

Efektivitas Wet Combing dan Heksaklorosikloheksan (HCH) 0,5% terhadap Pedikulosis kapitis di Pesantren X, Jakarta Timur = The effectiveness between wet combing and hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH) 0,5% to combat pediculosis capitis at islamic boarding school East Jakarta

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Abstrak

ABSTRACT

Heksaklorosikloheksan (HCH) adalah pedikulosida yang efektif memberantas pedikulosis, namun bersifat neurotoksik dan akan ditarik dari peredaran sehingga perlu cara lain memberantas pedikulosis. Tujuan penelitian mengetahui efektivitas terapi wet combing dan HCH 0,5%. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain eksperimental dengan intervensi wet combing dan HCH 0,5%. Pengambilan data dilakukan di Pesantren X, Jakarta Timur pada bulan Mei 2012 dengan memberikan kuesioner kepada 64 santri (total population) yang berisi enam pertanyaan mengenai perilaku kebersihan serta memberikan wet combing dan HCH 0,5% yang dievaluasi satu minggu kemudian. Data diolah dengan SPSS versi 20. Hasilnya menunjukkan terdapat 39 responden Madrasah Tsanawiyah (60,9%) dan 25 Madrasah Aliyah (39,1%), usia 11-18 tahun. Prevalensi pedikulosis 100%. Santri berperilaku baik 59 orang (92,2%), perilaku sedang 2 orang (3,1%), dan perilaku kurang 3 orang (4,7%). Evaluasi 1 minggu setelah terapi, 5 santri (20,8%) dengan wet combing dan 17 santri (51,4%) dengan HCH 0,5% sembuh sedangkan 24 santri (79,2%) dengan wet combing dan 17 santri (48,6%) dengan HCH 0,5% masih positif pedikulosis. Terdapat perbedaan bermakna (chi-square, $p=0,005$) yang berarti bahwa angka kesembuhan berhubungan dengan jenis terapi. Disimpulkan wet combing tidak lebih efektif dibandingkan HCH terhadap pedikulosis

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ABSTRACT

Hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH) is an effective pesticide to combat pediculosis, but it will be withdrawn by FDA because of its neurotoxicity; therefore another therapy is needed. An experimental study with wet combing and HCH 0,5% was designed to determine the effectiveness between those therapy. Data collecting was held on May 2012 by giving a questioner to 64 students and providing wet combing and HCH 0,5% that was evaluated one week later. The results showed that there were 39 students Madrasah Tsanawiyah (60.9%) and 25 Madrasah Aliyah (39.1%), aged 11-18 years. The prevalence of pediculosis was 100%. There were 59 students (92.2%) had good behaviour, 2 (3.1%) had fair behaviour, and 3 (4.7%) had poor behaviour. The evaluation one week after treatment showed 5 students (20.8%) with wet combing and 17 (51.4%) with HCH 0,5% recovered while 24 (79.2%) with wet combing and 17 (48.6%) with HCH 0,5% still pediculosis positive. There was a significant difference between wet combing and HCH 0,5% (chi-square, $p=0.005$) means curing rate is associated with kind of therapy. Concluded wet combing was not more effective than HCH to combat pediculosis