



Universitas Sriwijaya
Faculty of Public Health

PROCEEDING BOOK

**THE 3rd SRIWIJAYA INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE OF PUBLIC HEALTH**

Theme :

**“ The workplace Initiative : Health, Safety and
Wellbeing Regarding COVID - 19 ”**

ISBN 978-623-399-020-2



GRAND ATYASA PALEMBANG
21st - 22nd OCTOBER 2021

**PROCEEDING
THE 3rd SRIWIJAYA INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC HEALTH**

*The Work Place Initiative: Health, Safety and Wellbeing
Regarding COVID-19*

© 2021 FKM UNSRI

Grand Atyasa Palembang, 21st – 22nd October 2021
Publication Year : March 2022

This proceeding is published by:
Public Health Faculty Universitas Sriwijaya
Kampus FKM Unsri Indralaya, Jl. Raya Palembang-
Prabumulih KM.32 Indralaya, Ogan Ilir, Sumatera Selatan, 30662
Hotline : +62711580068
Fax : +62711580089

Copyright © 2021 by FKM Universitas Sriwijaya
ISBN : 978-623-399-020-2

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical including photocopy, without permission in writing form the publisher

**PROCEEDING
THE 3rd SRIWIJAYA INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC HEALTH**

*The Work Place Initiative: Health, Safety and Wellbeing
Regarding COVID-19*

© 2021 FKM UNSRI

EDITOR:

Dr. Rico Januar Sitorus, S.KM, M.Kes (Epid)

Dr. Haerawati Idris S.KM, M.Kes

Indah Purnama Sari, S.KM, M.KM

Inoy Trisnainy, S.KM, M.KL

Feranita Utama, S.KM., M.Kes

Fenny Etrawati, S.KM., M.KM

Ima Fransiska, S.Sos

This proceeding is published by:

Public Health Faculty Universitas Sriwijaya

Kampus FKM Unsri Indralaya, Jl. Raya Palembang-

Prabumulih km.32 Indralaya, Ogan Ilir, Sumatera Selatan, 30662

Hotline : +62711580068

Fax : +62711580089

Copyright © 2021 by FKM Universitas Sriwijaya

ISBN : 978-623-399-020-2

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical including photocopy, without permission in writing form the publisher

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Board of Adviser	: Prof. Dr. Ir. Anis Saggaff, MSCE (Rector of Universitas Sriwijaya)
Coach	: Dr. Misnaniarti, S.KM, M.KM (Dean of Public Health Faculty)
Person in charge	: 1. Asmaripa Ainy, S.Si, M.Kes (Vice Dean 1) 2. Prof.Dr.Yuanita Windusari, S.Si.(Vice Dean 2) 3. Dr. Nur Alam Fajar, S.Sos, M.Kes (Vice Dean 3) 4. Dr. Novrikasari, S.KM.,M.Kes.
Chair	: Anita Camelia, S.KM.,M.KKK
Secretary	: Nurmalia Ermi, S.ST., M.KM
Div. of Secretariat	: Drs. H. Fathul Hartama, M.Si
Div. of Registration & PR	: Widya Lionita, S.KM., M.PH
Div. of Scientific	: Dr. Rico J. Sitorus, S.KM, M.Kes(Epid)
Div. of Event	: Dini Arista Putri, S.Si., M.PH
Div. of Accomodation	: Waluyanto
Div. of Documentation & Publication	: Najmah, S.KM., M.PH, Ph.D
Div. of Consumption	: Muslimaini, S.E
Moderator	: 1. Poppy Fujianti, S.K.M, M.Sc 2. Desheila Andarini, S.K.M, M.Sc

STEERING COMMITTEE

1. Prof. Retneswari Masilamani (Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Malaysia)
2. Prof. dr. Tan Malaka, MOH, Ph.D, HIU (Universitas Sriwijaya, Indonesia)
3. Prof. Dr. Joselito Gapas, MD, MPH (University of the Philippines Manila, Philippines)
4. Prof. dr. Tjandra Yoga Aditama, SpP(K) (Director of Postgraduate in University of YARSI, Professor in Medical Faculty University of Indonesia, Professor Griffith University Australia)

