dengan kejadian pedikulosis (59,5% vs 21,4%; $p=0,035$).

Kesimpulan – Kualitas *personal hygiene* berhubungan dengan kejadian pedikulosis kapitis di pondok pesantren. Pengetahuan tidak berhubungan dengan kejadian pedikulosis kapitis di pondok pesantren.

Kata kunci : pedikulosis kapitis, *personal hygiene*, tingkat pengetahuan

Relationship of Personal Hygiene and Knowledge Level toward Pediculosis Capitis Incidence at Islamic Boarding School in Bumiayu

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ABSTRACT

Backgrounds – *Pediculosis capitis* is quite common in densely populated communities such as Islamic boarding schools. It is necessary to identify risk factors that predispose to pediculosis to prevent mite transmission.

Objective – Identify the relationship of personal hygiene and the level of knowledge to the incidence of pediculosis capitis in students at Islamic boarding schools in Bumiayu

Method – This research is an analytic observational with a cross-sectional design study at one of the Islamic boarding schools in Bumiayu. This study used total sampling method that met the research inclusion criteria, that is participant agreeing to informed consent and understanding Bahasa. The exclusion criteria were that the respondents did not participate in the study until the end. Bivariate analysis using chi-square test with a significance level of <0.05.

Results – A total of 51 students were involved in this study. The mean age obtained was 13.6 ± 1.61 years and 34 students (66.7%) were women. The prevalence of pediculosis in the entire population is 49% (25 people). There was no relationship between knowledge and the incidence of pediculosis capitis ($p=0.686$). There was a relationship between personal hygiene and the incidence of pediculosis (59.5% vs 21.4%; $p=0.035$).

Conclusion – The quality of personal hygiene is related to the incidence of pediculosis capitis in Islamic boarding schools. Knowledge is not related to the incidence of pediculosis capitis in Islamic boarding schools

Keywords: *level of knowledge, pediculosis capitis, personal hygiene*