

## VARIOUS FACTORS RELATED TO THE INCIDENCE OF SCABIES IN STUDENTS AT DAYAH X, ACEH BESAR DISTRICT

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### ABSTRACT

The incidence of scabies cases at Dayah X, Aceh Besar Regency in 2021 to 2023 reached 200 cases, this was due to lack of knowledge, attitude and personal hygiene . This study aims to determine the factors related to the incidence of scabies in students at Dayah Dayah X, Aceh Besar Regency .Study This use quantitative descriptive analytical approach *cross - sectional study* . This study was conducted in December 2024. The population in this study were all junior high school students aged 600 students and the number of samples was 240 respondents. The sampling technique used random sampling, data were analyzed univariately and bivariately. The study showed that there was a relationship between knowledge (  $p = 0.000$ ), attitude (  $p = 0.000$ ), *personal hygiene* (  $p = 0.038$ ) with the incidence of scabies in students at Dayah X, Aceh Besar Regency. It is recommended that the dayah can collaborate with the health center to conduct routine visits to examine students and provide health education in the dayah environment so that scabies can be prevented.

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### INTRODUCTION

Scabies is a skin disease caused by infestation and sensitivity to *Sarcoptes scabiei* var. *hominis* and its products. Scabies is characterized by intense itching at night and primarily affects individuals with thin, warm, and moist skin folds. Clinical symptoms include polymorphism throughout the body. Scabies is a common problem in the world because it affects almost all age groups, races, and socioeconomic groups. Social groups with a low economy are more prone to catching diseases (Mohammad et al., 2018).

Scabies can be influenced by several risk factors such as low economic level, poor hygiene, crowded housing, sexual promiscuity, level of knowledge, age, and direct or indirect contact with sufferers (Unang et al., 2022).

Indonesia, as a country with the world's largest Muslim population, has 14,798 Islamic boarding schools, with a prevalence of scabies high enough. Santri have a habit of living a clean and healthy life, which is still low among them. They do not get used to washing their hands before eating, replacing sheets more frequently than every 3 weeks, hanging clothes after wearing them, using only one towel for two people, and using the same prayer equipment alternately. They also stated that they borrowed clothes and towels from each other because they prioritize the value of togetherness. Their dormitory environment is also quite unhygienic, with one room inhabited by 10-20 students (Andri et al., 2022).

Globally, according to the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2021, the prevalence of scabies is estimated to be between 0.2% and 71%, and is predicted to affect more than 200 million people each year. The occurrence of scabies results in approximately 300 million cases per year. Scabies occurs in approximately 5-10% of children. According to calculations, scabies is most prevalent in tropical and subtropical countries, as well as densely populated areas, such as Africa (3.4%), Asia (5.6%), South America, the Caribbean, Central Australia, and Indonesia.

Based on data from the Indonesian Ministry of Health, the prevalence of scabies in 2017 was recorded at 10.60% to 12.96%. then 7.9%-9.95% in 2018 and 4.9%-6.95% in 2019 (Ministry of Health R1, 2019). The Aceh Provincial Health Office noted that the number of incidents of abies that occurred in 2017 reached 561 cases, whereas in 2018, the figure for abies incident experience improvement reached 867 cases.

Based on an on-site observation study, the students sleep together in a room that is quite busy with a method that involves putting a mattress on the floor, and after getting up, all cases are put together/stacked/arranged in the corner room, and clothes just hang and mix with clothes from friends' roommates. Seen from the dormitory entrance, there are piles of trash that have not been cleaned.

Referring to the Health Center data, to be successful, Aceh Besar Regency, starting from 2021 to 2023, there were 200 cases in one Islamic boarding school in the working area of Aceh Besar Regency, where in 2021, around 50 people were infected. In 2022, around 60 people, and the number continued to increase in 2023 to around 90 people, where every year the number continued to increase. This is because the students are still wearing damp clothes, and there is a lack of self-awareness among female students about cleanliness.

Considering the importance of the world of formal and non-formal education from the aspect of health and comfort in pursuing knowledge, researchers consider this condition important and need to be studied to find out various factors related to Scabies incidents in students at Dayah X Aceh Besar Regency.

