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Forewords

Praise and gratitude to Allah SWT, because of Allah's love for us so that we are still given a long life and can carry out our various daily activities. May all our activities become our acts of worship, Aamiinnn

in accordance with the commitment of the Jurnal Serambi Ilmu Journal to continue to improve the quality of its manuscripts since the volume 23 number 2 has been published full in English.

We are also be proud that the number of submitted manuscripts is quite large, but only a few are acceptable and worthy of publication. This means that Jurnal Serambi Ilmu has become one of the scientific publications that are considered by experts and education enthusiasts.

For this reason, Jurnal Serambi Ilmu is committed to continuing to maintain the quality, service and discipline that applies in scientific publications.

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GARUDA
GARBA RUJUKAN DIGITAL



Indentification of Causes of Scabies on Santri of Popular Dayah Educational Institutions in Aceh Province

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Abstract

Scabies is an infection with mites (*Sarcoptes scabiei*) that cause small red bumps on the skin. Scabies is caused by poor personal hygiene. Scabies or scabies disorders always start from itching on the skin caused by the scabies mite (*Coptes scabei*), transmission of scabies lice can occur due to direct transmission, for example in contact with sufferers or indirectly, such as through clothing, blankets, and towels. This study aims to analyze the factors that influence the incidence of scabies in traditional dayah santri in Aceh Besar district. The research was conducted using a qualitative method with the respondents of traditional dayah students in Aceh Besar. data on sanitation, bathrooms, toilets, room area, room humidity were carried out by ethnographic observations and direct interviews. The results of the qualitative research and direct observation in the dayah showed that the sanitation facilities were still inadequate in the dayah. Such as the number of occupants in one room which reaches more than 8 people in a room measuring 4 x 4 meters. Poor sanitation also seems to play a major role in the incidence of scabies in students. In addition, the personal hygiene behavior of students such as changing towels and bathing facilities which are less in number when compared to the number of students also accelerates the spread of scabies.

Keywords : *traditional dayah, santri, scabies.*

INTRODUCTION

Transmission of scabies occurs due to direct contact with the patient's skin or indirectly with objects contaminated with mites. Scabies can be epidemic in densely populated areas such as slums, prisons, orphanages, nursing homes, boarding schools and is no exception for dayah and boarding schools (Tosepu, 2016).

The causes of scabies, among others, are caused by low socioeconomic factors, poor hygiene such as bathing, using towels, changing clothes and others. There are many factors that support the development of scabies, including decreased body

immunity, low socioeconomic status, poor hygiene (Muafidah et al., 2017 and Han et al., 2019). It is estimated that more than 300 million people worldwide are affected by scabies. Prevalence tends to be higher in urban areas, especially in densely populated areas. Scabies affects all socioeconomic classes, women and children experience a higher prevalence (WHO, 2013).

The spread of scabies has been known since ancient times, which is about 3000 years ago. At that time this disease was known to spread in Asia from the plains of China to India. The distribution of scabies in mammals has been known for a long time. Animals are known to attack at least 40 types of host animals spread in 17 families and 7 orders of mammals. Outside of Asia in the past there is evidence showing that around the 1800s this disease was also known in Europe as reported in Austria, Scotland, and Scandinavian countries, but rarely reported from the Americas (WHO, 2013).

In Indonesia, the prevalence of scabies is still quite high. According to the Indonesian Ministry of Health in 2018, the prevalence of scabies in Indonesia is 5.60-12.95% and scabies ranks third out of 12 skin diseases, scabies disease is still ranked 9th of the 10 biggest diseases in Aceh Province. Aceh is an area with a majority Muslim population and has a large number of Islamic boarding schools. Schools with accommodation ranging from elementary school age to high school and college age. Some pesantren still have the traditional principle of learning only religious books without additional school material in general. However, there are also many modern Islamic boarding schools which are currently known as Islamic boarding schools (Susanto, 2013).

The presence of students and students in the dormitory sometimes makes personal hygiene bad, causing the scabies rate to remain high (Rahmi, Arifin and Pertiwiwati, 2017). According to data from the Indonesian Ministry of Health, the prevalence of skin diseases throughout Indonesia in 2018 was 7.32%, in 2019 it was 8.12% then increased in 2020 by 9.3% and scabies ranks third of the 12 most common skin diseases. A total of 13 provinces have skin disease prevalence above the national prevalence, namely Nangroe Aceh Darussalam, West Sumatra, Bengkulu, Bangka Belitung, DKI Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, DI Yogyakarta, East Nusa Tenggara, Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi, and Gorontalo (RISKESDAS, 2018).

