

ABSTRACT

Islamic boarding school dormitory has a high population density. This has resulted in high-potential of Islamic boarding schools in transmitting Pediculosis. All age groups can suffer from this disease, but children are more susceptible to the condition. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between the level of knowledge, personal hygiene, and characteristics of female students towards the presence of *Pediculus humanus var. capitis* in Islamic Boarding School An-Nahdliyah, Malang Regency.

This research was quantitative research method, used observational analytic research with cross sectional design. The research sample was 48 female students living in the dormitory, taken by simple random sampling. Data found at the time of the study was collected through questionnaires, observations, and laboratory tests. Determination of the type of flea species was tested at the Parasitology Laboratory, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Airlangga University. The sample in this study amounted to 48 female students living in dormitory of Islamic Boarding School An-Nahdliyah Malang Regency. This study has been declared to meet the ethical eligibility of the Medical Research Ethics Commission of the Faculty of Dentistry, Airlangga University with certificate number 161/ HRECC.FODM/ IV/ 2019.

The results showed that more than half of the sample (31 respondents) experienced *Pediculus humanus var. capitis* infestation. The results of this study indicate that there is no relationship between the level of education ($p = 0,393$), knowledge ($p=0,55$), length of stay ($p=0,181$), and hair type ($p=0,464$) on the existence of *Pediculus humanus var. capitis*. Though there is a relationship between personal hygiene ($p = 0,001$), age ($p = 0,035$), and hair length ($p = 0,021$).

The conclusion of this study is personal hygiene, age, and hair length have a significant relationship to the *Pediculus humanus var. capitis*. Female students who experience *Pediculus humanus var. capitis* infestations can suffer from itching on the scalp as well as scalp irritation. It is recommended to improve female students' personal hygiene by routine shampooing three times a week, and using personal sleeping mats.

Keywords: Level of knowledge, personal hygiene, individual characteristics, Islamic boarding school, *Pediculus humanus var. capitis*.

ABSTRAK

Asrama pondok pesantren memiliki kepadatan penghuni yang cukup tinggi, hal ini mengakibatkan pondok pesantren berpotensi tinggi dalam penularan penyakit *Pediculosis*. Semua kelompok usia dapat menderita penyakit ini, namun kelompok usia anak-anak lebih rentan mengalami kondisi tersebut. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan, *personal hygiene*, dan karakteristik santri putri terhadap keberadaan kutu jenis *Pediculus humanus var. capitis* di Pondok Pesantren PPAI An-Nahdliyah, Kabupaten Malang.

Metode penelitian pada penelitian kali ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan jenis penelitian observasional analitik serta desain penelitian *cross sectional*. Sampel pada penelitian ini berjumlah 48 santri putri yang tinggal di asrama pondok pesantren, diambil secara acak menggunakan *simple random sampling*. Data dikumpulkan melalui pengisian kuesioner, observasi, dan tes laboratorium. Penentuan jenis spesies kutu dilakukan di Laboratorium Parasitologi, Fakultas Kedokteran Hewan, Universitas Airlangga. Penelitian ini telah dinyatakan memenuhi kelayakan etik dari Komisi Etik Penelitian Kesehatan Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Airlangga dengan nomor sertifikat 161/HRECC.FODM/IV/2019.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa lebih dari setengah jumlah sampel (31 responden) mengalami infestasi *P. humanus var. capitis*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat adanya hubungan antara tingkat pendidikan ($p = 0,393$), pengetahuan ($p = 0,055$), lama tinggal ($p = 0,181$), dan bentuk rambut ($p = 0,464$) terhadap keberadaan *P. humanus var. capitis*. Sebaliknya, terdapat hubungan antara *personal hygiene* ($p = 0,001$), umur ($p = 0,035$), dan panjang rambut ($p = 0,021$) terhadap keberadaan *P. humanus var. capitis*.

Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah *personal hygiene*, umur, dan panjang rambut memiliki hubungan terhadap keberadaan *P. humanus var. capitis*. Santriwati yang mengalami infestasi *P. humanus var. capitis* menderita rasa gatal pada kulit kepala mereka serta iritasi kulit kepala. Sebaiknya disarankan untuk meningkatkan *personal hygiene* santriwati dengan cara rutin keramas tiga kali seminggu menggunakan shampoo dan air mengalir, serta menggunakan alas tidur pribadi.

Kata kunci: Tingkat pengetahuan, *personal hygiene*, karakteristik individu, pondok pesantren, *Pediculus humanus var. capitis*.