

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Usaha individu dalam memelihara kebersihan dan kesehatan fisik maupun psikisnya (*personal hygiene*) dapat memberikan suatu manfaat yang baik, salah satunya yaitu mencegah timbulnya penyakit. Apabila *personal hygiene* pada individu tidak diperhatikan dengan baik dapat menyebabkan penyakit menular kulit, yang biasa dikenal dengan penyakit gudik atau *scabies*.

Tujuan : Untuk mengidentifikasi hubungan *personal hygiene* dengan kejadian *scabies* pada santri di yayasan pesantren yatim dan dhuafa Ibnu Hajar Al-Asqalani Bekasi.

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian observasional analitik dengan desain penelitian potong lintang (*cross sectional*). Sampel pada penelitian ini terdiri dari 60 responden dan dianalisis dengan uji *Chi-square*.

Hasil : Dari 60 responden menunjukkan bahwa usia para santri yaitu remaja awal (12-15 tahun) sebanyak 31 siswa (51,7%), berada pada jenjang pendidikan SMA sebanyak 32 siswa (53,3%) dan baru (≥ 3 tahun) tinggal dipondok yaitu sebanyak 37 siswa (61,7%). Hasil analisis univariat santri dengan *personal hygiene* kurang baik yaitu 33 siswa (55%) dan terkena *scabies* sebanyak 34 siswa (56,7%). Nilai P Value 0,002 ($< 0,05$) yang menunjukkan hubungan bermakna antara *personal hygiene* dengan kejadian *scabies* pada santri. Nilai OR sebesar 6,250 dengan nilai 95% CI antara 2,021 – 19,324 artinya santri dengan *personal hygiene* kurang baik 6 kali berisiko terkena *scabies* lebih tinggi dibandingkan santri dengan *personal hygiene* yang baik dengan taraf kepercayaan 95% CI terendah 2,021 dan tertinggi 19,324.

Kesimpulan : Dalam penelitian ini didapatkan hasil yang berhubungan antara *personal hygiene* dengan kejadian *scabies* pada santri di yayasan pesantren yatim dan dhuafa Ibnu Hajar Al-Asqalani Bekasi.

Kata Kunci : Penyakit kulit, *Personal hygiene*, *Scabies*

Daftar Pustaka : 25 sumber (2017-2023)

ABSTRACT

Background: Individual efforts in maintaining cleanliness and physical and psychological health (*personal hygiene*) can provide a good benefit, one of which is preventing disease. If *personal hygiene* in individuals is not considered properly it can cause infectious skin diseases, commonly known as scabies or *scabies*.

Objective: To identify the relationship between *personal hygiene* and the incidence of *scabies* in students at the Ibnu Hajar Al-Asqalani Bekasi orphan and dhuafa boarding school foundation.

Method: This study used analytical observational research method with cross sectional *research design*. The sample in this study consisted of 60 respondents and was analyzed by *Chi-square test*.

Results: From 60 respondents showed that the age of the students, namely early adolescents (12-15 years) as many as 31 students (51.7%), was at the high school education level as many as 32 students (53.3%) and only (≥ 3 years) lived in cottages, which was 37 students (61.7%). The results of the univariate analysis of students with *poor personal hygiene* were 33 students (55%) and 34 students (56.7%) affected by scabies. P Value 0.002 (< 0.05) which shows a significant relationship between *personal hygiene* and the incidence of *scabies* in students. The OR value of 6,250 with a value of 95% CI between 2,021 – 19,324 means that students with poor personal hygiene are 6 times at risk of developing scabies higher than students with good personal hygiene with a trust level of 95% CI, the lowest 2,021 and the highest 19,324.

Conclusion: In this study, results were obtained related between *personal hygiene* and the incidence of *scabies* in students at the Ibnu Hajar Al-Asqalani Bekasi orphan and poor boarding school foundation.

Keywords : Skin diseases, *Personal hygiene*, *Scabies*

Bibliography : 25 sources (2017-2023)