

PERBEDAAN FAKTOR RISIKO SKABIES PADA LAKI-LAKI DAN PEREMPUAN DI PONDOK PESANTREN A.P.I DARUL ‘ULUM CILACAP

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Prevalensi skabies global masih tinggi, mencapai 300 juta kasus per tahun. Meskipun intervensi edukasi dan perilaku telah diterapkan di pondok pesantren, penurunan kasus belum signifikan. Faktor-faktor penyebabnya, termasuk peran jenis kelamin dalam risiko skabies, perlu diteliti lebih lanjut.

Tujuan: Mengetahui perbedaan faktor risiko skabies pada laki-laki dan perempuan di Pondok Pesantren A.P.I Darul ‘Ulum Cilacap

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain observasional analitik dengan pendekatan potong lintang. Sampel terdiri dari 37 santri Pondok Pesantren A.P.I Darul ‘Ulum Cilacap periode Februari hingga Maret 2024, dipilih menggunakan *total sampling*. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner dan pemeriksaan fisik, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan uji Fisher untuk perbedaan antarvariabel.

Hasil: Kejadian skabies ditemukan pada 10,8% responden (4 dari 37 santri) dan semuanya laki-laki. Mayoritas responden memiliki *personal hygiene* buruk (73,0%) dan status gizi normal (56,8%). Terdapat perbedaan signifikan kejadian skabies menurut jenis kelamin ($p=0,036$), tingkat pengetahuan ($p<0,001$), dan status gizi ($p=0,003$). Tidak ditemukan perbedaan signifikan antara tingkat *personal hygiene* dan kejadian skabies ($p=0,557$). Responden laki-laki dengan status gizi *underweight* dan tingkat pengetahuan rendah memiliki risiko lebih tinggi terhadap skabies.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat perbedaan faktor risiko skabies pada laki-laki dan perempuan di Pondok Pesantren A.P.I Darul ‘Ulum Cilacap

Kata kunci: jenis kelamin, pengetahuan, *personal hygiene*, pondok pesantren, skabies, status gizi

**DIFFERENCES IN SCABIES RISK FACTORS BETWEEN MALES
AND FEMALES AT A.P.I DARUL 'ULUM ISLAMIC
BOARDING SCHOOL, CILACAP**

ABSTRACT

Background: *The global prevalence of scabies remains high, with 300 million cases reported annually. Despite the implementation of educational and behavioral interventions in Islamic boarding schools, the reduction in cases has been insignificant. The contributing factors, including the role of gender in scabies risk, need further investigation.*

Objective: *To determine the differences in scabies risk factors between males and females at A.P.I Darul 'Ulum Islamic Boarding School, Cilacap.*

Methods: *This study employed an observational analytic design with a cross-sectional approach. The sample consisted of 37 students from A.P.I Darul 'Ulum Islamic Boarding School, Cilacap, during the February to March 2024 period, selected using total sampling. Data were collected through questionnaires and physical examinations and analyzed using the Fisher's exact test to examine relationships between variables.*

Results: *Scabies was identified in 10.8% of the respondents (4 out of 37 students), all of whom were males. The majority of respondents had poor personal hygiene (73.0%) and normal nutritional status (56.8%). There were significant differences in the incidence of scabies based on gender ($p=0.036$), knowledge level ($p<0.001$), and nutritional status ($p=0.003$). No significant difference was found between personal hygiene level and the incidence of scabies ($p=0.557$). Male respondents with underweight nutritional status and low knowledge levels had a higher risk of scabies.*

Conclusion: *There are differences in scabies risk factors between males and females at A.P.I Darul 'Ulum Islamic Boarding School, Cilacap.*

Keywords: *gender, knowledge, personal hygiene, Islamic boarding school, scabies, nutritional status*