

ABSTRACT

Background : Based on 2018 Riskesdas data, the national prevalence of dermatitis in Indonesia is 6.8%. Data from the Jambi Provincial Health Service, in 2021 the percentage of dermatitis was 5.03%, in 2022 it will increase with a percentage of 5.96%.

Objective: To determine the factors associated with symptoms of dermatitis in prisoners at the Class IIA Jambi Penitentiary in 2024.

Method : This research is a quantitative study using a cross sectional study design. The sampling technique used Proportionate Random Sampling on 1124 prisoners with a total sample of 94 respondents.

Result : The knowledge of prisoners in the good category was 40.4%. Positive category attitude 37.2%. Inmates with housing meet the requirements of 21.3%. Bathing habits in the good category 53.2%. Clothing cleanliness in the good category is 37.2%. Towel cleanliness is in the good category 41.5%. Bed cleanliness in the good category is 47.9%. Hand and nail hygiene was in the good category 56.4%. Factors associated with symptoms of dermatitis in prisoners at class IIA Jambi penitentiary are knowledge (p-value=0.014 PR=3.308), attitude (p-value=0.039 PR=2.770), housing density (p-value=0.050 PR =3.085), bathing habits (p-value=0.005 PR=4.154), towel cleanliness (p-value=0.021 PR=6.393), hand and nail cleanliness (p-value=0.017 PR=1.667).

Conclusion : It was found that knowledge, attitude, housing density, bathing habits, cleanliness of towels, cleanliness of hands and nails were related to symptoms of dermatitis in the Class IIA Penitentiary in Jambi.

Keywords : Dermatitis, Prisoners

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Berdasarkan data Riskesdas 2018, prevalensi nasional dermatitis di Indonesia adalah 6,8%. Data dari Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Jambi, pada tahun 2021 persentase dermatitis sebesar 5,03%, pada tahun 2022 mengalami peningkatan dengan persentase 5,96%.

Tujuan : Untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan gejala dermatitis pada narapidana di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan kelas IIA Jambi Tahun 2024.

Metode : Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif menggunakan desain studi *cross sectional*. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *Proportionate Random Sampling* pada 1124 narapidana dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 94 responden.

Hasil : Pengetahuan narapidana kategori baik sebanyak 40,4%. Sikap kategori positif 37,2%. Narapidana dengan hunian memenuhi syarat 21,3%. Kebiasaan mandi kategori baik 53,2%. Kebersihan pakaian kategori baik 37,2%. Kebersihan handuk kategori baik 41,5%. Kebersihan tempat tidur kategori baik 47,9%. Kebersihan tangan dan kuku kategori baik 56,4%. Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan gejala dermatitis pada narapidana di lembaga pemasyarakatan kelas IIA Jambi adalah pengetahuan ($p\text{-value}=0,014$ PR=3,308), sikap ($p\text{-value}=0,039$ PR=2,770), kepadatan hunian ($p\text{-value}=0,050$ PR=3,085), kebiasaan mandi ($p\text{-value}=0,005$ PR=4,154), kebersihan handuk ($p\text{-value}=0,021$ PR=6,393), kebersihan tangan dan kuku ($p\text{-value}=0,017$ PR=1,667).

Kesimpulan : Didapatkan bahwa pengetahuan, sikap, kepadatan hunian, kebiasaan mandi, kebersihan handuk, kebersihan tangan dan kuku berhubungan dengan gejala dermatitis di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas IIA Jambi.

Kata Kunci : Dermatitis, Narapidana