Relationship of Students' Knowledge About Skabies With Skabies Prevention Effort in Dayah Istiqamatuddin Babul Mu'arrif Serambi Aceh District Kaway Xvi, Barat Aceh District

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Abstract: Scabies is a skin disease caused by the infestation and sensitization of Sarcoptes scabiei hominis variety, which is a parasitic tick that is able to dig tunnels in the skin and cause itching. The success of patients in preventing the transmission of scabies to others is largely determined by compliance and regularity in maintaining personal hygiene. Therefore, during treatment and care, a good level of behavior is needed from the sufferer. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between students' knowledge of scabies and scabies prevention efforts in Dayah Istiqamatuddin Babul Mu'arrif Serambi Aceh, XVI District, West Aceh Regency. This type of research is descriptive analytic with the research design used is a *cross sectional study,*with a total sample of 64 students taken using the *stratified random sampling* method . Data analysis includes univariate analysis by looking for the frequency distribution, and bivariate analysis using *chi-square test* with a significance value (α= 0.05). The results showed that the majority of respondents had knowledge in the less category as many as 26 people or about 40.6%, most of the respondents made efforts to prevent scabies in the less category, namely 23 people or 35.9%. From the results of the bivariate analysis, it is known that there is a relationship between the knowledge of students and efforts to prevent scabies with a p value of 0.000 (p <0.05). It is recommended to Health Officers at UPT Puskesmas Kaway XVI West Aceh Regency to further improve health promotion to students at Islamic boarding schools about the importance of scabies prevention efforts so that scabies prevention measures can be implemented properly.

Keywords: Knowledge, Scabies Prevention, Santri

Introduction

The incidence of scabies in developing countries including Indonesia is related to physical contact between individuals, residential density, poverty with low levels of hygiene and limited access to clean water which facilitates the transmission and infestation of scabies mites. Methods that do not support health, unsanitary environments, low socioeconomic and low personal hygiene are factors that can spread skin diseases such as scabies (Mading and Sopi, 2015).

The high prevalence of scabies is related to personal hygiene. A person's habits or ways related to self-care such as the intensity of bathing, the use of towels, clothes, toiletries, and bedding at the same time. Cleanliness is an effort to maintain a healthy life which includes personal hygiene, social life, and work hygiene. With adequate personal hygiene, scabies transmission is easier to occur. Doing habits such as the habit of washing hands, bathing with soap, changing clothes and underwear, not exchanging clothes, shampooing habits using shampoo, not

exchanging towels and the habit of cutting nails, can reduce the risk of getting scabies (Nofianti, 2017).

The incidence of scabies in West Aceh Regency is also still high, where according to information from the West Aceh Health Office in 2020, hundreds of students in West Aceh experienced scabies, the identification results show that this is due to poor sanitation habits. Based on observations made by researchers in the working area of the Kaway XVI Health Center, precisely in Dayah Istiqamatuddin Babul Mu'arrif Serambi Aceh, there are dormitories that are stuffy and lack lighting, the atmosphere of the room is full of hanging clothes, and lack of personal hygiene.

The success of patients in preventing the transmission of scabies to others is largely determined by compliance and regularity in maintaining personal hygiene. Therefore, during treatment and care, a good level of behavior is needed from the sufferer. The behavior of people with scabies in an effort to prevent a worse prognosis is influenced by their attitudes and knowledge about this disease. Poor knowledge and behavior of sufferers will lead to failure in the prevention of scabies disease.

Prevention of scabies in humans can be done by avoiding direct contact with patients and preventing the use of patient items together. Clothes, towels and other items that have been used by the patient should be isolated and washed with hot water. Clothing and goods from cloth are recommended to be ironed before use, patient sheets must be changed frequently with new ones a maximum of once every three days. Items that cannot be washed with water (pillows, rollers, blankets) are recommended to be put in plastic bags for seven days, then washed dry or dried in the sun while turning them upside down at least every twenty minutes. The intervention carried out on the environment is to provide counseling about scabies (symptoms, management, spread of disease, and prevention) to community members in one community unit (Mading and Sopi, 2015).

Research conducted by Egetan, et al (2019) regarding the relationship between knowledge and attitudes by preventing scabies disease in Pakuweru Village, Tenga District, South Minahasa Regency, showed the results of statistical tests with a p value = 0.017, so there was a relationship between knowledge and attitudes by means of disease prevention. This shows that changes in healthy behavior must start from increasing knowledge about health.

In line with this, research conducted by Rosa (2020) on the relationship between the level of knowledge of scabies and personal hygiene with the incidence of scabies in the District of South Singkawang, showed the results that there was a relationship between the level of knowledge of scabies and personal hygiene with a p value of = 0.008. The results of this study provide information that the level of knowledge and personal hygiene will determine the occurrence of scabies disease.

Methods

The research design used is *descriptive analytical* research . The population in this study were all santri and female students living in the Istiqamatuddin Babul Mu'arrif Serambi area of Aceh, Kaway XVI District, West Aceh Regency. The number of samples is 64 people. Samples were taken by *stratified random sampling.* The statistical test method that will be used is *the chi square test* with a significance level of 0.05 ($\alpha = 0.05$).