Data on disease patterns in Aceh Province show that infectious diseases are still a public health problem, including scabies, in 2003 there was an Extraordinary Event (KLB) of scabies disease. in 2004 the prevalence of scabies was 40.78%. (Muad, 2020). Another dominant risk factor associated with scabies is the physical environment. What is meant by physical environment is population density. The area of the house and bedrooms that are not proportional to the number of occupants in a residence will cause overcrowding. Humid room conditions and lack of sunlight will facilitate the transmission and spread of infectious diseases including scabies. This disease is closely related to personal and environmental hygiene, or many people living together in one relatively narrow place. (Susanto, 2013).

Research Kline, et al. (2013) which states that scabies is endemic in urban and rural areas with an unhealthy environment. According to Heukelbach (2006). The denser the population or population in a house or environment, the greater the chance of scabies transmission. This is because the interaction between the scabies disease agent, the host,

and the environment is getting higher and they take advantage of each other, when the environment or sanitation is poor, the agent will benefit more from breeding in the host's body and transmitting it to other new hosts.

The survey was conducted on 10 female students, some of whom said that they ignore this skin disease, because they think this scabies disease can heal itself over time, if it gets worse they just take it to health services. Usually they bathe together in a large pool where the water is milk brown and they also do laundry in the pool. Actually there is another bathroom but they only use it for MCK activities.

They also stated that they borrowed each other's clothes and towels because they prioritized the value of togetherness. Their dormitory environment is also fairly unhygienic, one room is occupied by 10-15 female students. They slept together by putting the mattress on the floor and after getting up they just piled the mattress and put it in the corner of the room, and their clothes were just hung and mixed with the clothes of their roommates.

Hygiene, also known as cleanliness, is an effort to maintain a healthy life which includes personal hygiene, social life and work hygiene. Hygiene is a behavior that is taught in human life to prevent disease due to environmental influences and make environmental conditions so that their health is maintained.

Transmission of scabies occurs when people sleep together in the same bed in the household, schools that provide dormitory and boarding facilities, and health facilities used by the wider community. In Germany there is an increasing incidence, as a result of direct or indirect contact such as sleeping together. Another factor is public facilities that are shared in a densely populated environment (Linuwih, 2016).

Islamic boarding schools have very dense activities, both formal and non-formal activities, so with the existence of dense activities so that boarding school students pay less attention to personal hygiene and environmental cleanliness and dense housing is a factor in the occurrence of students with scabies disease. or the results of the researcher's interview with one of the traditional dayahs in Aceh Besar showed that out of 10 students, 8 of them had suffered from scabies in the last 1 month.

The results of the researcher's observations, the room area is not proportional to the number of students, as well as the limited number of bathrooms. A good strategy is needed to reduce the incidence of scabies, one of which is health promotion efforts. These efforts can be carried out in the form of community service with activities in the traditional dayah. However, before the service is carried out, the researcher wants to know in advance what factors are most at risk for the incidence of scabies disease in traditional dayahs in Aceh Besar.

This research is expected to be able to produce solutions for students who live in Islamic boarding schools to avoid scabies disease. It is hoped that this research can produce articles published in accredited journals and modules as well as reading material on scabies prevention in santri in traditional dayahs.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a descriptive analytic study using the Chi-square test to determine the relationship between one variable and another. To complete the data analysis, in-depth interviews were also conducted with the students, religious teachers and Dayah managers.

The population in this study were all female students who suffered and had a history of scabies disease in Islamic boarding schools where the total population in this study was 79 people from the data in 2020 and the sampling was carried out by total sampling technique.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the early stages of this research, this research was carried out using a qualitative-ethnographic method, where the researcher spent some time in one of the traditional dayahs in Aceh Besar, then paid attention to the health culture of students including observing sanitation facilities and other facilities related to the health of students. The researcher interviewed the respondents consisting of santri, tengku and the cleaners in the traditional dayah. In the next stage, an analytical survey is carried out which explains a situation or situation where a phenomenon can occur, then an analysis is carried out using a cross-sectional approach.