REVIEWERS

Prof. Dr. Yuanita Windusari, S.Si, M. Si

Dr. Novrikasari, S.K.M, M.Kes

Dr. Nur Alam Fajar, S.Sos, M.Kes

Dr. rer. Med. H. Hamzah Hasyim, SKM, MKM

Dr. Rostika Flora, S.Kep., M.Kes

Najmah, SKM, M.PH, Ph.D

EDITOR

Dr. Rico Januar Sitorus, S.KM, M.Kes (Epid)

Dr. Haerawati Idris S.KM, M.Kes

Indah Purnama Sari, S.KM, M.KM

Inoy Trisnainy, S.KM, M.KL

Feranita Utama, S.KM., M.Kes

Fenny Etrawati, S.KM., M.KM

Ima Fransiska, S.Sos

PREFACE

On behalf of the organizing committee, I am delighted to welcome you to the 3rd Sriwijaya International Conference on public Health (SICPH 2021) during 21th October 2021 at Palembang South Sumatera, Indonesia. The SICPH 2021 is international conference organized by Faculty of Public Health, Sriwijaya University (UNSRI). I would like to extend my warmest welcome to all the participant of The SICPH 2021 under the theme *“The Impact of Climate Change on Infectious Disease Transmission”*.

The SICPH 2021 consists of keynote sessions from well known expert speakers in the field of public health, and academic paper sessions (oral presentations) who are coming from several region. This conference seeks to bring together academics, public health professionals, researchers, scientists, students and health stakeholders from a wide range of disciplines to present their latest research experience and further development in all areas of public health. We hoped that this conference will be usefull platform for researchers to present their finding in the areas on multidisciplinary realted to public health and health system issues.

This conference will provide opportunities to exchange ideas, knowledge, and development of the latest research among the participants. We will publish the paper as output from the SICPH 2021 in proceeding book with ISBN and selected paper will be published in Jurnal ilmu kesehatan masyarakat- SINTA 3 (a nationally-accredited journal). The SICPH 2021 is being attended by about 50 participants. I hope you enjoy the conference.

With regard to considerable conference agenda, we greatly appreciate any support and sponshorship derived from any governmental as well as private institutions for the success of the conference. Great appreciation is also handed to organizing committe of the conference for any voluntarily effort that bring to the succes of the conference.

The conference committee expresses its gratitude towards all the keynote speakers, authors, reviewers, and participanst for the great contribution to enssure the succes of this event. Finnally, I sincerely thank all the members of the organizing committee who have worked hard to prepare this conference.

Palembang, October 2021

Chair,

Anita Camelia, SKM., MKKK.

PREFACE



First of all, let us thank God, the Almighty, who has given His grace and guidance so that the 3rd Sriwijaya International Conference of Public Health (SICPH) with the theme of The Workplace Initiative: Health, Safety and Wellbeing Regarding Covid:19 can be held successfully. I welcome all of you to this seminar which has received great attention not only from university, but also other communities to submit papers to be presented in this seminar. I express my highest gratitude and appreciation the presenters.

The conference is divided in two session, the first session is speeches and the second session is round table discussion. In the first session, the invited keynote speakers were Prof. Dr. Tan Malaka, MOH, DrPH, SpOk, HIU (A Professor from Medical Faculty Universitas Sriwijaya), Prof. Dr. Retneswari Masilamani (University Tunku Abdul Rahman, Malaysia), Prof.Dr.Joselito L. Gapaz MD, M.PH(University of the Philippines) and Prof. Dr Tjandra Yoga Aditama, MHA,DTM&H, DTCE,SpP(C).FIRS (Professor from Griffith University, Australia)

Of course, this conference activity would not have succeeded without the support of all parties involved, as well as the presence of all participants in all regions in Indonesia and internationally. I especially thank to all the organizing committees for their hard work, perseverance, and patience in preparing and organizing this conference so that it can go well, smoothly and successfully.

