

## ABSTRAK

### PERBEDAAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN, *PERSONAL HYGIENE* DAN UPAYA KESEHATAN PADA PENDERITA PEDICULOSIS CAPITIS ANTARA PONDOK PESANTREN MODERN DAN PONDOK PESANTREN TRADISIONAL DI WILAYAH PUSKESMAS SUKARAJA TIGA LAMPUNG TIMUR

OLEH

ASTARI LARAS PRATIWI

**Latar Belakang:** Di Indonesia banyak anak yang masih dalam tahap usia belajar menderita Pediculosis capitis. Penyebaran pediculosis capitis paling banyak berada di hunian yang padat penduduk, contohnya di pondok pesantren. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meneliti apakah terdapat perbedaan tingkat pengetahuan, *personal hygiene* dan upaya kesehatan antara pondok pesantren modern dan tradisional.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan model jenis penelitian deskriptif analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* dengan teknik pengambilan *simple random sampling*. Subjek penelitian adalah santriwati dengan masing-masing pondok pesantren sebanyak 18 responden dan alat ukur menggunakan kuesioner. Analisis data menggunakan *pearson chi square*.

**Hasil:** Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pada pondok pesantren modern tingkat pengetahuan baik sebesar 66,6 %, pada pesantren tradisional 61,1 %, pada pesantren modern *personal hygiene* sebesar 61,1 %, pesantren tradisional 66,6 %, pada pesantren modern upaya kesehatan sebesar 72,2 %, pesantren tradisional upaya kesehatan 88,9%. Hasil uji statistik menunjukkan tidak terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna antara pondok pesantren modern dan tradisional dengan hasil pada tingkat pengetahuan sebesar 0,729 ( $P < 0,05$ ), *personal hygiene* sebesar 0,729 dan upaya kesehatan sebesar 0,206.

**Simpulan:** Tidak terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna antara pondok pesantren modern dan tradisional di wilayah Puskesmas Sukaraja Tiga Lampung Timur.

**Kata kunci;** Pediculosis Capitis, *Personal Hygiene*, Tingkat Pengetahuan, Upaya Kesehatan

## ABSTRACT

### **DIFFERENCES IN LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE, PERSONAL HYGIENE AND HEALTH EFFORTS IN PEDICULOSIS CAPITIS PATIENTS BETWEEN MODERN BOARDING RESISTANCE AND TRADITIONAL BOARDING RESISTANCE IN THE AREA OF THE SUKARAJA TIGA PUSKESMAS, LAMPUNG TIMUR**

BY

ASTARI LARAS PRATIWI

**Background:** In Indonesia, many children who are still in the learning age stage suffer from Pediculosis capitis. The spread of pediculosis capitis is mostly in densely populated residential areas, for example in Islamic boarding schools. This study aims to examine whether there are differences in the level of knowledge, personal hygiene and health efforts between modern and traditional Islamic boarding schools.

**Method:** This study uses a descriptive analytic research model with a cross sectional approach with simple random sampling technique. The research subjects were female students with 18 respondents in each Islamic boarding school and the measuring instrument used a questionnaire. Data analysis used Pearson chi square.

**Result:** The results showed that in modern Islamic boarding schools the level of knowledge was good at 66.6%, at traditional boarding schools 61.1%, at modern boarding schools personal hygiene at 61.1%, traditional pesantren at 66.6%, at modern pesantren at health efforts of 72, 2%, traditional Islamic boarding schools 88.9% health efforts. The results of statistical tests showed there was no significant difference between modern and traditional Islamic boarding schools with the results at the level of knowledge of 0.729 ( $P = <0.05$ ), personal hygiene of 0.729 and health efforts of 0.206.

**Conclusion:** There is no significant difference between modern and traditional Islamic boarding schools in the Sukaraja Tiga Health Center, East Lampung.

**Keyword:** Pediculosis Capitis, Personal Hygiene, Knowledge Level, Health Efforts