

Giving of Media Modules Reviewed from Personal Hygiene Against Capitis Pediculose Incidence in Islamic Boarding School of Al-Fattahiyyah Tulungagung

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ABSTRACT

Capitis Pediculose is one of the health problems that cause interference in the child's hair resulting in decreased learning achievement. Students who have Capitis Pediculose one cause is lack of personal hygiene. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of media module on the occurrence of Capitis Pediculose. Pre-experimental research design is with posttest only. Sampling technique with Total Sampling got sample of 53 respondents. Independent variable of module media, dependent variable of Capitis Pediculose incidence, data collected by observation, analysis with Binomial Test with $\alpha = 0,05$. The results showed most respondents who experience Capitis Pediculose after given media module in the category did not happen that is 40 respondents (75.47%). The result of data analysis with Binomial Test shows that the significance level = $0,000 < \alpha = 0.05$ H₀ is rejected which means there is influence of module media to the occurrence of Capitis Pediculose in the Islamic Boarding School of Al-Fattahiyyah Tulungagung. Suggestion for cottage girls is to make efforts to eradicate or prevent Capitis Pediculose.

Keywords: achievement, capitis pediculose, media module

1.INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is said to be known as self-identity, a phase in which individuals experience rapid physical growth and varying psychic growth. A person is said to have good personal hygiene if, that person can keep his or her hygiene including skin, teeth and mouth, hair, eyes, nose, and ears, legs and nails, genitalia, and the cleanliness and tidiness of his clothes, therefore personal hygiene becomes An important aspect of maintaining the health of the individual because good personal hygiene will minimize the entry of micro-organisms that are everywhere and ultimately prevent a person from a good disease skin disease infectious diseases, as well as infection Capitis Pediculose on head hair (Laily, 2012).

One of the problems in school-age children let alone living in the lodge that is with the lack of maintaining personal hygiene and the environment

around the lodge can cause the occurrence of some health problems such as hair mites (*Capitis Pediculose*) scabies, ringworm, scabies. *Capitis Pediculose* is also called head louse which is an ectoparasite that infects humans, including in the family *pediculidae* that is transmitted by direct contact and by intermediate goods used together. This can be transmitted through comb, hair brush, hat, scarf, towel, blanket, pillow, hat, mattress, veil and others. Generally, this disease is still the second highest after scabies, especially in school-age children, because the habit of the patient does not pay attention to personal hygiene so infected on the scalp that can also be caused by fleas (Weems and Fasulo, 2013).

The prevalence and incidence of *Capitis Pediculose* worldwide is high, estimated there are hundreds of millions of people infected with *Capitis Pediculose* every year. In the United States about 6-12 million children aged 3-11 years are infected each year, with the incidence of girls higher than boys because girls have long hair and often wear hair accessories together. Meanwhile, according to data in Belgium there are about 6,169 children aged 2.5-12 years who are infected. The Turkish health agency reported incidence of *Capitis Pediculose* in Turkey reached 16.7% or about 1,569 school-aged children with a higher incidence of girls than boys (Sriati, 2008).

Results of research conducted by Wijayanti (2007) dipesantren Jombang area showed that 50 100% santri infected *Capitis Pediculose* from 50 subjects who checked his hair. The results of research conducted Sukarmani (2006) showed that in school-age children the number of infected children with hair mites reached 21.31% in urban areas while in rural areas reached 36.53%. The results of preliminary study conducted on July 27, 2016 showed that the number of students in boarding school Al-Fattahiyyah Boyolangu District Tulungagung regency amounted to 53 female teenagers who are divided into three rooms that have infestation of hair lice. Each room ie, the first room amounted to 19 people, the second room amounted to 21 people, and the third room amounted to 13 people. The results of these data indicate that the percentage of infected hair lice is quite high. Learning with the module allows a learner who has a high speed in learning will be faster to complete compared with other students (Anwar, 2010). The purpose of this study is to determine whether the influence of media module delivery in the review of personal hygiene to the incidence of *Capitis Pediculose* in boarding school Al-Fattahiyyah Tulungagung.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

Pre-experimental research design is with posttest only. Sampling technique with Total Sampling got sample of 53 respondents. Independent variable of module media, dependent variable of *Capitis Pediculose* event, data collected by observation, analysis with Binomial Test with $\alpha = 0,05$.

3. RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Characteristics of Respondents

Table 1. Characteristics of respondents in this study include age, knowledge of how to eradicate and the occurrence of Capitis Pediculose

No	Characteristics	ΣN	Σ%
1	Age (year)		
	13	21	40
	14	19	36
	15	13	24
2	How to eradicate		
	Understand	34	64
	Do not understand	19	36
3	The incidence of Capitis Pediculose		
	Occurred	13	24,52
	Not occurred	40	75,48
	Total	53	100

Source: Result of data analysis, Year 2017

Based on table 1 above it is known that from the total of 53 respondents almost half of the respondents aged 13 years as many as 21 respondents (40%), most respondents understand about how to eradicate Capitis Pediculose that is as many as 34 respondents (64%) and respondents who experience Capitis Pediculose in Category did not occur as many as 40 respondents (75.47%) respondents.

Table 2. Results of data analysis Recapitulation Description Giving Media Module in Review of Personal Hygiene Against Occurrence Capitis Pediculose in the Islamic boarding school of Al-Fattahiyyah Tulungagung.

		Binomial Test				
		Category	N	Observed Prop.	Test Prop.	Exact Sig. (2-tailed)
PC incident	Grou p 1	occurred	13	,25	,50	,000
	Grou p 2	Not occurred	40	,75		
	After being given media module	Total		53	1,00	

The result of data analysis shows that there is a systematic effect of media module on the occurrence of Capitis Pediculose where the significance

level of 0.000 means the test statistic $0,000 < \alpha = 0.05$ then H_0 is rejected which means there is influence of media module delivery to the occurrence Capitis Pediculose.

4. DISCUSSIONS

Genesis Capitis Pediculose After Administered Media Module Treatment

The occurrence of pediculosis of capitis after being given module media showed that most respondents who had contracted Capitis Pediculose in the category did not occur as many as 40 (75.47%) of respondents and respondents in the category occurred as many as 13 (24.52%) respondents. From these results it is known that the majority who contracted Capitis Pediculose after being given module media treatment that is not the case.

Hair lice (Capitis Pediculose) existed thousands of years ago and spread throughout the world. Hair lice are flat insects with no wings. The length of head lice is approximately 2-4 mm and is usually found on the scalp of the back. Head lice suck human blood and at the time of sucking blood, saliva spilled on the scalp will cause itching (Natadisastra, 2009).

A hair louse is one of the diseases transmitted in lodges or schools due to unhealthy behavior of schoolchildren or cottage or due to a less clean environment. And school or cottage is a potential place for the transmission of hair lice. Hair lice provide a disorder that can lead to reduced concentration in children while listening to the lesson. In addition to the environment can also be caused by the lack of hygiene in each individual that includes hygiene conditions in yourself and furniture around such as combs, pillows, headscarves, accessories, towels etc. Hair lice can be transmitted through direct contacts as well as intermediate furnishings that often take turns (Meinking, 2009).

As a result of untreated pediculosis of capitis infestation can lead to various effects on the patient, among others, lack of quality sleep at night due to itching, disrupting the concentration of learning social stigma, shame or low self-esteem (Fitzpatrick, 2007).

Based on this study it is known that the incidence of Capitis Pediculose after being given module media at age 13 years in the category did not occur as many as 17 respondents (32.07%). This is because teenagers age 13 years is no longer the age of their children can already think which is good to do and which is not good that should not be done. For that at the age of 13 this year many students can apply what they should do to interfere or eradicate the problem of Capitis Pediculose.