Finally, through this conference let us extend the network and cooperation among all stakeholders of the public health sector, especially in Indonesia and in the world in general, to build a better public health world in Indonesia

Thank you for participating in this conference.

**Dean of Public Health Faculty,
Universitas Sriwijaya**

Dr. Misnianti, S.K.M, M.K.M

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE	i
ORGANIZING COMMITTEE	iii
SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE	iv
MAIN SPEAKERS	v
TIME SCHEDULE	vi
LIST OF ORAL PRESENTATIONS	viii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	xiv

1. Analysis of Occupational Health and Safety Requirements From Fuel Daily Storage Tank Fires at Diesel Power Plant X Maududi farabi	1
2. Correlation Between Household Expenditure and Nutritional Status of Toddlers in Padang City During Covid-19 Pandemic Deni Elnovriza1, Risti Kurnia Dewi, Rahmania Adrianus	12
3. Prevention and Control of Infections in Health Personnel in Facing the COVID-19 Pandemic in Health Service Facilities of Musi Rawas District Catherine Dwi Augusthi Putri	20
4. Prevalence and Risk Factors for Preeclampsia In Pregnant Women in RSUD (Regional Public Hospital) Ajibarang in 2019-2020 Dealita Aulia, Wilis Dwi Pangesti	39
5. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Farm Area and Industrial Area of Citarum Watershed Zahra, Lely Indrawati	53
6. Analysis of Deworming Program Implementation in Elementary School Students in Work Region of Puskesmas Air Beliti Muhammad Prima Cakra Randana, Misnaniarti, Rostika Flora, Benedictus Widodo	62
7. A Year and A Half Trend Analysis and Spatial Distribution of COVID-19 Cases In Palembang Ahmad Ghiffari, Hamzah Hasyim, Iskhaq Iskandar, Muhammad Totong Kamaluddin	78
8. Analysis of Public Search Interest in Hoax and Conspiracy Towards Increasing of COVID-19 Confirmed Cases in Indonesia: Study Google Trends Adela Nadya Letissia, Angela Irene, Chandra Wahyudi, Naomi Winny Tioline, Rizka Samira Batubara, Rizma Adlia Syakurah	87
9. Analysis of Public Search Interests Regarding Treatment and Prevention of New Cases of COVID-19 in Indonesia Desi Mawarni, Iza Netiasa Haris, Rizka Dwi Patriawati, Mutiara Tri Florettira, Clarisya Resky Vania, Rizma Adlia Syakurah	97
10. Food Security in Families of Stunting and Non-stunting Toddlers During he COVID-19 Pandemic In Palembang, Indonesia Indah Purnama Sari, Windi Indah Fajar Ningsih, Desri Maulina Sari	110
11. Natural Factors and Wetland Fires in the District of Ogan Ilir, bSouth Sumatera	118

