

ABSTRAK

Pityriasis versicolor merupakan salah satu infeksi jamur superfisial yang disebabkan oleh *Malassezia sp* dan sering dijumpai pada individu dengan *personal hygiene* kurang baik, aktivitas fisik tinggi, serta lingkungan kerja yang lembap. Petugas sampah memiliki risiko lebih besar karena terpapar langsung dengan sampah dan kondisi lingkungan yang mendukung pertumbuhan jamur. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeteksi keberadaan *Pityriasis versicolor* pada kerokan kulit petugas sampah di Desa Galuga Kecamatan Cibungbulang Bogor.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan purposive sampling. Sampel penelitian 20 sampel kerokan kulit. Identifikasi jamur dilakukan secara mikroskopis dengan menggunakan larutan KOH 10%. Dari 20 sampel kerokan kulit, 1 sampel (5%) positif *Pityriasis versicolor*, sedangkan 19 sampel (95%) negatif. Berdasarkan usia 16-39 terdapat 1 (11,1%) positif *Pityriasis versicolor*. Berdasarkan jenis kelamin laki laki terdapat 1 (5,8%) positif *Pityriasis versicolor*. Berdasarkan personal hygiene kurang baik terdapat 1 (8,3%) positif *Pityriasis versicolor*. Berdasarkan lama bekerja terdapat 1 (10%) positif *Pityriasis versicolor*.

Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah ditemukan jamur *Pityriasis versicolor* pada kerokan kulit petugas sampah di Desa Galuga Kecamatan Cibungbulang Bogor.

Kata Kunci : *Pityriasis versicolor*, petugas sampah, *personal hygiene*

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ABSTRACT

Pityriasis versicolor is a type of superficial fungal infection caused by Malassezia sp and is commonly found in individuals with poor personal hygiene, high physical activity, and damp working environments. Garbage collectors are at a higher risk due to direct exposure to waste and environmental conditions that support fungal growth. This study aims to detect the presence of Pityriasis versicolor in skin scrapings from garbage collectors in Galuga Village, Cibungbulang District, Bogor.

This study uses a qualitative descriptive method with purposive sampling. The research sample consists of 20 skin scraping samples. The identification of fungi was conducted microscopically using a 10% KOH solution. Out of the 20 skin scraping samples, 1 sample (5%) tested positive for Pityriasis versicolor, while 19 samples (95%) tested negative. Based on age 16-39, there was 1 (11.1%) positive for Pityriasis versicolor. Based on gender, there was 1 (5.8%) positive for Pityriasis versicolor among males. Based on poor personal hygiene, there was 1 (8.3%) positive for Pityriasis versicolor. Based on length of work there was 1 (10%) positive for Pityriasis versicolor.

The conclusion of this research is that the fungus Pityriasis versicolor was found on the skin scrapings of garbage collectors in Galuga Village, Cibungbulang Subdistrict, Bogor.

Keywords : Pityriasis versicolor, garbage collectors, personal hygiene

References : 28

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