

Analysis of Scabies Event Based on Personal Hygiene and Occupancy Density in Pondok Gedongsari Village Tegaron Prambon Nganjuk District

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ABSTRACT

Scabies is an infectious disease caused by the infestation of *Sarcoptes scabiei* variant hominis on the skin which is characterized by itching and skin eruptions. The initial survey at Pondok Gedongsari there were 824 students consisting of 238 students staying at the cottage and 586 students not staying at the cottage and the number of cases in the initial survey was 28 cases. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship of personal hygiene and environmental sanitation to the incidence of scabies in the Gedongsari Islamic Boarding School, Tegaron Village, Prambon Nganjuk District. The design of this study used a Cross sectional approach. In determining the sample using a sampling technique. The number of samples taken was 149 respondents who stayed at the Pondok. The variables studied were occupancy density, personal hygiene. Based on the bivariate analysis using the Chi-square test, all boarding school administrators are expected to pay more attention to environmental sanitation conditions. Health workers are expected to provide counseling about good environmental variables related to the incidence of scabies disease at the Gedongsari Islamic Boarding School, Tegaron Village, Prambon Nganjuk District, namely personal hygiene, p value = 0.00 and occupancy density p = 0.00 The conclusion of this study is that personal hygiene is 42.95% well behaved and 57.05% is not well behaved, 0.67% occupancy density description meets the requirements and 99.33% does not meet the requirements and there is a relationship between personal hygiene and occupancy density with the incidence of scabies. Researchers hope that all parties in Islamic boarding schools always maintain personal hygiene and residential density. Health workers are expected to provide counseling about good environmental sanitation for Islamic boarding schools and procedures for doing or maintaining good personal hygiene.

Keywords : Covid-19, Health Belief Model, Preventive Behavior

INTRODUCTION

Skin disease is one type of environmental-based infectious disease. One of the skin diseases caused by parasites is scabies. This disease is often found in tropical areas and is still a public health problem (Wijaya, 2011).

A cottage is a simple house or residence. Pondok comes from the Arabic "Funduq" which means sleeping room, dormitory or simple guesthouse, because the cottage is a simple shelter for students who are far from their place of origin (Dhofir, 1982).

Law number 23 of 1992, concerning Health. Health is a state of well-being of body, soul, and social that enables everyone to live socially and economically productive lives. Article 22 paragraph 2 which reads "Environmental health is carried out in public places, residential environments, work environments, public transportation and other

environments. And in Government Regulation number 66 of 2014 in article 2 it is stated "Regulation of environmental health aims to realize a healthy environmental quality, both from the physical, chemical, biological and social aspects that enable everyone to achieve the highest degree of health. Guidelines on the implementation and development of Islamic boarding schools are regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No. 1 of 2013. In this regulation, in general, it aims to realize the independence of Islamic boarding school residents and the surrounding community in clean and healthy living behavior (PHBS), which means increasing the knowledge of Islamic boarding school residents Islamic boarding schools on health, improving attitudes and behaviors of clean and healthy living for residents of Islamic boarding schools and their surroundings and increasing the active participation of residents of Islamic boarding schools and the surrounding community in implementing health efforts. For example, all administrators must obey the rules that have been set and provide facilities for conducting PHBS, adequacy of clean water and toilets, fulfillment of physical bathroom requirements.

In the initial survey, there were 824 students at the Gedongsari boarding school, consisting of 238 students staying at the cottage and 586 students not staying at the cottage. Sanitation facilities in the Gedongsari Islamic boarding school are clean water facilities taken from ground water. Clean water is sufficient for the needs of students for bathing, washing and drinking water. While the physical condition of the water meets the health requirements. There are 24 permanent latrines and 32 bathrooms. The shape of the bathroom is still in the form of a large tub which is a place for bathing that is used together. It has 8 dormitories with 41 bedrooms and the number of cases in the initial survey was 28 cases. This is what makes cases of scabies spread quickly. At the Islamic boarding school there are already 30 boarding health cadres consisting of 16 female cadres and 14 male cadres.

METHODS

The research design used is a cross-sectional study design, namely an epidemiological study that studies the prevalence, distribution, and the relationship between disease and exposure by observing the exposure status, disease or other outcomes simultaneously in individuals from a population at one time.

RESULTS

Table 4.6 Relationship of personal hygiene with the incidence of scabies at the Gedongsari Islamic Boarding School, Tegaron Village

Personal Hygiene		Scabies Incident	Total	P Value
		Scabies	not scabies	
Not Hygiene	29 (59,18%)	20 (40,08%)	49 (100%)	
Hygiene	5 (5%)	95 (95%)	100(100%)	0.00
Amount	34 (22,82%)	115(77,18%)	149 (100%)	

Based on table 4.6, it is known that the results of the analysis of the relationship between personal hygiene and the incidence of scabies, obtained as many as 29 people suffering from scabies with poor personal hygiene. While 5 people suffer from scabies with good personal hygiene. The results of statistical tests obtained p value <0.05 , namely 0.00. It can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the incidence of scabies which has good and bad personal hygiene criteria

Table 4.7 the relationship between residential density and the incidence of scabies at the Gedongsari Islamic Boarding School, Tegaron Village

Occupancy density	Scabies Incident		Total	P Value	
	Scabies	not scabies			
Not qualify	34(22,97%)	114(77,03%)	148(100%)		
Qualify	(0%)	1(100%)	1(100%)	0,00	
Amount	34(22,82%)	115(77,18%)	149(100%)		

Based on table 4.7, it is known that the results of the analysis of the relationship between residential density and the incidence of scabies, obtained as many as 34 people suffering from scabies with occupancy density that did not meet the requirements. Meanwhile, there are no people suffering from scabies with a residential density that meets the requirements. The results of statistical tests obtained p value <0.05 , namely 0.00. It can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the incidence of scabies which has the criteria for occupancy density that meets the requirements and does not meet the requirements.