	Province in 2019	
	Nyayu Zaskia Faturrahma, Mona Lestari, Novrikasari1, Dwi Septiawati1, Desheila Andarini	
12.	Implementation of the National Health Insurance Program (JKN) at Sei Baung Public Health Center Through the Evaluation Criteria of Equity Farah Fadhillah, Dian Safriantini, Asmaripa Ainy, Haerawati Idris, Misnaniarti	133
13.	Self-Efficacy Men Who Have Sex With Men (Msm) People Living With Hiv/Aids Rico Januar Sitorus, Miftaqulia Era Khairia, Elisna Wulandari, Merry Natalia Panjaitan, Yeni Indriyani	145
14.	Association Between Membership of Health Insurance and Inpatient Utilization: Analysis of The National Socioeconomic Survey (SUSENAS) 2019 Royhana Afifa , Asmaripa Ainy	152
15.	Diarrhea, Water Quality and Wasting Among Children in Riverside Settlement of Ogan Ilir District, South Sumatera Indonesia Imelda G Purba , Anggun Budiastuti, Rico Januar Sitorus	165
16.	Determinant Factors of Fruit and Vegetable Consumption in Pre-School Children in Babat Village, Penukal Abab Lematang Ilir Regency (PALI) Syartika Dinanti, Yuliarti	174
17.	Distribution of Environmental Factor to Malaria Incidence In Muara Enim Regency Elvi Sunarsih, Muhammad Zulkarnain, Laila Hanum, Rostika Flora	195
18.	The Effect of Seminars Online on Community Knowledge About New Habits Adaptation in Children During the COVID-19 Pandemic Mariatul Fadilah, Pariyana, Rifka Purnama Sari, Rizka Dwi Patriawati, Rizma Adlia Syakurah	210
19.	Online Nutrition Education Class to Improve Knowledge and Wellness of Well-Being Windi Indah Fajar Ningsih, Fatmalina Febry, Indah Purnama Sari, Jovita Octa Melinda	221
20.	Analysis of Sanitation Hygiene Risk Factor With the Incident of Diarrhea in Wet Land Settlements of Pulutan District Inoy Trisnaini, Imelda Gernauli Purba, Rahmatillah Razak	232
21.	Advanced Formula Feeding and Overweight in Toddlers: A Review of Mother's Perception in Palembang Manda Sari Ulina, Fatmalina Febry	248
22.	Relationship of Sleep Quality, Eating Habits and Physical Activity With Nutritional Status In Night Shift Workers At Pltmh Niagara South OKU Regency Rahma Zahara, Indah Yuliana, Yuliarti, Amrina Rosyada, Windi Indah Fajar Ningsih	258
23.	Analysis of Antiglare Screen Use With the Incident Computer Vision Syndrome (Cvs) In Communications and Informatics Department of The City of Palembang Mona Sherti Agusti, Yuanita Windusari	267
24.	Analysis of the Cause of Work Accident at Palm Oil Harvesters Devi Afriani, Mona Lestari, Anita Camelia, Desheila Andarini, Novrikasari, Titi Nurhaliza	277
25.	Exposure Residuals of Cigarette Smoke to Acute Respiratory Infection on Children in the Work Area of Boombaru Health Center Palembang Nila Afifah, Amrina Rosyada	294
26.	Hazard implementation and operability study (hazops) in the process of risk analysis on boiler unit pembangkit tenaga gas dan uap (pltgu) keramasan Palembang Sandra Apriliana LTC, Anita Camelia, Dini Arista Putri, Novrikasari, Desheila Andarini, Mona Lestari, Poppy Fujianti	301
27.	Trafic Accident in Palembang City 2020	312

- Nora Agustina, Desheila Andarini, Anita Camellia, Mona Lestari, Novrikasari**
28. Analysis of Medical Record Folder Design At Toto Kbila Hospital In 2021 327
Hartati Inaku, Faradilah Djibran
29. Morphology and Dominant Factors of Personal Hygiene Behavior Affecting the 340
Incidence of Pediculosis Capitis at Orphanages in Palembang City,Indonesia
Jhonriswanda, Chairil Anwar, Mohammad Zulkarnain, Rico Januar Sitorus
30. University Students Awareness Of Implementing Health Protocol During COVID- 348
19 Pandemic in Indonesia
**Windi Indah Fajar Ningsih, Andi Eka Yunianto, Dominikus Raditya Atmaka,
Hasmar Fajriana, Manik Nur Hidayati, Eliza, Alifah Asyarin**
31. Factors Related to the Selection of Snack Food in School Students at SDN 33 360
Lubuklinggau City
Ike Yunilamsari, Yuliarti
32. Sarcoptes Scabiei Mite Morphology And Environmental Factors Affecting Scabies 374
Incidence (Case Study: Islamic Boarding School “X In Ogan Ilir Regency, South
Sumatra Province)
Yesi Arisandi, Dewi Ruri
33. The Correlation of Environmental Tobacco Exposure During Pregnancy 382
(Passive Smoker) With The Happened of Low Birth Weight (LBW) at
Prabumulih Public Hospitals
Dian Puspasari, Dwi Septiawati* , Hamzah Hasyim, Rahmatillah Razak

MORPHOLOGY AND DOMINANT FACTORS OF PERSONAL HYGIENE BEHAVIOR AFFECTING THE INCIDENCE OF PEDICULOSIS CAPITIS AT ORPHANAGES IN PALEMBANG CITY, INDONESIA

JhonRiswanda^{1*}, Chairil Anwar², Mohammad Zulkarnain³, Rico Januar Sitorus⁴

¹Departement of environment, Student of Postgraduate, Universitas Sriwijaya, Palembang, Indonesia

² Department of Parasitology, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Sriwijaya, Palembang, Indonesia.

