

## ABSTRACT

**Background :** *Scabies is a type of skin disease that often occurs in Indonesia. The prevalence of scabies in the UPTD Working Area of Tahtul Yaman Health Center in 2022 is 2.96%. The research aims to determine the relationship between personal hygiene and physical environmental conditions and the incidence of scabies in the UPTD Working Area of the Tahtul Yaman Health Center, Jambi City.*

**Method :** *Quantitative research type with Case Control design. The total sample was 60 respondents with a ratio of 1:1 taken using Total Sampling techniques. Data analysis used the Chi-Square test.*

**Results :** *There was a significant relationship between skin cleanliness ( $p= 0.009$  OR 4.929), clothing cleanliness ( $p=0.009$  OR 4.750), towel cleanliness ( $p=0.008$  OR 5.231), and bed and bed sheet cleanliness ( $p=0.004$  OR 6.000) with incidence of scabies. There was no relationship between natural lighting ( $p=0.729$  OR 1.625) and residential density ( $p=0.061$  OR 3.286) with the incidence of scabies.*

**Conclusion :** *Variables related to the incidence of scabies are skin cleanliness, clothing cleanliness, towel cleanliness, and bed and bed sheet cleanliness. It is recommended that people maintain better personal hygiene, such as using liquid soap, diligently washing clothes, drying towels, mattresses and bed sheets.*

**Keywords :** *Scabies, Personal Hygiene, Physical Environment*

## ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang :** *Scabies* merupakan salah satu jenis penyakit kulit yang sering terjadi di Indonesia. Prevalensi *scabies* di Wilayah Kerja UPTD Puskesmas Tahtul Yaman pada tahun 2022 sebesar 2,96%. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara *personal hygiene* dan kondisi lingkungan fisik dengan kejadian penyakit *scabies* di Wilayah Kerja UPTD Puskesmas Tahtul Yaman Kota Jambi.

**Metode :** Jenis penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain *Case Control*. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 60 responden dengan perbandingan 1:1 diambil menggunakan teknik *Total Sampling*. Analisis data menggunakan uji *Chi-Square*.

**Hasil :** Terdapat hubungan bermakna antara kebersihan kulit ( $p=0,009$  OR 4,929), kebersihan pakaian ( $p=0,009$  OR 4,750), kebersihan handuk ( $p=0,008$  OR 5,231), serta kebersihan tempat tidur dan spreng ( $p=0,004$  OR 6,000) dengan kejadian penyakit *scabies*. Tidak ada hubungan antara pencahayaan alami ( $p=0,729$  OR 1,625) dan kepadatan hunian ( $p=0,061$  OR 3,286) dengan kejadian penyakit *scabies*.

**Kesimpulan :** Variabel yang berhubungan dengan kejadian penyakit *scabies* yaitu kebersihan kulit, kebersihan pakaian, kebersihan handuk, serta kebersihan tempat tidur dan spreng. Disarankan bagi masyarakat untuk lebih menjaga kebersihan diri seperti menggunakan sabun cair, rajin mencuci pakaian, menjemur handuk, kasur dan spreng.

**Kata Kunci :** *Scabies*, *Personal Hygiene*, Lingkungan Fisik