## RESEARCH METHODS

Study This is study quantitative in nature descriptive analytic with approach cross-sectional study, namely measurement variable independent and variable dependent is done in a way simultaneously in the period the time that has passed determined with population that is all over students at the level Junior High School at Dayah X, Aceh Besar Regency, which has 600 students and samples in study This as many as 240.

Taking a technique sample done with the use of the technique, accidental sampling was implemented in December 2024. Primary data obtained through an interview using the adopted questionnaire from Ida Nuryani et al (2017) for the variables knowledge and attitude, while for personal hygiene variables, adopted from research by Riyana Husna et al (2021). Data analysis was carried out using univariate and bivariate methods, which aim to see the connection between the independent and dependent variables using the chi statistical test ( $\chi^2$ ) with a 95% significance level ( $\alpha=0.05$ ).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the research conducted on 240 respondents at Islamic boarding school X in Aceh Besar Regency can be presented in the following results and discussions:

### a. Relationship between Knowledge and Scabies Incidence in Islamic Boarding School Students

Based on the results of the study, it was discovered that of the 240 respondents studied, as many as 154 people (64.2 %) lack knowledge about the disease scabies. Based on *chi-square statistical* test results, the value ( $p = 0.000 < 0.05$ ) indicates that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and incident scabies at Dayah X, Aceh Besar District.

**Table 1.** Relationship Knowledge with Scabies Occurrence on Student

Attitude	Scabies				Total		$\alpha$	<i>p-value</i>
	No Scabies		Scabies		f	%		
	f	%	f	%	f	%		
Good	19	22.1	67	77.9	86	100	0.05	0,000
Not good	82	53.2	72	46.8	154	100		
Total	101		139		240			

Knowledge can be defined as the external feeling of wanting, which starts from sensory processes, especially the sensation and, regarding an object, the sense of wanting. Studies state that knowledge of disease scabies can change behavior as well as attitude towards implementing cleanliness in individuals, thereby impacting the decline in scabies incidents (Defrita et al., 2022). The process of obtaining education also influences knowledge and individual behavior (Mohammad et al, 2024).

Knowledge is information that has been combined with understanding and the potential to take action, then attached to someone’s mind. Knowledge rests on the result of knowing and understanding that something happens as a consequence of someone’s senses and actions. Sensing happens through the five senses of humans: smell, taste, sight, hearing, and touch. Most of the knowledge that humans obtain comes through their eyes and ears (Notoatmodjo, 2020, as cited in Susilawati, 2022).

Based on the researcher’s assumption, students’ knowledge about scabies is still minimal; they are unaware of the causative factors, how it spreads, or its prevention. In general, students who are unaware of scabies, suffer from scabies, or are at risk of contracting scabies, compared to those who have a good understanding of skin diseases such as scabies.

Study This in line with research conducted by Hidayat Arifin Unang (2022), which is the result of a statistical test using the chi-square test,  $p = 0.001$ , indicating a significant relationship between knowledge and incident scabies in Islamic boarding school students. This research is also in line with a study conducted by Ida Nuryani et al. (2017), which states That There is a connection between knowledge of scabies and  $p = 0.001$ .

**b. Relationship between Attitude and Scabies Incidence in Islamic Boarding School Students**

In the attitude variable, it is known that out of 240 students studied, 163 people (67.9%) have a less than good attitude towards the occurrence of scabies. The results of the *chi-square statistical* test show that the value ( $p = 0.000 < 0.05$ ) indicates a significant relationship between attitude and incident scabies at Dayah X, Aceh Besar District.

**Table 2.** Relationship between Attitude and Scabies Incidents in Islamic Boarding School Students

Attitude	Scabies		Scabies		Total		$\alpha$	$p$ -value
	No Scabies	Scabies	f	%	f	%		
Good	51	66.2	26	33.8	77	100	0.05	0,000
Not good	50	30.7	113	69.3	163	100		
Total	101		139		240			

Attitude to health is an opinion or evaluation of someone related to matters with maintaining health, such as attitude to disease, contagious and non-contagious, attitude to related factors, and or influence health, attitude about facility service health, and attitude for avoiding accidents (Loppies et al, 2021).

