

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

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Skabies adalah penyakit kulit menular yang sering ditemukan di lingkungan padat seperti pondok pesantren. Salah satu faktor yang dapat meningkatkan risiko skabies adalah riwayat dermatitis atopik, yaitu peradangan kulit kronis yang menyebabkan gangguan sawar kulit. Kondisi ini memudahkan infeksi sekunder, termasuk infestasi tungau skabies. Namun, penelitian mengenai hubungan riwayat dermatitis atopik dengan tipe skabies masih terbatas, khususnya di lingkungan pondok pesantren.

Tujuan: Untuk menganalisis hubungan antara riwayat dermatitis atopik dengan tipe skabies pada santri di dua pondok pesantren Kabupaten Banyumas,

Metode Penelitian: Metode penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan *case control*, dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 80 responden dengan metode *purposive sampling*. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner *International Study of Asthma and Allergies in Childhood (ISAAC)* untuk melihat riwayat dermatitis atopik dan pemeriksaan fisik oleh dokter spesialis kulit untuk melihat tipe skabies. Analisis data menggunakan uji *Fisher Exact Test*.

Hasil: Dari 80 responden, mayoritas berusia 13 tahun (52,5%), berjenis kelamin laki-laki (76,3%), memiliki riwayat dermatitis atopik (50%), menderita skabies klasik (98,8%), dan sebagian kecil menderita skabies krusta (1,2%). Uji signifikansi Fisher Exact Test menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada hubungan yang signifikan antara riwayat dermatitis atopik dengan tipe skabies ($p = 1,000$).

Kesimpulan: Tidak ada hubungan antara riwayat dermatitis atopik dengan tipe skabies pada santri di dua pondok pesantren di Kabupaten Banyumas.

Kata Kunci : Riwayat dermatitis atopik, Santri pondok pesantren, Tipe Skabies

The Association Between Atopic Dermatitis History and Scabies Types Among Santri in Two Islamic Boarding School Students Banyumas Regency

ABSTRACT

Background: Scabies is a skin disease that is often found in densely populated environments such as Islamic boarding schools. One of the factors that can increase the risk of scabies is a history of atopic dermatitis, which involves chronic skin inflammation that causes itching. This condition can lead to secondary infections, including infestation by scabies mites. However, research on the relationship between a history of atopic dermatitis and the type of scabies remains limited, especially in boarding school environments.

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

Methods: This research used a case-control approach, with a total of 80 respondents selected through purposive sampling. Data were collected using the International Study of Asthma and Allergies in Childhood (ISAAC) questionnaire to identify a history of atopic dermatitis and physical examination by a dermatologist to observe the type of scabies. The data were analyzed using the Fisher Exact Test.

Result: Out of 80 respondents, the majority are 13 years old (52.5%), male (76.3%), have a history of atopic dermatitis (50%), suffer from classic scabies (98.8%), and a small portion have crusted scabies (1.2%). The Fisher Exact Test shows no significant association between a history of atopic dermatitis and the type of scabies ($p = 1.000$).

Conclusion: There is no association between a history of atopic dermatitis and the type of scabies among students in two Islamic boarding schools in Banyumas Regency.

Keywords: Atopic Dermatitis, Islamic Boarding School, Type of Scabies