³Department of public health, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Sriwijaya, Palembang, Indonesia.

⁴Department of Epidemiologi, Universitas Sriwijaya Palembang, South Sumatera Indonesia

Corresponding email: jhonriswanda_uin@radenfatah.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Pediculosis Capitis is a skin disease that is transmitted to the head caused by mites. The prevalence of this disease is still high in Indonesia. This study aims to identify morphology and analyze the dominant factors of personal hygiene behavior that affect the incidence of pediculosis capitis in orphanages in the city of Palembang. The cross-sectional design is a sample of all orphanages in Palembang. The results obtained were then analyzed by Chi-Square, Logistics Regression Statistical Test, and correspondence analysis. Results: Morphology of pediculosis capitis: Female body length: 2461.70µm, male: 2596.90µm. Antenna shape: shorter and wider, Abdomen curve: Protruding. Crest of the paraterga plate: Extends into the intersegmental membrane. Knowledge of respondents is not good and suffers from pediculosis capitis by 43 (74.1%), knowledge of respondents is good 52 (57.8%), the attitude of respondents is negative and suffers from pediculosis capitis 27 (87.1%).), the positive attitude of the respondent suffered from pediculosis capitis 25(42,4%), the respondent's actions were not good and suffered from pediculosis capitis 34(75,6%), the respondent's action was good 18(40%). The results of the logistic regression test: the most dominant factor is the attitude of the respondents (OR: 6,260 95% CI: 1,836-21,34). This research needs to be continued with individual characteristics in improving behavior in preventing pediculosis capitis.

Keywords: knowledge, Behavior, Pediculosis Capitis.

ABSTRAK

Pediculosis Capitis adalah penyakit kulit yang ditularkan ke kepala yang disebabkan oleh tungau. Prevalensi penyakit ini masih tinggi di Indonesia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi morfologi dan menganalisis faktor dominan perilaku personal hygiene yang mempengaruhi kejadian pedikulosis kapitis di panti asuhan di kota Palembang. Desain potong lintang adalah sampel seluruh panti asuhan di Palembang. Hasil yang diperoleh kemudian dianalisis dengan Chi-Square, Uji Statistik Regresi Logistik, dan analisis korespondensi. Hasil Penelitian: Morfologi pedikulosis kapitis: Panjang tubuh betina : 2,4–3,3 mm, jantan: 2,1–2,6 mm. Bentuk antena: lebih pendek dan lebih lebar, Kurva perut: Menonjol. Puncak lempeng paraterga : Memanjang ke dalam membran intersegmental. Pengetahuan responden kurang baik dan menderita pedikulosis kapitis sebesar 43(74,1%), Pengetahuan responden baik 52(57,8%), Sikap responden negatif dan menderita pedikulosis kapitis 27(87,1%).), Sikap positif responden menderita pedikulosis kapitis 25(42,4%), tindakan responden kurang baik dan menderita pedikulosis kapitis 34(75,6%), tindakan responden baik 18(40%). Hasil uji regresi logistik: faktor yang paling dominan adalah sikap responden (OR:6,260 95% CI:1,836-21,34). Penelitian ini perlu dilanjutkan dengan karakteristik individu dalam memperbaiki perilaku dalam mencegah pedikulosis kapitis.

Kata kunci: Pengetahuan, Perilaku, Pediculosis Capitis.

