

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Pedikulosis Kapitis merupakan infestasi ektoparasit *Pediculus humanus var. capitis* (kutu kepala) yang menyerang kulit kepala manusia dan menyebabkan gejala seperti gatal akibat reaksi hipersensitivitas terhadap air liur kutu, luka akibat garukan, serta infeksi sekunder. Faktor-faktor seperti sanitasi yang kurang memadai, kepadatan penghuni, serta minimnya pengetahuan tentang pedikulosis kapitis turut memengaruhi tingginya kejadian penyakit ini.

Tujuan: Mengetahui adanya hubungan tingkat pengetahuan para santriwati tentang pedikulosis kapitis dengan kejadian pedikulosis kapitis pada santriwati pada Pondok Pesantren Al-Hikmah Semarang.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian korelasi analitik menggunakan desain *cross sectional*. Responden penelitian adalah santriwati dengan Sekolah Menengah Pertama (SMP) dengan teknik *simple random sampling*. Data diperoleh dari kuesioner yang telah teruji validitas dan reliabilitasnya berupa karakteristik responden, tingkat pengetahuan mengenai pedikulosis kapitis, dan data klinis. Selanjutnya, data diuji menggunakan *chi square*.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa umumnya para responden memiliki tingkat pengetahuan yang baik, yaitu 93,8%. namun masih terdapat 47,9% responden yang positif pedikulosis kapitis. Hasil uji *Fisher's Exact Test* menunjukkan bahwa nilai $p = 0,102$ ($p > 0,05$), yang menunjukan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara tingkat pengetahuan dan kejadian pedikulosis kapitis.

Simpulan: Dapat disimpulkan bahwa tidak ada hubungan yang bermakna antara tingkat pengetahuan santriwati tentang pedikulosis kapitis dan kejadian pedikulosis kapitis pada Pondok Pesantren Al-Hikmah Semarang.

Kata Kunci: Pedikulosis kapitis, tingkat pengetahuan, pondok pesantren, santriwati, *cross-sectional*.

ABSTRACT

Background: *Pediculosis capitis* is an infestation of the ectoparasite *Pediculus humanus var. capitis* (head lice) that affects the human scalp and causes symptoms such as itching due to a hypersensitivity reaction to lice saliva, scratching-induced wounds, and secondary infections. Factors such as poor sanitation, high population density, and limited knowledge about *pediculosis capitis* contribute to the high incidence of this condition.

Objective: *To determine the relationship between the level of knowledge of male and female students about pediculosis capitis and the incidence of pediculosis capitis among female students at Pondok Pesantren Al Hikmah Semarang.*

Method: *This research is an analytical correlational study using a cross-sectional design. The respondents were female students at the junior high school level, selected using a simple random sampling technique. Data were collected using a questionnaire that had been tested for validity and reliability. The data included respondent characteristics, level of knowledge regarding pediculosis capitis, and clinical data. Data analysis was conducted using the chi-square test.*

Result: *The results showed that most respondents had a good level of knowledge (93.8%), yet 47.9% of them were still positive for pediculosis capitis. The Fisher's Exact Test obtained a p-value of 0.102 ($p > 0.05$), indicating that there was no significant relationship between the level of knowledge and the incidence of pediculosis capitis.*

Conclusion: *There is no statistically significant relationship between the level of knowledge regarding pediculosis capitis and the incidence of pediculosis capitis among female students at Pondok Pesantren Al-Hikmah Semarang.*

Keywords: *Pediculosis capitis, knowledge level, Islamic boarding school, female students, cross-sectional.*