

ABSTRACT

Background : Contact dermatitis is an inflammation of the epidermal and dermal layers of the skin caused by exposure to both exogenous and endogenous factors. This condition may lead to skin lesions, pain, and negative impacts on quality of life and productivity. In the working area of the Senyerang Public Health Center, sanitation conditions and access to clean water remain poor, resulting in most of the population relying on swamp (brackish) water for daily needs, including bathing, washing, and defecation, which reflects the persistence of unhealthy hygiene practices. This study aims to analyze the risk factors associated with the incidence of contact dermatitis in the working area of the Senyerang Public Health Center.

Methods: This study employed a quantitative research design using a case-control approach, with a total sample of 76 participants consisting of 38 case samples and 38 control samples in a 1:1 ratio, selected through simple random sampling. The variables in this study included clean water quality, personal hygiene, and environmental sanitation. Data were collected using a questionnaire and analyzed through univariate and bivariate analyses using the chi-square test. The study was conducted from December 2024 to February 2025.

Result : There is no relationship between physical water quality, personal hygiene, and environmental sanitation with the incidence of contact dermatitis with a value (p-value = 1.00 and OR = 1 CI 95%: 0.399-2.509), (p-value = 0.356 and OR value = 0.652 CI 95%: 0.263-1.620), and p-value = 0.634 and OR = 1.254 CI 95%: 0.493 - 3.919)

Conclusion: The community is encouraged to pay attention to and consistently practice personal hygiene, as well as to increase awareness regarding the quality of environmental sanitation, in order to create a clean and healthy environment and prevent the occurrence of contact dermatitis

Keywords: Contact Dermatitis, Clean Water Quality, Personal Hygiene, Environmental Sanitation

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Dermatitis kontak adalah peradangan pada lapisan epidermis dan dermis akibat paparan faktor eksogen maupun endogen. Kondisi ini dapat menimbulkan lesi kulit, nyeri, serta dampak pada kualitas hidup dan produktivitas. Di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Senyerang, kondisi sanitasi dan akses terhadap air bersih masih tergolong rendah, sehingga bagian besar masyarakat terpaksa menggunakan air rawa (payau) dalam memenuhi kebutuhan sehari-hari termasuk MCK, yang menunjukkan masih adanya praktik perilaku hidup yang kurang sehat. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menganalisis faktor risiko yang mempengaruhi kejadian kasus dermatitis kontak di wilayah kerja puskesmas Senyerang.

Metode : Desain penelitian kuantitatif melalui pendekatan *Case Control* dengan jumlah sampel 76 orang yang terdiri dari 38 orang sampel kasus dengan perbandingan 1:1 dipilih menggunakan sistem *simple random sampling*. Variabel penelitian ini yaitu kualitas air bersih, personal hygiene, dan sanitasi lingkungan. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner, dan pengolahan data berupa analisis *univariat* dan *bivariat* menggunakan uji *chi-square*. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan Desember 2024 hingga Februari 2025.

Hasil : Tidak terdapat hubungan antara Kualitas fisik air, Personal hygiene, dan Sanitasi lingkungan dengan kejadian dermatitis kontak dengan nilai ($p\text{-value} = 1,00$ dan $OR = 1$ CI 95% : 0,399-2,509), ($p\text{-value} = 0,356$ dan nilai $OR = 0,652$ CI 95% : 0,263-1,620), dan nilai $p\text{-value} = 0,634$ dan $OR = 1,254$ CI 95% : 0,493 – 3,919)

Kesimpulan : Bagi masyarakat agar dapat memperhatikan dan selalu menerapkan personal hygiene serta meningkatkan kesadaran mengenai kualitas sanitasi lingkungan agar terciptanya lingkungan yang bersih dan sehat guna mencegah terjadinya dermatitis kontak

Kata Kunci : Dermatitis Kontak, Kualitas Fisik Air, Personal Hygiene, Sanitasi Lingkungan