This study explains the relationship of the factors that cause a disease to attack in a community group. The cross-sectional approach is a research to study the dynamics of the correlation between risk factors and effects, by approaching, observing, or collecting data at once at a point time approach (Notoatmodjo, 2012).

This research was carried out at the Darul Muarif Lamsayen Traditional Dayah, Aceh Besar in May 2021. From the results of interviews with students, it was found that students still did not fully understand about scabies and its transmission procedures. Santri live in one room measuring 4 x 4 meters totaling 8-10 people. Many clothes are hanging and there is no special place to dry towels. Many students use towels and toiletries interchangeably.

"We are 8 people here, but there are also 10 rooms, we like to recite the Al-Quran here, study religion, so that we can become wiser and useful people, we often share the facilities we have (.....)", The conditions in the room are as shown in Figure 1. In one room there are 3 double-storey beds, while below there is an extra bed for 2 to 4 other students. In one room, between 8-10 students are occupied.

Image 1

The Atmosphere Of One Of The Dayah Students' Rooms



Source: Research Results 2021

From the results of interviews with tengku, it was found that the number of students who came to recite the Koran and lived in the dayah was impossible to refuse, so that the lack of existing facilities caused poor hygiene and was not maintained. *“man menyeyureng tuha ka geujak intat aneuk untuk jak beut keno kan hana mungkin kamo tulak, padahai fasilitas yang tamiliki sangat terbatas, mungkin karena tanyo ino hana meuhai biaya, sehingga rame yang jak beut keno”* (.....)

Figure 2

Shows One Corner Of The Hallway Between One Room And Another In One Of The Dayahs In Aceh Besar



Source: Research Results 2021

Figure 2. shows one of the alleys in Darul Muarif Lamsayen, Aceh Besar. This Dayah is one of the dayahs that fall into the middle category, in the sense that there are many more dayahs with simpler facilities and allowing scabies to spread more quickly to students.

Univariate Analysis

From the table below, it can be seen the frequency distribution of respondents with several factors related to the incidence of scabies disease.

Table 1

Distribution of the frequency of changing clothes with the incidence of scabies in the Traditional Dayah Darul Muarif Lamsayen Aceh Besar in 2021

No	Change Clothes	Frequency	%
	There is	28	51,9
	There isn't	26	48,1
	Total	54	100.0%

Source: Primary Data Processed in 2021

Table Data. 1 Shows that from 54 students, 28 of them or 51% often exchange clothes with their friends who recite the Koran at the dayah. Changing clothes is one of the causes of scabies can be transmitted.

Table 2
Distribution of the frequency of exchange of toiletries with the incidence of scabies in the Traditional Dayah Darul Muarif Lamsayen Aceh Besar in 2021

No	Change toiletries	Frequency	%
1	There is	18	33,3
2	There is Not	36	66,7
Total		54	100.0%

Source: Primary Data Processed in 2021

Based on Table 2. It can be seen that from 54 students 18 people often exchange toiletries between one student and another, so this also allows the spread of scabies to easily occur.

Table 3
Distribution of the frequency of bed hygiene with the incidence of scabies in Darul Muarif Lamsayen Traditional Dayah Aceh Besar 2021

No	Bed cleanliness	Frekuensi	%
1	Good	34	63,0
2	Not good	20	37,0
Total		54	100

Source: Primary Data Processed in 2021

Table 3. Shows 34 people or 63% of the cleanliness of the bed is good and 20 people or 37% is not good, meaning that the cleanliness of the bed also affects the occurrence of scabies in students.

Table 4
Distribution of the frequency of occurrence of scabies in the Traditional Dayah Darul Muarif Lamsayen Aceh Besar in 2021

No	Scabies disease	Frequency	%
1	Often	29	53,
2	Not often	25	46,
Total		54	100.0%

Source: Primary Data Processed in 2021

Table 4. Shows that from 54 students, 29 of them or 53% often suffer from scabies.

Bivariate Analysis

Bivariate analysis used to test the hypothesis by determining the relationship of the independent variables through *chi-square* (X^2).

