

## ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang :** Penyakit kulit kepala sering diabaikan karena dianggap ringan. *Pediculosis capitis* yaitu infestasi ektoparasit pada rambut dan kulit kepala, merupakan masalah kesehatan masyarakat di seluruh dunia terutama pada kelompok usia anak. *Tinea Capitis* sering diabaikan karena sifatnya tidak mengancam jiwa. Terjadi lebih umum di kalangan anak sekolah terutama di negara berkembang.

**Tujuan :** Untuk mengidentifikasi penyakit kulit kepala pada siswa dan siswi SDN 367 Pardamean Baru kecamatan Natal.

**Metode :** Penelitian dekriptif observasional menggunakan desain *cross sectional*. Penetapan sampel menggunakan teknik *random sampling* dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 29 orang siswa.

**Hasil :** Dari 29 orang, terdapat 29 orang (100%) siswa positif mengalami penyakit kulit kepala dan terdapat 0 orang (0%) siswa negatif mengalami penyakit kulit kepala. Berdasarkan identifikasi, terdapat 23 orang (79.3%) siswa positif mengalami *Pediculosis Capitis* dan terdapat 6 orang (20.7%) siswa negatif mengalami *Pediculosis Capitis*. Terdapat 3 orang (10.3%) siswa positif mengalami *Tinea Capitis* dan terdapat 26 orang (89.7%) siswa negatif mengalami *Tinea Capitis*.

**Kesimpulan :** Penyakit infeksi kulit kepala pada siswa dan siswi SDN 367 Pardamean Baru kecamatan Natal paling banyak adalah *Pediculosis Capitis* dibandingkan dengan *Tinea Capitis*.

**Kata Kunci :** *Dermatofitosis, Pediculosis Capitis, Tinea Capitis.*

## **ABSTRACT**

**Background :** Scalp disease is often be ignored because it is considered mild. *Pediculus capitis*, namely ectoparasitic infestation of the hair and scalp, is a public health problem throughout the world, especially in the child age group. *Tinea Capitis* is often be ignored because it is not life threatening. Occurs more commonly among school children especially in developing countries.

**Purpose :** To identify scalp diseases in students of SDN 367 Pardamean Baru, Natal district.

**Methods :** Observational descriptif study used a cross sectional design. Determination sample using random sampling method with 29 sample of students.

**Result :** From 29 samples, there were 26 people (89.6%) positive students had scalp disease and there were 3 people (10.4%) negative students had scalp disease. Based on the identification, there were 23 students (79.3%) positive students who had *Pediculus Capitis* and there were 6 students (20.7%) who had negative *Pediculus Capitis*. There were 3 students (10.3%) positive students experiencing *Tinea Capitis* and there were 26 students (89.7%) negative students experiencing *Tinea Capitis*.

**Conclusion :** The most common scalp infection disease among students at SDN 367 Pardamean Baru, Natal district is *Pediculus Capitis* compared to *Tinea Capitis*.

**Keywords :** *Pediculus Capitis, Tinea Capitis, Dermatophytosis*