ABSTRACT

Yaws is a contagious disease caused by Treponema pertenue germ. It spreads by direct contact between the suffered skin and the healthy skin. This disease is found in the slum area. The density of a denizen, lack of water, soap, clothes, help this disease to spread. The aim of this research was to identify the relation between the house sanitation and personal hygiene to the severity of yaws in Mali Iha Village, Kodi District Southwest Sumba.

This research was an observational study. Based on the time, this research was a cross sectional study. Samples was taken by simple random sampling. The population of this research was the people of the Mali Iha Village, as many as 50 respondents. The instrument of this research was questionnaire and the data-gathering method was interview with the people and observation on the house sanitation. All the data that had been taken were analyzed with using chi square test.

House sanitation factors of Mali Iha Village were associated to yaws occurrence, were the density of a denizen, clean water availability, sun light, temperature, humidity, floor, and ventilation. Personal hygiene factors also had a relation to yaws occurrence (Fisher Exact Test $< \alpha = 0.05$), were the habit of daily bathing, hair washing, nail cutting, hand washing, clothes washing, clothes and towel exchange.

Based on this research, it is required to take a physical house sanitation. Particularly, it requires to add of the house room and providing clean water.

Keywords: Yaws, house sanitation, personal hygiene.