

MANAGEMENT OF SCABIES IN ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOLS: DEVELOPMENT OF EARLY DETECTION CADRES WITHIN THE TAHTUL YAMAN COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER AREA, JAMBI CITY, 2024

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ABSTRACT

Scabies is a skin disease that is often found in Indonesia caused by *Sarcoptes scabiei*. The prevalence of scabies in Islamic boarding school environments in Jambi is around 4.9%. Sandra Widaty et al. from the Faculty of Medicine, University of Indonesia, have developed a Deskab (Early Detection of Scabies) form that can be used by ordinary people (cadres) very easily, and the results are relatively similar to those carried out by medical personnel. The method is to present cadres and resource persons, conduct a pretest, provide scabies material, posttest, and training on how to directly apply the Deskab form by cadres and be assessed by a doctor. There were 18 participants from four Islamic boarding schools. The majority of participants were male (67%) and adults (19-59 years) (67%). The average pretest and posttest score was 79.64 (80%) and 83.78 (83%). The average score for the Deskab results is 95.12 (95%), and all cadres have a score above 79. All cadres are declared to have passed and are expected to be able to carry out early detection screening on santri so that efforts to control scabies in the work area of the Tahtul Yaman Health Center can be realized as planned.

Keywords: scabies, Deskab, cadre, boarding school

ABSTRAK

Skabies adalah penyakit kulit yang banyak ditemukan di Indonesia disebabkan oleh *Sarcoptes scabiei*. Prevalensi skabies di lingkungan pondok pesantren di Jambi berkisar 4,9% Sandra widaty dkk. dari Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia telah mengembangkan formulir Deskab (Deteksi dini Skabies) yang dapat digunakan oleh masyarakat awam (kader) dengan sangat mudah serta hasil deteksi dini yang relatif sama dengan yang dilakukan oleh tenaga medis. Metodenya yaitu menghadirkan kader dan narasumber, melakukan pretest, pemberian materi skabies, posttest, dan pelatihan cara pengaplikasian langsung formulir Deskab oleh kader dan dinilai oleh dokter. Peserta sebanyak 18 orang dari empat pesantren. Peserta mayoritas laki-laki (67%) dan berusia dewasa (19 – 59 tahun) (67%). Rata-rata nilai pretest dan posttest adalah 79,64 (80%) dan 83,78 (83%). Nilai rata-rata hasil Deskab adalah 95,12 (95%), dan semua kader memiliki nilai diatas 79. Semua kader dinyatakan lulus dan diharapkan dapat melakukan skrining deteksi dini pada santri, sehingga upaya penanggulangan skabies di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Tahtul Yaman dapat terwujud sesuai dengan yang diharapkan.

Kata kunci: skabies, Deskab, kader, pesantren.

INTRODUCTION

Scabies is one of the skin diseases that are still widely found in Indonesia, especially in children and adolescents. This disease is caused by a parasite with the Latin name *Sarcoptes scabiei*.¹ Scabies is actually not a dangerous disease, but it has a major impact on children's growth and development because this disease causes itching that can interfere with the sufferer's learning and rest activities.² In addition, scabies can also develop into a more severe infection if a secondary infection occurs by other germs and can even cause death due to infection of important organs, especially in people with low immunity.^{3,4}

Scabies affects approximately 455 million people annually, with mass drug administration emerging as an effective control strategy, particularly in endemic areas.^{5,6} Scabies is a disease that attacks humans in groups and can cause recurrent infections if treatment is incomplete in all members of the infected community.^{7,8} Communities that are often infected with this disease, apart from family members in one house, also usually occur in dormitory environments, including Islamic boarding schools. Therefore, in eradicating scabies, all



members of the infected community need to be treated simultaneously to avoid reinfection which can result in boredom and ineffectiveness in scabies treatment.⁹⁻¹¹ The prevalence of scabies in Indonesia is still quite high. Scabies is one of the three most common skin diseases, with a prevalence that continues to increase from year to year.^{6,12,13} Factors that influence the high prevalence of scabies in a place include personal hygiene, availability of clean water and population density.^{4,14} Islamic boarding schools, as one of the educational facilities with a dormitory system as a place for students to live, where the number of dormitory residents is usually quite dense, are one of the environments that have a risk of scabies.