Introduction

Pediculosis cavitis humanis is a parasitic disease found in human hair, causing itching [1]. Transmission of parasitic diseases through direct contact with patients. Head lice can cause pruritus, excoriations, conjunctivitis, secondary bacterial infections, dermatitis, posterior neck adenopathy, anemia, and allergic reactions[2][3]. The prevalence of pediculosis cavitis humanis from several countries; 4,1% in England, 8,9% in Belgium, 3,3% in France, 52% in Ukraine, 87% in Pakistan, 35% in Malaysia, 23,2% in Thailand, 4,1% in Korea, 42,7% in Brasil, 29,7% in Argentina, dan 9,1% in Peru [4]. Indonesia in the Jatinangor region 55,3% [5]. In Bogor 88,4% [5], in Palembang 62% [6]. Psychic impact by Pediculosis capitis can affect the self-quality of student achievement [7]. Poor personal hygiene can make it easier for infections to occur in the body, especially the skin on the hair [8]. Diagnosis of Pediculosis capitis humanis by detecting adult lice, nymphs or eggs living on the human head, active investment used for appropriate treatment in control [9]. The initial control needed is in the form of personal hygiene behavior. good knowledge of children about preventing pediculosis capitis but not taking action will still have a risk of being infected with pediculosis humanus capitis [10]. This study aimed to identify morphology and analyzing the dominant factors of personal hygiene behavior that affect the incidence of pediculosis capitis in an orphanage in the city of Palembang.

Materials and Methods

This research method is qualitative with an analytical survey design with a cross sectional approach. The sample population is all orphanage children in the Palembang area. The sampling technique uses probability sampling with stratified random sampling, the sample is 90 respondents. The variables studied in this study were knowledge, attitudes and actions against head lice. Lice are stored in bottles containing 70% alcohol, and labeled. So, it is prepared to be observed under a microscope in a parasitology laboratory. After the data is collected, the data is presented in the form of tables and morphological pictures of head lice. This research has conducted a Clearen ethics test at the Palembang Health Polytechnic, No: 1165 / KEPK / Adm 2 / VIII / 2021.

Measuring instruments

The measuring instruments used in this study were a microscope and a questionnaire sheet. The respondent's hair was examined, while the questionnaire was used to obtain data about the respondent's behavior.

Statistics Analysis

The data obtained were analyzed using displayed in tabular form. The relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variable was determined by the Chi-square test ($\alpha = 0.05$), followed by a linear logistic regression test to determine the most dominant factor.

Results

Microscopic Examination

Fig. 1 *Pediculus humanus capitis* male sex and fig. 2 adult female sex. Microscopic examination using 10X magnification..



Fig.(1)



Fig.(2.)

Questionnaire Analysis

Table 1. Effect of risk factors Respondent knowledge on the incidence of PediculosisCapitis

Respondent knowledge	Pediculosis Capitis				Total N	%	p-value	PR 95% CI
	Yes		No					
	n	%	N	%				
Not good	43	74,1	15	25,9	58	100	0,000	7,326
Good	9	28,1	23	71,9	32	100		(2,77 – 19,31)
Total	47	100	50	100	97	100		

Table.2 Effect of risk factors on the attitude of respondents to the incidence ofPediculosis Capitis

Respondent's attitude	Pediculosis Capitis				Total N	%	p-value	PR 95% CI
	Yes		No					
	n	%	N	%				
Negative	11	44	14	56	25	100	0,000	9,18
Positive	36	50	36	50	72	100		(2,849 – 29,58)
Total	47	100	50	100	97	100		

Table 3. Effect of risk factors Respondents' actions on the incidence of pediculosisCapitis

Respondent's actions	Pediculosis Capitis				Total N	%	p-value	PR 95% CI
	Yes		No					
	n	%	n	%				
Not good	34	75,6	11	24,4	45	100	0,001	4,63
Good	18	40	27	60	45	100		(1,877 – 11,451)
Total	47	100	50	100	97	100		

Tabel 4. Analisis multivariat faktor risiko perilaku dengan kejadian Pediculosis capitis humanis

No	Variable	Sig	Exp B
1	Pengetahuan	0.220	5,061
2	Sikap	0.003	6.260
	constant	0.000	.003

Discussions

The results of the study of head lice morphology: female lice body length 2461.70µm , male lice body length 2596.90µm head lice have three pairs of legs, each with a pointed tip. The body of the head louse is black, surrounded by hair. Head lice are oval in shape with a pair of antennae.. This research is supported by Yessica's theory, namely elongated body, head lice Have three pairs of legs,

body with hairs that clump in the respiratory tract to obtain food. Head lice can crawl quickly up to 23 cm/minute [11].