Table 5
The relationship between changing clothes and the incidence of scabies in the Darul Muarif Lamsayen Traditional Dayah, Aceh Besar in 2021

No	Change clothes	scabies disease						p-value	
		Often		Not often		Amount			
		F	%	f	%	f	%		
1	Ada	15	53,8	13	46,2	28	100	0,002	0,05
2	Tidak Ada	14	53.6	12	46.4	26	100		

	Total	29	53,7	25	46,3	54	100		
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Source: Primary Data Processed in 2021

Based on the results of statistical tests using the Chi-Square Test, the p-value of $0.02 < \text{from the value of } = 0.05$ means that H_0 is rejected. This shows that there is a relationship between changing clothes and the incidence of scabies

Table 6

The relationship between the exchange of toiletries and the incidence of scabies in the Traditional Dayah Darul Muarif Lamsayen, Aceh Besar in 2021

No	Swap Toiletries	Scabies disease				Amount		p-value	
		Often		Not often					
		F	%	f	%				
	There is	5	27,8	13	72,2	18	100	0,016	0,05
	There isn't any	24	66,7	12	33,3	36	100		
	Total	29	53,7	25	46,3	54	100		

Source: Primary Data Processed in 2021

Based on the results of statistical tests using the Chi-Square Test, a p-value of $0.016 < \text{from the value of } = 0.05$ was obtained, then H_a was accepted. This shows that there is a relationship between the exchange of toiletries and the incidence of scabies

Table 7.

The relationship between bed hygiene and the incidence of scabies in the Traditional Dayah Darul Muarif Lamsayen Aceh Besar in 2021

Dayan Darul Ma'arif Lamsayan Aceh Besar in 2021									
No	Bed cleanliness	Scabies disease				Account		<i>p-value</i>	
		Often		Not Often					
		f	%		%				
	Good	13	38,2	21	61,8	34	100	0,007	0,05
	Not good	16	55,2	4	20,0	20	100		
	Total	29	53,7	25	46,3	54	100,		

Source: Primary Data Processed in 2021

The existence of traditional dayah in aceh is still a lot and this is related to the socio-cultural environment that exists in the community. The students told that they were used to changing clothes or lending roommates clothes, the students thought it was normal, because of the busy routine, they were afraid of the teacher's reprimand if they were late to study and so on. However, without them realizing that such behavior of changing clothes is a risk of disease, especially scabies.

With the behavior of exchanging clothes, the process of transmitting scabies is faster because clothes become an intermediary for transmission, this is like the results of research by (Masyudi and Darusman, 2018). Transmission of scabies lice can occur due to direct transmission, for example in contact with sufferers or indirectly, such as

through clothing, blankets, and towels. (Akmal, Semiarty and Gayatri, 2013). Transmission of scabies occurs due to direct contact with the patient's skin or indirectly with objects contaminated with mites. Scabies can be epidemic in densely populated areas such as slums, prisons, orphanages, nursing homes, boarding schools and is no exception for dayah and pesantren (Susanto, 2013) (Herdiana, 2016).

The habit of students in conducting boarding activities cannot be separated from the risk of health problems, one of which is exposure to scabies disease, the manifestation of which is unwittingly starting from the behavior of exchanging clothes with roommates who are unaware of the occurrence of scabies disease, in addition to a lack of understanding about the risk of developing scabies. scabies, behavior and attitudes should reflect a clean santri because they study religion which in Islam cleanliness is part of faith (Fadia, 2014, Aceh Provincial Health Office, 2019; Herdiana, 2016; Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2018) .

Based on the conditions at the research location, the researchers found the condition of the students with bad behavior who often exchanged clothes with the excuse of rushing to class because their own clothes did not have time to be rubbed or forgot to wash. Because previously his friend had borrowed the clothes in question, it was like a common thing or normal thing for them to change clothes without considering the risk of scabies disease (Larasati and Kahfi, 2020; Utami, Munisa and Harahap, 2020; Wardani, 2021).

From the results of interviews conducted by researchers with students, it shows that students' knowledge about scabies is still low. Including how to prevent and treat it. The students are not aware that their behavior has caused the occurrence of scabies. Changing clothes or lending roommates clothes for students at Islamic boarding schools they think is normal, because of the hectic routine, fear of being reprimanded by the teacher if they are late to study and so on. However, without them realizing that such behavior of changing clothes is a risk of disease, especially scabies. With the behavior of exchanging clothes, the process of transmitting scabies is faster because clothes become a medium of transmission. (Hasna, 2016).

The habit of students in carrying out boarding activities is inseparable from the risk of health problems, one of which is exposure to scabies disease, the manifestation of which is unwittingly starting from the behavior of exchanging clothes among roommates who are unaware of the occurrence of scabies disease, in addition to a lack of understanding about the risk of developing scabies. scabies, behavior and attitudes should reflect a clean student because they study religion which in Islam is a part of faith (Fadia, 2014).