Attitude: somebody naturally owns their role. For prevention, practice cleanliness well. To prevent the occurrence of scabies, it is also essential to be aware of factors that can cause scabies (Daulian et al., 2016, as cited in Setyorini Andri et al., 2022).

Based on the researcher's assumption, the attitude of students towards scabies remains relatively low, as many students do not prioritize their skin health, especially in light of the danger of scabies, which still frequently occurs. However, some students feel Embarrassed or Afraid to talk about the problem of scabies that happened to them, which can trigger the occurrence of the disease.

Study This in line with research conducted by Hidayat Nur et al. (2022), in which the results of the statistical test ( $p = 0.003$ ) indicate a significant relationship between attitude and incident scabies in students at the Islamic Boarding School Miftahul Amin, Regency Ciamis. This research is also in line with a study conducted by Ida Nuryani et al. (2017), which found a significant connection between attitude and scabies, with a *p-value* of 0.001.

**c. Relationship between Personal Hygiene and Scabies Incidence in Islamic Boarding School Students**

Regarding the personal hygiene variable, it is noted that among the 240 interviewed, as many as 125 people (52.1%) have personal hygiene that is not satisfactory. The results of the *chi-square statistical test* show that the value ( $p = 0.038 < 0.05$ ) indicates a significant relationship between personal hygiene and incident scabies at Dayah X, Aceh Besar District.

**Table 3.** Relationship between Personal Hygiene and Scabies Incidence in Islamic Boarding School Students

Personal Hygiene	Scabies				Total		$\alpha$	<i>p-value</i>
	No Scabies		Scabies		f	%		
	f	%	f	%	f	%		
Good	55	47.8	60	52.2	115	100	0.05	0.038
Not good	46	36.8	79	63.2	125	100		
Total	101		139		240			

Several types of personal hygiene must be observed, including matters such as caring for the skin, head and hair, eyes, nose, ears, fingernails, and toenails, as well as

overall body care. Feet, hands, and nails need special attention to cleanliness because they are prone to infection. (Isro'in & Andarmoyo, 2012, in The Limbong, 2018) .

Personal hygiene is an action taken to maintain cleanliness and health, for the sake of both physical and psychological well-being. One of the most at-risk groups infected with scabies is the students at the pondok Islamic boarding school, because they stay together. Efforts to improve personal hygiene are believed to reduce the incidence of scabies and other skin infections, as well as diseases, at the sites. This can focus more on the learning process and prevent distractions from diseases, such as those reported in schools, as seen in the case of a boarding school (Aulia Novianny et al, 2022).

Based on the assumption of researchers, most students still have asthmaliness, which can increase the risk of scabies. Students who do not maintain personal cleanliness risk contracting scabies more easily, especially when using soap and clothes and towels that are not dried in the sun. This can lead to the development of germs and bacteria.

Study This in line with research conducted by Nilam et al. (2017 ), in which the results of the statistical test (chi-square,  $p = 0.003$ ) indicate a significant relationship between personal hygiene and incident scabies. Research is also in line with studies conducted by Riyana Husna et al. (2021), which suggest a connection between personal hygiene and the incidence of scabies.

## **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

Based on research that has been done, can concluded that every variable studied own significant relationship to the occurrence disease scabies in Islamic boarding schools traditional, namely in knowledge own connection to incident scabies with  $p$  value = 0.000, attitude also has connection to incident scabies with  $p$  value = 0.000, there is connection between personal hygiene and scabies in students with  $p$  value = 0.038.

Based on the results, it is recommended to several parties so that hopefully it can be done. Efforts are being made to prevent scabies incidents and to ensure students are more comfortable pursuing their studies.

It is expected that students will increase their health knowledge, especially for themselves, and also change their attitudes to protect the surrounding environment. It is also essential to maintain and improve cleanliness, especially personal hygiene, by keeping the dormitory environment clean, drying mattresses once a week, drying towels after use, bathing twice a day, and cleaning the SPAL to prevent the spread of scabies.

Islamic boarding school managers can collaborate with community health centers to conduct routine health check-ups for students, as well as provide counseling on maintaining good health. This approach can improve students' knowledge and attitudes towards their health and the environment.

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