In table 1. From the results of the study, there is a significant influence of respondents' knowledge on the incidence of pediculosis capitis in orphanages. This study is in line with the results of Dagne's research that knowledge, attitudes have a significant relationship to pediculosis capitis [12]. Knowledge is a very important factor in performing personal hygiene actions [13]. Knowledge is the result of an individual's ability to relate, assess, and consider the occurrence of disease [14]. Personal hygiene knowledge is obtained from everyone's experience [15]. Lack of knowledge about signs and symptoms, modes of transmission, prevention affects the incidence of pediculosis capitis [16].

In table 2. From the results of the study there is a significant influence on the attitude of respondents to the incidence of pediculosis capitis in orphanages. This study is in line with the results of Dagne's research that knowledge, attitudes have a significant relationship to pediculosis capitis [12]. Attitude is a person's way of responding well or not well to an object [17]. The worse a person's attitude is, the more it will support him to behave badly, bad behavior in the health sector can easily contract various diseases, including pediculosis capitis [13].

In table 3. From the results of the study, there is a significant effect of respondents' actions on the incidence of pediculosis capitis in orphanages. This study is in line with the results of Salbia's research that personal hygiene measures have a significant relationship to the incidence of pediculosis capitis [18]. Personal hygiene practice is a movement and physical coordination, motor skills and physical abilities of a person in personal hygiene [19] Personal hygiene practices that can affect the incidence of pediculosis capitis include : The use of personal tools with others through direct contact. The use of shared items such as headscarves, hats, accessories, bedding, combs, pillows, sweaters, between the transmission of pediculosis capitis to others [20].

Multivariate analysis results show that the most dominant factor is the attitude of the respondents. The respondent's attitude is a person's response to the object being observed to an event of disease. Respondents who have good personal hygiene attitudes can reduce the incidence of pediculosis capitis.

Conclusion

Microscopic observation is very effective to determine the morphology of human head lice that causes pediculosis capitis. Knowledge, attitudes and actions have a significant effect on the incidence of pediculosis capitis. Attitude is the dominant factor that has a risk of causing pediculosis capitis. This research needs to be continued with individual characteristics in improving behavior in preventing pediculosis capitis.

Acknowledgement

The author would like to thank the Laboratory of UIN Raden Fatah, the laboratory of the Faculty of Medicine. UNSRI Palembang, Co-Promoter (Prof. Chairil Anwar), Promotor I (Mohammad Zulkarnain) and Promotor II (Rico Januar Sitorus) who have assisted the author in the research.

Funding

This research does not have a grant

Conflict of Interest

The author has no conflict of interest.

Reference

- [1] F.G. Galassi, G. Fronza, A. C. Toloza, M. I. Picollo, and P. González-Audino, "Response of *Pediculus humanus capitis* (Phthiraptera: Pediculidae) to Volatiles of Whole and Individual Components of the Human Scalp," *J. Med. Entomol.*, vol. XX(X), no. 1–8, 2018, doi: 10.1093/jme/tjx243.
- [2] M. Gulgun, E. Balçı, A. Karaoğlu, O. Babacan, and T. Türker, "Pediculosis capitis: prevalence and its associated factors in primary school children living in rural and urban areas in Kayseri, Turkey," *Cent Eur J Public Heal.*, vol. 21(2), pp. 104–8, 2013.
- [3] Barbosa CS, B. Moroni, J. Mendes, C. Justiniano, and F. Moroni, "Head lice in hair samples from youths, adults and the elderly in Manaus, Amazonas state, Brazil. Rev," *Inst. Med. Trop. Sao paulo*, vol. 57(3):239-, 2015.
- [4] S. Abedin, J. Nejati, A. Zahraei-Ramazani, H. Vatandoost, E. Mozaffari, and F. Rezaei,

