

ABSTRACT

Scabies is a skin infection disease that is included in 15 of the most common diseases in Sumenep Regency as many as 12,229 cases of scabies recorded in 2017. This study was conducted to analyze the search for treatment of health belief-based scabies sufferers in Nasy'atul Muta'alimin Islamic Boarding School, Gapura Timur District Archway of Sumenep Regency.

This study is an observational analytic study with case control design. The population of this study was people with scabies. The study sample consisted of 35 scabies sufferers who did not take treatment as a case group and 35 scabies who treated as a control group with the sampling method used was simple random sampling. Data analysis used a chi-square test with a confidence degree of 95% CI (Confidence Interval).

The results showed that variables that had a relationship (p value <0.05) with the search for treatment of scabies were perceived susceptibility (OR = 99,00 95% CI 17,85<OR <548,86), perceived severity (OR = 164,33 95% CI 18,68 <OR <1445,33), perceived threat (OR = 37,45 95% CI 9,58 <OR <146,34), cues to action (OR = 16,00 95% CI 4,95 <OR <51,61), perceived benefits (OR = 31,000 95% CI 8,195 <OR <117,272) and perceived barrier (OR = 29,00 95% CI 7,968 <OR <105,55).

It can be concluded that health belief model based variables (perceived susceptibility, perceived severity, perceived threat, cues to action, perceived benefits and perceived barriers) have a significant relationship with the act of seeking treatment for patients with scabies. Factors based on the health belief model, gender and age are risk factors for the act of seeking treatment for patients with scabies.

Keywords: HBM, scabies, islamic boarding school, student

ABSTRAK

Skabies merupakan penyakit infeksi kulit yang termasuk 15 penyakit tersering di Kabupaten Sumenep sebanyak 12.229 kasus skabies yang tercatat di tahun 2017. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis tindakan pencarian pengobatan penderita skabies berbasis *health belief model* di Pondok Pesantren Nasy'atul Muta'alimin Desa Gapura Timur Kecamatan Gapura Kabupaten Sumenep.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional analitik dengan desain kasus kontrol. Populasi penelitian ini adalah penderita skabies. Sampel penelitian terdiri dari 35 penderita skabies yang tidak melakukan pengobatan sebagai kelompok kasus dan 35 penderita skabies yang melakukan pengobatan sebagai kelompok kontrol dengan metode pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah simple random sampling. Analisis data menggunakan uji *chi-square* dengan derajat kepercayaan 95% CI (*Confidence Interval*).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan variabel yang memiliki hubungan (nilai $p < 0,05$) dengan tindakan pencarian pengobatan penderita skabies adalah persepsi kerentanan (OR=99,00 95% CI 17,85<OR<548,86), persepsi keparahan (OR=164,33 95% CI 18,68< OR< 1445,37), persepsi ancaman (OR=37,458 95% CI 9,58<OR<146,34), persepsi isyarat melakukan (OR=16,00 95% CI 4,95< OR<51,61), persepsi manfaat (OR=31,00 95% CI 8,195<OR<117,27) dan persepsi hambatan (OR=29,00 95% CI 7,968<OR<105,55).

Dapat disimpulkan bahwa variabel berbasis *health belief model* (persepsi kerentanan, persepsi keparahan, persepsi ancaman, persepsi isyarat melakukan, persepsi manfaat dan persepsi hambatan) memiliki hubungan yang signifikan dengan tindakan pencarian pengobatan penderita skabies. Faktor berbasis *health belief model* merupakan faktor risiko terhadap tindakan pencarian pengobatan penderita skabies.

Kata kunci: HBM, skabies, pondok pesantren, santri