Results

Student Knowledge

Respondent's knowledge is categorized into three categories, namely good, sufficient and poor. Categorized as good if the score obtained is 12-15 , 9-11 is sufficient and less if the score is 0-8 . The results of knowledge measurement can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Knowledge Category

No	Category	Frequency (n)	Percent (%)
1	Well	18	28.1
2	Enough	20	31.3
3	Not enough	26	40.6
	Amount	64	100

Source: Primary Data Year 2021

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the majority of respondents have knowledge in the less category as many as 26 people or about 40.6%.

Scabies Prevention Efforts

Efforts to prevent scabies are categorized into three categories, namely good, sufficient and poor. Categorized as good if the score obtained is 15-30 , 31-45 is sufficient and less if the score is 46-60 . The results of the measurement of scabies prevention can be seen in the following table:

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Category of Scabies Prevention Efforts

No	**Category**	**Frequency (n)**	**Percent (%)**
1	Well	21	32.8
2	Enough	20	31.3
3	Not enough	23	35.9
	Amount	**64**	**100**

Source: Primary Data Year 2021

Based on the table above, it can be seen that most respondents made efforts to prevent scabies in the less category, namely 23 people or 35.9%.

Knowledge Relationship with Scabies Prevention Efforts

The relationship between knowledge and efforts to prevent scabies is said to be significant if the p value is less than 0.05. The results of the analysis can be seen in the following table:

Table 3. Knowledge Relationship with Scabies Prevention Efforts

Knowledge	**Scabies Prevention Efforts**						**Amount**		***p***
	Well		**Enough**		**Not enough**				
	n	**%**	**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**	

Well	10	55.6	5	27.8	3	16.7	18	100	
Enough	7	35	12	60	1	5	20	100	0.000
Not enough	4	15.4	3	11.5	19	73.1	26	100	
Total	21		20		23		64		

Source: Primary Data Year 2021

The table above shows that of the 18 respondents who have good knowledge, 10 people (55.6%) of them have scabies prevention efforts in the good category. Of the 20 respondents who had sufficient knowledge, 12 (60%) of them also had scabies prevention efforts in the sufficient category . Furthermore, of the 26 respondents who have less knowledge, 19 people (73.1%) of them have scabies prevention efforts in the less category. The results of the *chi-square* test showed that the value of p = 0.000 (p <0.05). The decision taken is to accept Ha, which means that there is a relationship between the knowledge of students and efforts to prevent scabies.

Discussion

The results of the univariate analysis showed that as many as 26 people or about 40.6% of students had less knowledge about scabies. This indicates that the information received is still lacking, or the ability to digest information is still lacking.

According to Notoatmodjo (2014), knowledge or cognitive is a very important domain for the formation of one's actions, because from experience and research it turns out that attitudes and behavior based on knowledge will be more lasting than those not based on knowledge. Knowledge of scabies in students shows the ability of students to know everything related to scabies which includes understanding, transmission, symptoms, prevention, and the relationship of scabies to the environment.

This is in line with research conducted by Kurniawan (2016) which states that knowledge at risk for scabies affects the prevention of the disease. The study also explains that in knowledge there are stages so that knowledge can be applied to life. Knowledge of scabies disease can change attitudes and behavior about personal hygiene practices so as to reduce the incidence of scabies.

The results of the univariate analysis of the scabies prevention effort variable showed that from the 60 respondents studied there were 22 people (36.7%) who made scabies prevention efforts in the less category. These results indicate that most of the santri in Dayah Istiqamatuddin Babul Muarrif Serambi Aceh have not implemented good efforts to prevent scabies, especially in terms of maintaining environmental sanitation and *personal hygiene* .

The results of research conducted by Cintawati (2017) show that prevention of scabies disease can be influenced by health promotions. Scabies disease prevention behavior is the behavior of health care (*health maintenance*). One's efforts to maintain or maintain health so as not to get sick and efforts to heal when sick. Based on this, efforts to prevent scabies need to be increased so that this scabies disease can be minimized. This of course must be supported by improving *personal hygiene* and also good environmental sanitation. This prevention effort must be further enhanced if individuals live in densely populated locations because the risk of transmission is higher.

From the bivariate analysis that has been carried out using the *chi square* test, it shows that there is a relationship between students' knowledge and efforts to prevent scabies with a p value of 0.000 (p < 0.05). It also means that if the knowledge is good then the scabies prevention

efforts will be carried out well and vice versa if the knowledge is lacking then the scabies prevention efforts will be difficult to implement.

The results of this study are in accordance with previous research conducted by Egetan, et al. (2019) regarding the relationship between knowledge and attitudes by means of preventing scabies disease, which showed that there was a relationship between knowledge and methods of preventing scabies disease with p value = 0.017 (p- *value* <0.005). The knowledge of students about scabies will affect the actions taken against scabies disease. The role of the santri is the behavior that is expected to be appropriate by others, both in terms of actions and values brought by that person, so that if the student understands about the health problems he faces, then these students can apply their roles and functions to overcome the health problems they face.

To increase the knowledge of students about scabies, the participation of health workers is needed to provide counseling. Health education conducted by health workers is able to improve and change the behavior of students in improving their health. Therefore, increasing knowledge about scabies is the basic foundation for the formation of appropriate scabies prevention efforts.

Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion, it can be concluded that the majority of respondents have knowledge in the less category, namely as many as 26 people or about 40.6%, most of the respondents make efforts to prevent scabies in the less category, namely 23 people or 35.9%. From the results of the bivariate analysis, it is known that there is a relationship between the knowledge of students and efforts to prevent scabies with a p value of 0.000 (p <0.05).

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