

## The relationship between severity of pediculosis and level of knowledge on transmission in female students in a pesantren = Hubungan antara keparahan pedikulosis dengan tingkat pengetahuan mengenai penularan pada santriwati di sebuah pesantren

Ivana Yapiy, author

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### Abstrak

Infestasi tuma kepala sering terjadi pada anak-anak yang tinggal di lingkungan padat penghuni misalnya di pesantren. Pengetahuan mengenai cara penularan tuma kepala diharapkan dapat menurunkan keparahan infestasi tuma. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui hubungan tingkat keparahan infestasi dengan pengetahuan mengenai penularan tuma kepala pada santriwati di sebuah pesantren di Jakarta.

Desain penelitian ini adalah studi potong lintang yang dilakukan pada bulan Maret 2014. Subyek penelitian adalah semua santriwati yang hadir saat pengumpulan data dan bersedia berpartisipasi. Data dikumpulkan dengan kuesioner yang berisi lima pertanyaan mengenai pengetahuan santriwati tentang penularan tuma kepala dan pemeriksaan kepala untuk menilai keparahan infestasi. Data dianalisis menggunakan SPSS versi 20 dan diuji dengan chi-square.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan semua anak perempuan (n=74) terinfestasi tuma kepala dengan kasus infestasi parah 24,3%. Sebagian besar santriwati (49/66,2%) memiliki pengetahuan rendah mengenai penularan tuma kepala. Uji chi-square tidak menunjukkan perbedaan signifikan pada tingkat keparahan infestasi antara santriwati yang memiliki tingkat pengetahuan baik dan kurang. Disimpulkan keparahan infestasi tuma pada santriwati tergolong tinggi dan tidak berhubungan dengan tingkat pengetahuan mengenai penularan tuma kepala.

.....Head lice infestation commonly found in children which live in overcrowded areas such as in pesantren. Having knowledge on head lice transmission is expected to decrease the severity of head lice infestation in children in pesantren. The aim of this research is to find the relationship between severity of infestation and level of knowledge on transmission of head lice in female students in a pesantren in Jakarta.

The study design was cross-sectional study which is held on March, 2014. The subjects of research were all female students that presented on the day of data collection and were willing to participate. Data were collected through questionnaire that consisted of five questions regarding level of female students' knowledge on head lice transmission and physical examination that assessed the level of head lice infestation severity. Data were analyzed through SPSS version 20 and chi-square test.

The result showed that all female students (n=74) infested by head lice with 24.3% of infestations were severe cases. Majority of female students (49/66.2%) had poor knowledge on head lice transmission. Chi-square test did not reveal significant difference on severity of head lice infestation between female students with good and poor knowledge on head lice transmission. As a conclusion, the severity of head lice infestation in female students was considered high and was not related to the level of knowledge on head lice transmission.;