In addition, students who stay in dormitories often borrow personal items such as towels, clothes, and various pillows, bolsters, and mattresses, thus greatly increasing the risk of scabies transmission from one person to another.^{1,4,14-16}

The prevalence of scabies in the Islamic boarding school environment in Jambi City is around 4.9% in one of the Islamic boarding schools.^{17,18} This prevalence is in accordance with the prevalence of scabies in Indonesia, which is between 4.6 - 12.95%.¹⁹ The actual incidence of scabies is very likely higher because the examination was only carried out on 23 out of 285 students at the Nurul Iman Islamic Boarding School.⁹ However, examination for all students is quite difficult to do, due to the limited resources of health workers who can perform the examination.

The diagnosis of scabies can be made through the clinical symptoms found, which are known as cardinal signs of scabies.^{5,10,20,21} These cardinal signs can be identified through anamnesis (interviews) and simple physical examinations, so that the general public can be empowered to recognize these signs in order to help detect scabies early.²¹ Sandra Widaty et al. from the Faculty of Medicine, University of Indonesia has developed a Deskab (Early Detection of Scabies) form that can be used by the general public.^{22,23} This form can help medical personnel in reducing the prevalence of scabies because it can be used by cadres very easily and with detection results that are relatively the same as the results of examinations carried out by medical personnel.²³ Therefore, it is very important to empower several cadres from Islamic boarding school caretakers who are trained to be able to use the Deskab form so that they can carry out scabies screening in their respective Islamic boarding school environments. The Deskab cadre training activity will be carried out at the Tahtul Yaman Health Center by inviting general practitioners who are also lecturers at the FKIK UNJA as resource persons so that this activity also supports teaching practitioner activities which are one of UNJA's IKU. In addition, this activity also involves students so that students gain experience outside the campus. To improve the knowledge of cadres, the community service team will also compile a pocket book containing all kinds of knowledge about scabies. This pocket book is expected to help cadres to educate students in Islamic boarding schools to prevent and treat scabies properly so that maximum results will be obtained in efforts to eradicate scabies in the Tahtul Yaman Health Center work area.^{24,25} In addition, the creation of this pocket book is also expected to support the achievement of UNJA's IKU.

METHODS

The implementation method of scabies control activities in Islamic boarding schools with the formation of early scabies detection cadres in the Working Area of the Tahtul Yaman Health Center, Jambi City, is as follows:

1. Discuss the activity plan and target targets with the Head of the Tahtul Yaman Health Center, Jambi City.
2. Invite the Islamic boarding school as cadres, identify simulation patients from boarding school students, and invite resource persons.
3. Prepare a scabies pocketbook book as a provision for cadres to understand scabies.
4. Set up the required facilities such as rooms, infocus, laptops, banners, and Deskab forms.
5. Record the personal identities of prospective Deskab cadres.
6. Participants receive training in the use of Deskab forms and simulations with patients who have been prepared.
7. Inauguration of Deskab cadres by the Head of the Tahtul Yaman Health Center, Jambi City
8. Signing of a cooperation agreement between the health center and cadres from each Islamic boarding school to conduct periodic scabies detection.

The role of the Tahtul Yaman health center in implementing the program includes

1. Providing a place for cadre training and sending representatives from the health center who are responsible for following up on program implementation to participate in cadre training
2. Inaugurating Deskab cadres who have been formed at the end of the training
3. Following up on patients caught during early detection carried out by cadres who are referred to the health center for treatment.

