

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN ANTARA RIWAYAT DERMATITIS ATOPIK DENGAN TINGKAT KEPARAHAN SKABIES PADA SANTRI DI DUA PONDOK PESANTREN KABUPATEN BANYUMAS

Latar Belakang : Skabies merupakan penyakit menular dengan prevalensi tinggi di lingkungan seperti pondok pesantren. Salah satu faktor yang diduga memperburuk manifestasi klinis skabies adalah riwayat Dermatitis Atopik (DA), kondisi yang menyebabkan gangguan sawar epidermal.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan antara riwayat dermatitis atopik dengan tingkat keparahan skabies pada santri di dua pondok pesantren Kabupaten Banyumas.

Metodologi: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *cohort retrospective*. Sampel terdiri dari 80 santri di dua pondok pesantren yang terdiagnosis skabies, dengan kelompok terpapar 40 santri dan kelompok tidak terpapar 40 santri. Penentuan masing-masing kelompok didasarkan pada kuesioner riwayat DA. Pemeriksaan fisik dilakukan untuk menilai tingkat keparahan skabies yang dibedakan melalui skor klinis menjadi ringan (1-5) dan berat (6-10), serta mencakup luas area terinfeksi, intensitas gatal, gangguan tidur, dan adanya superinfeksi. Analisis bivariat dilakukan menggunakan uji *Chi-square* dengan tingkat signifikansi $p < 0,05$.

Hasil: Dari total 80 responden, 40 orang (50%) memiliki riwayat dermatitis atopik. Sebagian besar santri dengan riwayat DA mengalami skabies dengan tingkat keparahan berat (67,5%), sedangkan santri tanpa riwayat DA lebih banyak mengalami skabies ringan (80%). Hasil uji *Chi-square* menunjukkan hubungan yang bermakna antara riwayat DA dan keparahan skabies ($p = 0,01$). *Relative Risk* (RR) sebesar 3,375 dengan *Confident Interval* (CI) sebesar (1,751-6,504) menunjukkan bahwa santri yang terpapar riwayat DA memiliki kemungkinan lebih besar mengalami skabies berat.

Kesimpulan: Riwayat dermatitis atopik berhubungan signifikan dengan tingkat keparahan skabies.

Kata Kunci: dermatitis atopik, skabies, tingkat keparahan, pondok pesantren, sawar kulit

ABSTRACT

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN HISTORY OF ATOPIC DERMATITIS AND THE SEVERITY OF SCABIES AMONG STUDENTS IN TWO ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOLS BANYUMAS REGENCY

Background: Scabies is a contagious disease with a high prevalence in densely populated environments such as Islamic boarding schools. One factor suspected to exacerbate the clinical manifestation of scabies is a history of atopic dermatitis (AD), a condition that disrupts the integrity of the epidermal barrier.

Objective: This study aimed to examine the relationship between a history of atopic dermatitis and the severity of scabies among students in two Islamic boarding schools in Banyumas Regency.

Methods: This study employed an observational analytic design with a retrospective cohort approach. The sample consisted of 80 students from two Islamic boarding schools who were diagnosed with scabies, with 40 students in the exposed group and 40 in the unexposed group. Group classification was determined based on a questionnaire assessing the history of atopic dermatitis (AD). Physical examinations were conducted to assess the severity of scabies, categorized using a clinical scoring system into mild (1–5) and severe (6–10), which included the extent of infestation, intensity of itching, sleep disturbances, and the presence of superinfection. Bivariate analysis was performed using the Chi-square test with a significance level of $p < 0.05$.

Results: Of the 80 respondents, 40 (50%) had a history of atopic dermatitis. The majority of students with AD history experienced severe scabies (67.5%), while most students without AD history had mild scabies (80%). The Chi-square test indicated a significant association between AD history and scabies severity ($p = 0.01$). The Relative Risk (RR) was 3.375 with a 95% Confidence Interval (CI) of 1.751–6.504, indicating that students with a history of AD were more likely to develop severe scabies.

Conclusion: A history of atopic dermatitis is significantly associated with severity of scabies.

Keywords: atopic dermatitis, scabies, severity, Islamic boarding school, skin barrier