From the results of observation note that the respondents who are still infected Capitis Pediculose caused by lack of awareness and discipline in applying the contents in the module properly and correctly. Based on the above facts and theories, the improvement of hygiene in young women in the cottage

in applying personal hygiene behavior, especially on the head hair that starts from within the family and educational institutions is needed to prevent the occurrence of *Capitis Pediculose*, especially in adolescents infected with hair lice. The occurrence of *Capitis Pediculose* can be overcome by shampooing using drugs that can relieve itching and eggs slowly.

Influence Analysis of Media Module on *Capitis Pediculose* Occurrence
Based on the results of the above statistical analysis using Binomial get the value of significance level 0.000 means statistical test $0.000 < 0.05$ then H_0 rejected which means there is effect of media module on the occurrence of *Capitis Pediculose* in the Islamic Boarding School of Al-Fattahiyyah Tulungagung.

Modules are teaching materials that are arranged systematically with language easily understood by students, according to their age and level of knowledge so that they can learn independently with minimal guidance from educators. The use of modules in learning aims for students to learn independently without the teacher. In the teaching of teachers only as facilitators of educators who claim that the module is part of a planned learning unity designed to help students individually in achieving learning objectives. Students who have high speed in learning will more quickly master the material. Meanwhile, students who have low speed in learning can learn again by repeating the parts that have not been understood until really understand (Andi, 2012).

Modules are part of a planned learning unity designed to assist students individually in achieving their learning objectives. Students who have high speed in learning will more quickly master the material. Meanwhile, students who have low speed in learning can learn again by repeating the parts that have not been understood until really understand (Sukiman, 2011).

The module is a program package that is structured and designed in such a way as to the interests of student learning. Approach in module learning uses student experience. Based on the above opinion there are important things in defining the module that is independent teaching materials, helping students master the learning objectives, and program packages are arranged and designed in such a way as to the interests of student learning (Rudi, 2008).

The results of this study indicate that there is influence after giving media module with the incidence of *Capitis Pediculose* and understand how eradication of *pediculosis capitis* in the category does not occur as much as 29 (54,71%) of respondents. It shows that in this study the researchers actually provide the material well and active respondents to ask if there is not yet understand the material. The importance of applying disciplinary behavior in terms of personal hygiene related to how to combat *Capitis Pediculose*, especially hair hygiene head to break the chain of transmission.

The prevention of health problems related to the incidence of Capitis Pediculose will actually be more meaningful if starting from the lowest level such as providing guidance and understanding of how to eradicate Capitis Pediculose. To inculcate good and correct behavior about eradication Capitis Pediculose in cottage can use media module. The module can be used as an independent evaluation.

Based on the above facts and theories, the importance of media module influence on how to eradicate the hair louse especially in adolescent infected by hair lice further is to increase awareness and discipline in applying the contents in the module properly and correctly to overcome the problem of Capitis Pediculose. If the discipline continues to be implemented properly and correctly then the problems that occur will be resolved and there will be no more problems that burden the student. This will facilitate students in performing daily activities.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Conclusion

(i) In adolescent girls at the Islamic boarding school of Al-Fattahiyyah Tulungagung after being given media treatment module most of the respondents not infected Capitis Pediculose . (ii) There is effect of module media to decrease the incidence of pediculosis capitis in Al Fattahiyyah Tulungagung Pesantren.

5.2. Suggestion

(i) For Educational Institutions ;As a reading material so as to further enhance the personal head hair hygiene in order to prevent the outbreak of Capitis Pediculose so that it can decide the chain of transmission of pediculosis capitis. (ii) For the Profession; In order to provide support by providing more information about head hair health and hygiene as an input to carry out health and hygiene research to adolescents in order to increase the prevention of the incidence of Capitis Pediculose.(iii) Share the respondents; As an input to prevent the occurrence of pediculosis capitis to prevent the decrease in learning concentration. (iv) For further researchers; Expected to develop this research by conducting research on Capitis Pediculose.

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