Evaluation of program implementation and program sustainability in the field is ensured by the existence of a cooperation agreement between the health center and cadres to conduct periodic early detection. Early detection in Islamic boarding schools is scheduled 4 times a year, namely:



1. When boarding school students enter the dormitory (beginning of odd semester)
2. Before boarding school students return to their hometowns (end of odd semester).
3. When boarding school students enter the dormitory (beginning of even semester)
4. Before boarding school students return to their hometowns (end of even semester).

The evaluation of the first program implementation will be reported to the community service team by the Health Center, including the number of boarding schools that carried out early detection, the number of students caught suffering from scabies, and the number of students treated. Participants involved in this activity were 18 people consisting of several participating Islamic boarding schools, namely Al-Mubarak Islamic Boarding School 4 people, Saáduttaren 4 people, Jauharen 6 people, and Darul Muhtadin 4 people. 12 men, and 6 women. The schedule for the implementation of 1-day cadre training activities at the Tahtul Yaman Health Center is Saturday, September 28, 2024. The implementation of cadre training activities involves resource persons, namely Dermatology and Venereology Specialists.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Cadre training activities using Deskab sheets were attended by 18 participants at each Islamic boarding school in Kota Sebrang and were carried out for one day. The materials provided during the training were as follows:

1. Pre-test and post-test to assess the level of understanding of the training participants.
2. Providing material about scabies
3. Providing material on how to use Deskab for screening that leads to scabies
4. In-depth material and discussion.
5. Training on the use of Deskab sheets by each cadre and direct application to patients/students who have complaints of itching.
6. Assessments were given by general practitioners regarding the use of Deskab by cadres.

The training activities were carried out very well according to the schedule that had been prepared. The training participants were very enthusiastic about participating in the entire series of activities and carried out the training happily because the atmosphere had relaxed between the resource persons, facilitators, and participants.

The distribution of cadre training participants was mostly male 12 people (67%), and female 6 people (33%). Meanwhile, based on age grouping, the largest age group is adults aged 19-59 years (67%). Then followed by teenagers aged 10-18 years (33%).

Table 1. Distribution of Gender and Age Group of Participants

Characteristics	n	%
Gender (n = 18)		
Male	12	67
Female	6	33
Age Group (n = 18)		
Teenagers (10 – 18 years)	6	33
Adults (19 – 59 years)	12	67

Based on the average pretest and posttest percentage values, there was an increase in the pretest average of 79.64 (80%) to 82.78 (83%) in the posttest, so that there was also an increase in understanding and knowledge about the scabies material provided by the resource person and produced outputs as expected. The distribution of pretest and posttest values obtained values above 60 in all participants, both male and female.

Table 2. Differences in Average Knowledge Scores of Participants

	Average score	Percentage (%)
Pretest	79.64	80
Posttest	82.78	83
Deskab	95.12	95

The results of the Deskab assessment for all participants were above 79, this means that, which indicates that all cadres have passed the assessment on the Deskab sheet and are expected to be able to screen students who have complaints of itching. The average score in the Deskab assessment carried out by cadres



is 95.12 (95%). The Deskab form is an easy way for laypeople and non-medical people to recognize symptoms of whether they have scabies or not, which has a sensitivity of 100% and a specificity of 97%. The results of the deskab assessment are a temporary conclusion, namely "Not Scabies" or "Suspected Scabies". After getting a temporary conclusion based on an independent assessment as "suspected scabies," students who have problems can be referred for treatment to a health center or clinic to get the right treatment.

CONCLUSION

Community service activities in the form of scabies control in Islamic boarding schools with the formation of scabies early detection cadres in the Tahtul Yaman Health Center work area, Jambi City, carried out by Jambi University on September 28, 2024, were carried out well and attended by 18 participants, with complete participants following the entire process. There was an increase in understanding and skills as well as motivation in each participant who is trained. It is hoped that training participants will be able to apply what they have learned to the community, especially students from their respective Islamic boarding schools, by using the Deskap form for students who have complaints of itching. So that efforts to control scabies in the Tahtul Yaman Health Center work area can be realized as expected.

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