

ABSTRAK

Rahma Medina

HUBUNGAN SANITASI LINGKUNGAN DAN PERSONAL HYGIENE DENGAN KEJADIAN SCABIES DI DESA KRAMAT KABUPATEN SAMPANG

(Studi Kasus di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Banjar Kabupaten Sampang
Tahun 2025)

xv + 69 Halaman + 17 Tabel + 9 Lampiran

Scabies merupakan infeksi kulit menular akibat infestasi tungau *Sarcoptes scabiei* dan masih menjadi isu kesehatan masyarakat, terutama di wilayah pedesaan seperti Desa Kramat, Kabupaten Sampang. Rendahnya kesadaran masyarakat terhadap sanitasi lingkungan dan kebersihan diri menjadi faktor yang memengaruhi penyebaran penyakit ini. Penelitian ini dimaksudkan guna melihat korelasi antara sanitasi lingkungan dan *personal hygiene* dengan insidensi scabies di Desa Kramat, wilayah kerja Puskesmas Banjar.

Penelitian ini tergolong observasional kuantitatif berbasis *case-control*. Populasi terdapat 33 penderita scabies dengan Sampel terdiri dari 62 responden, yaitu 31 penderita scabies dan 31 orang sehat sebagai kelompok kontrol, yang ditentukan melalui *simple random sampling*. Penghimpunan data melalui kuesioner, diskusi, pengamatan langsung, dan data rekam medis, selanjutnya dilakukan pengujian *chi-square* dengan signifikansi $\alpha = 0,05$.

Penelitian ini memperlihatkan hasil bahwasannya variabel personal hygiene berhubungan secara signifikan dengan insidensi scabies ialah kebersihan pakaian ($p = 0,002$; OR = 6,328), kebersihan handuk ($p = 0,000$; OR = 0,052), dan kebersihan tempat tidur dan spreng ($p = 0,000$; OR = 0,050). Namun, variabel kebersihan kulit tidak berhubungan signifikan dengan insidensi scabies ($p = 0,301$; OR = 0,311). Dari aspek sanitasi lingkungan, pencahayaan ($p = 0,002$; OR = 0,195) dan kelembaban ($p = 0,001$; OR = 0,167) menunjukkan hubungan yang signifikan, sedangkan sarana air bersih tidak menunjukkan hubungan yang signifikan ($p = 0,798$; OR = 1,140).

Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah bahwa beberapa aspek sanitasi lingkungan dan personal hygiene berhubungan signifikan dengan insidensi scabies. Oleh karena itu, disarankan kepada puskesmas agar meningkatkan upaya edukasi, penyuluhan, dan pengawasan lingkungan, serta memotivasi masyarakat agar menerapkan pola hidup higienis dan sehat sebagai langkah pencegahan penyebaran scabies.

Kata kunci : Scabies, Sanitasi Lingkungan, Personal Hygiene.

ABSTRACT

Rahma Medina

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION AND PERSONAL HYGIENE WITH THE INCIDENCE OF SCABIES IN KRAMAT VILLAGE SAMPANG REGENCY

(case study in the working area of puskesmas banjar Sampang Regency in 2025)

xv + 69 Pages + 17 Tables + 9 Appendices

*Scabies was an infectious dermatosis caused by infestation of *Sarcoptes scabiei* mites, which continued to represent a public health burden, particularly in underserved rural communities such as Kramat Village, located in Sampang Regency. The persistence of this disease was closely linked to inadequate public awareness of environmental sanitation practices and poor adherence to personal hygiene measures. This research aimed to analyze the relationship between environmental sanitation and personal hygiene factors with the incidence of scabies within the administrative coverage of the Banjar Primary Health Center.*

The study employed a quantitative observational method using a case-control design. The total population comprised 33 confirmed scabies cases. A total of 62 participants were selected as study subjects, including 31 individuals diagnosed with scabies and 31 healthy individuals as controls, selected through a simple random sampling technique. Data were obtained through the administration of structured questionnaires, focus group discussions, direct field observations, and examination of patient medical records. Analytical procedures were carried out using the chi-square test at a 5% level of significance ($\alpha = 0.05$).

The results demonstrated statistically significant associations between specific personal hygiene variables and the incidence of scabies, namely clothing hygiene ($p = 0.002$; OR = 6.328), towel hygiene ($p = 0.000$; OR = 0.052), and the cleanliness of bedding and bed linens ($p = 0.000$; OR = 0.050). Conversely, skin hygiene did not exhibit a significant relationship with scabies occurrence ($p = 0.301$; OR = 0.311). With regard to environmental sanitation, two variables—lighting ($p = 0.002$; OR = 0.195) and humidity ($p = 0.001$; OR = 0.167)—showed statistically significant correlations with disease incidence, while access to clean water supply was not significantly associated ($p = 0.798$; OR = 1.140).

The conclusion of this study is that certain aspects of environmental sanitation and personal hygiene are significantly associated with the incidence of scabies. Therefore, it is recommended that the community health center increase efforts in education, counseling, and environmental monitoring, as well as motivate the public to adopt hygienic and healthy lifestyles as a preventive measure against the spread of scabies.

Keywords : Scabies, Environmental Sanitation, Personal Hygiene