

## ABSTRAK

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### ANALISIS RISIKO PERSONAL HYGINE DENGAN KEJADIAN KUSTA DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS NGULING KABUPATEN PASURUAN TAHUN 2025

Xvi + 55 halaman + 19 Tabel + 10 Lampiran

Kusta merupakan penyakit menular yang disebabkan oleh bakteri *Mycobacterium leprae*. Salah satu faktor penularan kusta adalah personal hygiene yaitu upaya menjaga kebersihan diri secara fisik dan psikis. Masyarakat menganggap kusta merupakan penyakit kutukan. Sebagian besar responden 50% bekerja sebagai nelayan atau petani dengan kebiasaan mandi bersama di sungai, yang mempercepat penularan. Dari 12 kasus, 66,67% tertular akibat kontak langsung dengan penderita yang tidak rutin berobat, dan 33,33% tidak mengetahui cara pencegahannya. Tujuan penelitian ini menganalisis risiko *personal hygiene* dengan kejadian kusta di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Nguling, Kabupaten Pasuruan.

Jenis Penelitian analitik obeservasional dengan metode pendektan *case control* dengan populasi penelitian mencakup penderita kusta dan bukan penderita sebagai kontrol. Pada tahun 2023 terdapat 12 kasus kusta di wilayah ini. Analisis data menggunakan uji odds ratio untuk menentukan tingkat risiko penularan kusta.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan ada risiko antara kebiasaan mandi (OR=1,400), kebersihan handuk (OR=2,800), kebersihan tangan dan kaki (OR=2,143), kebersihan pakain (OR=1,429), kebersihan seprai dan tempat tidur (OR=3,571) dengan kejadian kusta. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa *Personal hygiene* yang buruk dapat meningkatkan risiko kejadian kusta.

Disarankan kepada sanitarian untuk rutin melakukan edukasi dan sosialisasi mengenai kusta, kepada masyarakat agar memahami pentingnya pencegahan kusta melalui informasi dari petugas kesehatan, serta kepada peneliti lain untuk mengembangkan penelitian serupa dalam upaya penanganan kusta.

**Kata Kunci:** Kusta, *Personal Hygiene*, faktor risiko

## **ABSTRACT**

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### ***RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONAL HYGIENE AND THE RISK OF LEPROSY INCIDENCE IN THE WORK AREA OF NGULING COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER, PASURUAN REGENCY IN 2025***

Xvi + 55 Pages + 19 Tables + 10 Appendices

*Leprosy is an infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium leprae*. One of the factors that contributes to its transmission is personal hygiene, which refers to efforts to maintain physical and psychological cleanliness. In the community, leprosy is often perceived as a cursed disease. Most of the respondents (50%) work as fishermen or farmers and have the habit of bathing together in the river, which accelerate transmission. Among the 12 cases, 66.67% are infected due to direct contact with patients who do not undergo regular treatment, and 33.33% do not know how to prevent the disease. This study aim to analyze the risk of personal hygiene in relation to the incidence of leprosy in the working area of Nguling Public Health Center, Pasuruan Regency.*

*This research was an analytical observational study using a case-control approach, with a study population consisting of leprosy patients and non-patients as controls. In 2023, there were 12 recorded leprosy cases in this area. Data were analyzed using the odds ratio (OR) test to determine the level of transmission risk.*

*The results showed a risk association between bathing habits (OR = 1.400), towel cleanliness (OR = 2.800), hand and foot hygiene (OR = 2.143), clothing hygiene (OR = 1.429), and bed sheet and sleeping area cleanliness (OR = 3.571) with the incidence of leprosy. These findings indicated that poor personal hygiene could increase the risk of leprosy.*

*It is recommended that sanitarians regularly provide education and outreach about leprosy to the community so that people can understand the importance of prevention through information from health workers. Future researchers are also encouraged to develop similar studies as part of efforts to address leprosy.*

**Keywords:** *Leprosy, Personal Hygiene, risk factors*