

ABSTRAK

Pedikulosis kapitis adalah infestasi *Pediculus humanus var. capitis* atau tuma di kulit kutu kepala manusia. Prevelensi Pedikulosis kapitis di negara berkembang cukup tinggi dapat mencapai hingga 81,9 % di Argentina, sedangkan di Indonesia belum ada angka yang pasti mengenai prevalensi pedikulosis kapitis. Pedikulosis kapitis paling banyak ditemukan di asrama dan di daerah padat penduduk. Faktor kebersihan pribadi memiliki peranan yang besar terhadap kejadian pedikulosis kapitis. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menentukan besarnya prevalensi pedikulosis kapitis pada santriwati di Pondok Pesantren Al Hamid Cilangkap dan hubungannya dengan tindakan kebersihan pribadi.

Penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif dengan desain penelitian survei potong lintang. Sampel pada penelitian ini sebanyak 102 santriwati. Didapatkan hasil prevalensi pedikulosis kapitis di Pondok Pesantren Al Hamid Cilangkap cukup tinggi dengan persentase 83,56%. Tindakan kebersihan diri seperti frekuensi mencuci rambut, penggunaan shampo, penggunaan sisir dan kerudung bersama, serta kondisi rambut memiliki hubungan signifikan dengan pedikulosis kapitis. Selain itu, faktor umur, sifat rambut, dan kebiasaan tidur bersama juga berpengaruh.

Kesimpulan pada penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa prevalensi pedikulosis kapitis pada santriwati di Pondok Pesantren Al Hamid Cilangkap sangat tinggi. Faktor kebersihan diri memiliki peran yang signifikan dalam kejadian pedikulosis kapitis.

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Kata Kunci : *Pediculus humanus var capitis* , dan Kebersihan diri

ABSTRACT

Pediculosis capitis is an infestation of Pediculus humanus var. capitis or tuma on the skin of human head lice. The prevalence of pediculosis capitis in developed and developing countries is quite high, reaching up to 81.9% in Argentina, while in Indonesia there are no definite figures regarding the prevalence of pediculosis capitis. Pediculosis capitis is most commonly found in dormitories and in densely populated areas. Personal hygiene factors have a large role in the incidence of pediculosis capitis. The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of pediculosis capitis among female students at the Al Hamid Islamic Boarding School in Cilangkap and its relationship with personal hygiene measures.

This research is descriptive in nature with a cross-sectional survey research design. The sample in this study was 102 female students. The results showed that the prevalence of pediculosis capitis at the Al Hamid Cilangkap Islamic Boarding School was quite high with a percentage of 83.56%. Personal hygiene measures such as frequency of washing hair, use of shampoo, use of combs and headscarves together, and hair condition have a significant relationship with pediculosis capitis. Apart from that, age, hair characteristics and sleeping habits also have an influence.

The conclusion of this study shows that the prevalence of pediculosis capitis among female students at the Al Hamid Islamic Boarding School in Cilangkap is very high. Personal hygiene factors have a very significant role in the incidence of pediculosis capitis.

Bibliography : 23

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