

## Hubungan tingkat pengetahuan mengenai Pedikulosis Kapitis dengan karakteristik demografi santri Pesantren X, Jakarta Timur = Relationship between students? knowledge about Pediculosis Capitis and their demography characteristic in Pesantren X, East Jakarta

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### Abstrak

Pedikulosis kapitis sering dijumpai di lingkungan padat penghuni seperti di pesantren. Pengobatan pedikulosis mudah dilakukan, tetapi reinfeksi mudah terjadi jika setelah pengobatan tidak diikuti dengan perilaku hidup bersih sehat (PHBS). Agar dapat melakukan PHBS dengan baik dan benar diperlukan survei pengetahuan terlebih dahulu sehingga jika tingkat pengetahuan kurang dapat diberikan penyuluhan. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan santri mengenai pedikulosis kapitis dengan karakteristik demografinya (usia, jenis kelamin, dan tingkat pendidikan). Penelitian ini menggunakan metode cross sectional dengan metode total populasi berupa pengisian kuesioner yang dilakukan pada tanggal 22 Januari 2011 dengan jumlah sampel 151 santri. Data diolah dengan program SPSS versi 11,5. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tidak terdapat santri yang memiliki tingkat pengetahuan baik, 9,9% santri memiliki tingkat pengetahuan cukup, dan 90,1% santri memiliki pengetahuan kurang. Pada uji chi-square, terdapat perbedaan bermakna antara pengetahuan santri dengan jenis kelamin ( $p=0,019$ ), tetapi tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna antara pengetahuan santri dengan usia ( $p=0,566$ ) dan tingkat pendidikan ( $p=0,806$ ). Disimpulkan tingkat pengetahuan santri tergolong kurang dan berhubungan dengan jenis kelamin tetapi tidak berhubungan usia dan tingkat pendidikan.

.....Pediculosis capitis is often found in a crowded environment such as in boarding school. Eradication of pediculosis capitis is easy, however reinfection easily occurs if treatment is not followed by healthy living habit. A survey to determine the knowledge level is needed; if the level is low, health promotion can be given. This study aims to find the relationship between students? knowledge on pediculosis capitis and their demography characteristic (age, sex, and grade of study). This cross-sectional study with total population method was conducted on January 22nd, 2011 by giving questionnaires to all 151 students of X islamic boarding school, East Jakarta. Data from questionnaires were analyzed using SPSS version 11,5. The result showed that no student had good knowledge, 9,9% had fair knowledge, and 90,1% had poor knowledge. Based on chi-square test, there was significant difference between the knowledge level of characteristics and symptoms of pediculosis capitis and sex ( $p=0,019$ ), but there were no significant differences between the knowledge level and age ( $p=0,566$ ) and the knowledge level and grade of study ( $p=0,806$ ). It was concluded that the students? knowledge about pediculosis capitis was poor, was associated with sex but not associated with age and study grade.