This bad habit of exchanging toiletries triggers the emergence of scabies disease which without them knowing it can be transmitted and interfere with their daily learning activities, lack of concern for health behavior and neglect of personal hygiene, disease problems often occur in Islamic boarding schools. One of them is a bath tool that should be used alone but instead uses the property of another friend (Anna, 2016).

Toiletries as appropriate to be used by one person and may not be used by more than one person, in this case, especially in Islamic boarding schools, often occur and are far from health standards where they often lend their toiletries to their roommates or the person concerned borrows tools. bathing belonging to a friend, this is an unhealthy

behavior and a risk for the occurrence of diseases, one of which is scabies disease (Deswanti. 2015).

The bedroom is a relatively small place and an intense human habitation, so it must be kept clean. The bedroom window is opened every morning so that air circulation occurs and maintains the humidity of the air so that germs can not breed. The bedroom should be cleaned every day so that dust and dirt do not stay in the room so as to prevent the development of mites that cause scabies in the bedroom (Suci, 2013).

Keeping the bed clean is a daily routine activity before going to school that is carried out by students in maintaining the cleanliness of their bedrooms too, but this is often neglected due to busyness or being late when going to school or entering class, so in this case the discipline of students needs to be further improved in terms of maintaining the cleanliness of their respective rooms (Ahsani, 2020).

Based on field conditions and the results of observations made by researchers at Islamic boarding schools, researchers found room conditions that were far from good because there were still beds that were often used by other friends, then they did not consistently sleep in their respective places but often changed beds. and when I wake up in the morning the bed is still in a mess. Knowledge is what someone knows about something formally or informally.

Knowledge is the result of knowing. This happens after people do the sensing of a certain object. Sensing occurs through the human senses, namely the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. Most of human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears of Notoadmodjo (2003), Mansur (2014), (Rafsanjani, Yasir and Masyudi, 2019).

Changing clothes or lending roommates clothes for students at Islamic boarding schools they think is normal, because of the hectic routine, fear of being reprimanded by the teacher if they are late to study and so on. However, without them realizing that such behavior of changing clothes is a risk of disease, especially scabies.

The habit of students in conducting boarding activities cannot be separated from the risk of health problems, one of which is exposure to scabies disease, the manifestation of which is unwittingly starting from the behavior of exchanging clothes with roommates who are unaware of the occurrence of scabies disease, in addition to a lack of understanding about the risk of developing scabies. scabies, behavior and attitudes should reflect a clean santri because they study religion which in Islam is a part of faith.

This study is in line with research conducted by Hapsari (2014) regarding the relationship between the characteristics of changing behavior factors with the incidence of scabies at the Darul Amanah Islamic Boarding School, Kabunan Village, Sukorejo District, Kendal Regency. This bad habit of changing toiletries triggers the emergence of scabies disease which without them knowing it can be contagious and interfere with their daily learning activities, lack of concern for health behavior and neglect of personal hygiene, disease problems often occur in Islamic boarding schools.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and data processing above, several conclusions can be drawn, namely:

1. There is a significant relationship between changing clothes and the incidence of scabies in the Traditional Dayah Darul Muarif Lamsayen Aceh Besar in 2021 (p-value of $0.002 \leq 0.05$).
2. There is a significant relationship between the exchange of toiletries and the incidence of scabies in the Traditional Dayah Darul Muarif Lamsayen Aceh Besar in 2021 (p-value of $0.016 \leq 0.05$).
3. There is a relationship between bed cleanliness and the incidence of scabies in the Traditional Dayah Darul Muarif Lamsayen Aceh Besar in 2021 (p-value of $0.007 \leq 0.05$).
4. Traditional Dayah still lacks facilities to prevent the occurrence of scabies in students. The existence of the room does not meet the feasibility of the number of students living in it. But on the other hand, dayah is needed by the community as a place to study religion.
5. Dayah has a high value in the eyes of society. Traditionally managed Dayah tends to be easier and affordable for the community as an alternative to children's education, especially economically. From the results of this study, it is recommended that the management of the dayah be better, the government is expected to pay attention to the dayah so that they are able to stand better, especially in the field of facilities, so that students can study well there.

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