

**ABSTRACT**

*Scabies and other ectoparasites are included in Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs). The prevalence of scabies is estimated at 0.2% to 72%. Scabies is an endemic disease in poor communities in the tropics with an estimated prevalence of 5-10% in children. Also at a high population density and where access to health services is limited. In 2015, the direct impact of scabies on the skin caused 0.21% of disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) from all conditions globally. Islamic boarding school is a place with a high density of dwellings that has a risk of scabies. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between personal hygiene and characteristics of students with the symptoms of scabies in Salafiyah Syafi'iyah Islamic Boarding School Nurul Amin Kalipuro Banyuwangi.*

*This research was an observational quantitative research, using cross sectional research design. The were 63 students selected randomly by simple random sampling technique. Data collection used questionnaires and interview guidelines related to the characteristics, knowledge, attitudes and actions of personal hygiene. Data analysis in this study used the chi square test analysis.*

*The results showed that there were no significant relationship between knowledge to the symptoms of scabies ( $p=0.377$ ), there were no significant relationship between attitude to the symptoms of scabies ( $p=0.537$ ), there were a significant relationship between personal hygiene to the symptoms of scabies ( $p=0.028$ ), there were no significant relationship between the age of students to the symptoms of scabies ( $p=0.38$ ), there were no significant relationship between sex to the symptoms of scabies ( $p=0.680$ ), there were no significant relationship between education of students to the symptoms of scabies ( $p=0.156$ ), there were a significant relationship between the history of student scabies to the symptoms of scabies ( $p =0,000$ ), there were a relationship between the history of santri living in other pesantren to the symptoms of scabies ( $p=0.026$ ), and there were no meaningful relationship between the length of stay in pesantren to the symptoms of scabies ( $p =0.537$ ).*

*The conclusion from this study was that poor personal hygiene measures, a history of scabies and a history of santri living in other pesantren could cause symptoms of scabies in the Salafiyah Syafi'iyah Nurul Amin Islamic Boarding School. So it was necessary to have a competition about the cleanliness of the bathroom and the cleanliness of the surrounding environment and to provide information media for students in the form of bulletin in boarding schools as a substitute for information because of limited electronic media.*

*Keywords : scabies, personal hygiene, manager, islamic boarding school*

**ABSTRAK**

Penyakit scabies dan ektoparasit lainnya termasuk dalam *Neglected Tropical Diseases* (NTDs). Prevalensi penyakit scabies diestimasikan mencapai 0,2% hingga 72%. Scabies ini menjadi penyakit endemis pada masyarakat miskin di daerah tropis dengan perkiraan prevalensinya 5-10% pada anak-anak. Selain itu pada tingkat kepadatan penduduk tinggi dan dimana akses ke pelayanan kesehatan terbatas. Pada tahun 2015, dampak langsung dari penyakit scabies pada kulit menyebabkan 0,21% kecacatan hidup per tahun atau *disability-adjusted life-years* (DALYs) dari semua kondisi secara global. Pondok pesantren merupakan salah satu tempat dengan kepadatan hunian yang tinggi yang memiliki risiko terjadinya scabies. Tujuan dari penelitian ini menganalisis hubungan higiene personal dan karakteristik santri dengan gejala scabies di Pondok Pesantren Salafiyah Syafi'iyah Nurul Amin Kalipuro Banyuwangi.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif observasional, menggunakan desain penelitian *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian sebesar 63 santri, diambil secara acak menggunakan teknik *simple random sampling*. Pengumpulan data dengan menggunakan kuesioner dan pedoman wawancara terkait dengan karakteristik, pengetahuan, sikap dan tindakan higiene personal. Analisis data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan analisis uji *chi square*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada hubungan yang bermakna antara pengetahuan dengan gejala scabies ( $p=0,377$ ), tidak ada hubungan yang bermakna antara sikap dengan gejala scabies ( $p=0,537$ ), ada hubungan yang bermakna antara higiene personal dengan gejala scabies ( $p=0,028$ ), tidak ada hubungan yang bermakna antara umur santri dengan gejala scabies ( $p=0,38$ ), tidak ada hubungan yang bermakna antara jenis kelamin dengan gejala scabies ( $p=0,680$ ), tidak ada hubungan yang bermakna antara pendidikan santri dengan gejala scabies ( $p=0,156$ ), ada hubungan yang bermakna antara riwayat scabies santri dengan gejala scabies ( $p=0,000$ ), ada hubungan yang bermakna antara riwayat tinggal santri di pesantren lain dengan gejala scabies ( $p=0,026$ ), dan tidak ada hubungan yang bermakna antara lama tinggal di pesantren dengan gejala scabies ( $p=0,537$ ).

Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini bahwa tindakan higiene personal yang buruk, adanya riwayat scabies dan riwayat tinggal santri di pesantren lain dapat menyebabkan gejala scabies di Pondok Pesantren Salafiyah Syafi'iyah Nurul Amin. Sehingga sebaiknya perlu adanya perlombaan tentang kebersihan kamar mandi dan kebersihan lingkungan sekitar serta menyediakan media informasi bagi santri berupa mading di pondok pesantren sebagai pengganti informasi dari media elektronik yang terbatas.

Kata kunci : scabies, higiene personal, pengelola, pesantren