DISCUSSION

A. Personal Hygiene

Based on the results of the research conducted, it shows that there is a relationship between personal hygiene and the incidence of scabies. Personal hygiene is a risk factor for scabies disease. Personal hygiene is one of the efforts that can prevent the incidence of scabies. It can be concluded that the research results are in accordance with the theory and previous research. Of the 34 people who suffered from scabies, 29 people had poor personal hygiene. Poor personal hygiene is one of the factors that can increase the incidence of scabies. This study is supported by the results of research by Sistri Syafni (2013) which says that personal hygiene is one of the risk factors for the occurrence of scabies disease. With p value ($0.05 < 0.00$). This study is in line with research conducted by Kasrin Rinawati, Rahmi Kurnia Gustin, Ira Ira Syafitri (2015) which showed statistical results of p value $0.036 < 0.05$ which means there is a relationship between personal hygiene and the incidence of scabies.

Based on bivariate analysis using the Chi-square test to determine the relationship between personal hygiene variables the incidence of scabies in the Gedongsari Islamic Boarding School, Tegaron Village, Prambon District, the value of $p = 0.00 < 0.05$ which means that there is a relationship between personal hygiene and the incidence of scabies disease in the Gedongsari Islamic Boarding School, Desa

Tegaron, Prambon District, Nganjuk Regency. This is supported when researchers conduct interviews with students in Islamic boarding schools. The results of the questions in the questionnaire, most of the students answered not well about their personal hygiene. It can also be seen from the frequency distribution that as many as 85 (57.82%) personal hygiene is not good.

B. Occupancy Density

Based on the frequency distribution, 148 (99.32%) occupancy density does not meet the requirements, 1 (0.68%) occupancy density meets the requirements. Based on research in the field, almost all rooms of occupancy density do not meet the requirements. Based on the research, one of the factors that affect the density of occupancy that does not meet the requirements is the availability of one room (3m x 5m) occupied by 10 students. This has become a provision for room occupancy of the Islamic boarding school. The number of occupancy rooms occupied exceeds the capacity will cause the room temperature to become hot caused by the release of body heat will also increase humidity due to water vapor from breathing and evaporation of body fluids from the skin.

Based on the bivariate analysis using the Chi-square test to determine the relationship between the variable density of occupancy and the incidence of scabies disease at the Gedongsari Islamic Boarding School, Tegaron Village, Prambon District, the p value = $0.00 < 0.05$ which means that there is a relationship between residential density and the incidence of scabies disease. in Pondok, Gedongsari Islamic Boarding School, Tegaron Village, Prambon District. This study is supported by the results of Sabrina Hwaida's research (2016) which says that there is a relationship between residential density and the incidence of scabies, with a p value of $0.003 < 0.05$. This study is in line with Sukiman Bob (2015) which shows the statistical results of p value $0.000 < 0.05$, which means that there is a relationship between residential density and the incidence of scabies.

C. Incidence of scabies

Based on the frequency distribution, as many as 34 (22.82%) students suffer from scabies and 115 (77.18%) students do not suffer from scabies.

From the analysis of the relationship between personal hygiene and the incidence of scabies, it was found that 29 people suffered from scabies with poor personal hygiene. While 5 people suffer from scabies with good personal hygiene. The results of statistical tests obtained p value < 0.05 , namely 0.00. It can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the incidence of scabies which has good and bad personal hygiene criteria. And the results of the analysis of the relationship between residential density and the incidence of scabies, it was found that 34 people suffered from scabies with occupancy density that did not meet the requirements. Meanwhile, there are no people suffering from scabies with a residential density that meets the requirements. The results of statistical tests obtained p value < 0.05 , namely 0.00. It can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the incidence of scabies which has the criteria for occupancy density that meets the requirements and does not meet the requirements.

CONCLUSION

1. The description of personal hygiene at the Gedongsari Islamic Boarding School, Tegaron Village, Prambon District, Nganjuk Regency stated that 64 (42.95%) categories of hygiene behavior and 85 (57.05%) categories of unhygienic behavior.

2. The description of the occupancy density in the Gedongsari Islamic Boarding School, Tegaron Village, Prambon District, Nganjuk Regency states that 1 (0.67%) category meets the requirements and 148 (99.33%) does not qualify.
3. There is a relationship between personal hygiene and the incidence of scabies in the Gedongsari Islamic Boarding School, Tegaron Village, Prambon District, Nganjuk Regency (p value = 0.00)
4. There is a relationship between residential density and the incidence of scabies in the Gedongsari Islamic Boarding School, Tegaron Village, Prambon District, Nganjuk Regency (p value = 0.00)

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