- “Prevalence and Risk Factors Associated with Head Louse (*Pediculus humanus capitis*) in Central Iran,” *Int J Pediatr*, vol. 5, no. 43, 2017.
- [5] Karimah, “Prevalence and Predisposing Factors of Pediculosis Capitis on Elementary School Students atJatinangor,” *Althea Med. J.*, vol. 5, no. 7, pp. 254–258, 2016, [Online]. Available: [http://journal.fk.unpad.ac.id/index.php / amj/ article/viewFile/787/751](http://journal.fk.unpad.ac.id/index.php/amj/article/viewFile/787/751).
- [6] A. N. Fitria, “Prevalensi Dan Faktor-Faktor Yang Memengaruhi Perilaku Sakit Penderita Pedikulosis Kapitis Di Panti Asuhan Kelurahan Sekip Jaya Kecamatan Kemuning Palembang,” Universitas Sriwijaya, 2015.
- [7] H. Feldmeier, “Pediculosis capitis: new insights into epidemiology, diagnosis and treatment,” *Eur J ClinMicrobiol Infect Dis*, vol. 31: 2105–2.
- [8] A. Sajida, “Hubungan personal hygiene dan sanitasi lingkungan dengan keluhan penyakit kulit di kelurahan denai kecamatan medan denai Kota Medan,” Universitas Sumatera Utara, 2012.
- [9] G. A, T. A, V. C, P. MI, and C. GM, “Comparative efficacy of commercial combs in removing head lice(*Pediculus humanus capitis*) (Phthiraptera: Pediculidae),” *Parasitol Res*, 2013.
- [10] R. Aisy and S. . Basuki, “Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan dan Perilaku Pencegahan terhadap Angka Kejadian Penyakit Pediculosis Kapitis di Pondok Pesantren Mu’aliamaat Yogyakarta,” Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, 2018.
- [11] Y. I. Simbolon, “Hubungan Perilaku dengan Kejadian Pediculosis Capitis pada Anak Usia Sekolah di SDN 091348 Tigarunggu Kecamatan Purba Kabupaten Simalungun,” Universitas sumatera utara.
- [12] D. Henok, A. A. Biya, A. Tirfe, W. W. Yallew, and B. Dagnew, “Prevalence of pediculosis capitis and associated factors among schoolchildren in Woreta town, northwest Ethiopia,” *BMC Res Notes*, 2019.
- [13] S. Notoatmodjo, *Promosi Kesehatan dan Perilaku Kesehatan*. Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2012.
- [14] Orłowski and Marietta, *Introduction to Health Behaviors*. USA: Cengage Learning, 2016.
- [15] W. Mubarak, *Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat Konsep dan Aplikasi dalam Kebidanan*. Jakarta: Salemba Medika, 2012.
- [16] S. Mitriani, F. Rizona, and M. Ridwan, “Hubungan Pengetahuan dan Sikap tentang Pediculosis Capitis dengan Perilaku Pencegahan Pediculosis Capitis pada Santri Asrama Pondok Psantren Darussalam Muara Bungo,” *J. Keperawatan Sriwij.*, vol. Vol 4(2) I, 2017.

- [17] P. Anthony R, S. J. Bleckler, and A. G. Greenwald, *Attitude Structure and Fuction*. New York: Psychology Press, 2014.
- [18] Salbiah, “Perilaku yang Berhubungan dengan Kejadian Pediculosis Capitis pada Siswi Madrasah Tsanawiyah Medan,” *J. Ilmu dan Teknol. Kesehat.*, vol. Vol 5(2) 1, 2018.
- [19] K. Glanz, B. Rimer, and K. Viswanath, *Heatlh Behavior Theory, Research and Practice*. San Fransisco: Jossey-Bass, 2015.
- [20] H. Kassiri and E. Esteghali, “Prevalence Rate and Risk Factors of Pediculus capitis Among Primary School Children in Iran,” *Arch Pediatr Infect Dis*, vol. 4(1):e2639, 2016, doi: 10.5812/pedinfect.26390.



Universitas Sriwijaya
Faculty of Public Health

ISBN 978-623-399-020-2

