



THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERPRETATION RELATED TO ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANLINES AND WATER IN THE EFFORTS TO CONTROL ITEMS IN BELAWAN SICANANG

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Abstract

Skin that is not maintained healthy can cause various types of skin diseases. Manalu (2019) states that there is a relationship between the use of river water and the incidence of dermatitis symptoms. Based on a preliminary study conducted by the people of Bromo Island, Mantuil Village, the main water sources are river water and PDAM water. The Belawan Sicanang area has attracted quite a bit of attention because of the poor environmental conditions and water conditions that trigger itching. Therefore Team 11 PBL FKM UINSU is interested in conducting environmental surveys and interventions to help the community around Belawan Sicanang. Methods: The design of this research is descriptive quantitative, which is to see the percentage of the community picture related to how the team's intervention works. The population used is the Sicanang community and the sample in the study was taken by purposive sampling as many as 74 respondents. Result: Most people understand and accept the PBL Team intervention very well. 97.2% of the community understood the content of the material presented by the team, 88.3% of the community considered that the team was very well aware of the materials and interventions carried out, and 84.3% of the community liked the intervention carried out by the team because the equipment was easy to obtain so that they can implement it.

Keywords: Skin Disease, Intervention.

INTRODUCTION

The skin is an organ of the human body that is very important because it is located on the outside of the body and functions as a recipient of stimuli such as touch, pain, and other external influences. Skin that is not maintained healthy can cause various types of skin diseases, so we are encouraged to always maintain healthy skin to avoid disease. The skin of a person who is affected by the disease greatly interferes with the appearance and activities of that person. Skin diseases are often underestimated because they tend to be harmless and do not cause death. This is very wrong because if the skin disease continues to be left unchecked, it can cause the disease to spread and be difficult to treat. Skin diseases can affect anyone and can attack any part of the body. Skin disease is one of the most common diseases in tropical countries, one of which is Indonesia. Its prevalence in developing countries can range from 20 – 80% (Hay R,

et al, 2017). The incidence of skin diseases in Indonesia is still relatively high and is a health problem that is quite a concern.

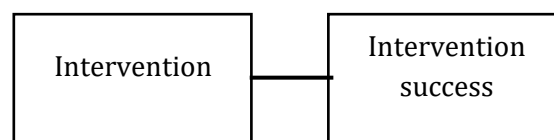
There are many types of skin diseases, including smallpox, scabies, ringworm, warts, itching, scabies, dermatitis, and so on, but the most common in developing countries are itching and scabies. WHO states the incidence of scabies in 2014 was 130 million in the world, in 2014 according to the international Alliance for the Control of scabies (IASC) the incidence of scabies varied from 0.3% to 46%. Scabies is found in all countries with different prevalences. In some developing countries, the prevalence of scabies is around 6%-27% of the general population. The incidence of scabies in 2015 also had a high prevalence in several countries including Egypt (4.4%), Mali (4%), Kenya (8.3%), and Malawi (0.7%). (Ridwan, Sahrudin, & Ibrahim, in Nurwita Puspa Nugraha. 2019). During 2020 there were 538 cases of other, unspecified dermatitis skin diseases (eczema). Developing countries are prone to skin diseases, especially itching, due to the density and lifestyle of the Indonesian people who tend to be less clean and healthy. As we know, skin disease is closely related to living conditions and the health of the residential environment.

May cause skin diseases such as fungi, germs, parasites, viruses, and infections. Many factors affect skin diseases such as environment, behavior, and habits. Manalu (2019) states that there is a relationship between the use of river water and the incidence of dermatitis symptoms. Based on a preliminary study conducted by the people of Bromo Island, Mantuil Village, the main water sources are river water and PDAM water. Skin diseases can attack all or part of the body and can worsen the patient's health condition if not treated seriously. Disorders of the skin often occur due to factors that support the proliferation of germs and bacteria, such as climate, environment, place of residence, unhealthy living habits, allergies, and others.

PBL (field learning practice) is carried out to train students' performance in applying the knowledge they have acquired for 6 semesters and according to their respective interests (Nutrition, AKK, K3, Epidemiology, KesLing, PKIP). Based on interviews conducted by the research team, in the area of Belawan Sicanang, Medan city, itching is also common. What the researchers strongly suspect is that the water conditions in Belawan Sicanang are not well sterilized. Researchers intervened related to problems that might be the cause of itching in the Belawan Sicanang area. After conducting the intervention, the researcher again surveyed the success of the intervention that had been carried out in the Belawan Sicanang area.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

This type of research is descriptive quantitative research with a cross-sectional approach, which is to see how far the intervention has been successfully carried out expressed in percentage of success. Take a look at the chart below



Interventions related to water distillation require several tools and materials, including alum, sponge, tissue/cloth, sand, gravel, stone, palm fiber, and charcoal. The population in this study is the people who live in Belawan Sicanang. The sampling technique used is Nonprobability Sampling by taking the sample size using Purposive Sampling with a number of respondents being approximately 74 respondents. The analysis used in this study is univariate analysis, which is to see the percentage of the effectiveness of the intervention carried out by the 11 PBL FKM UINSU group in the view of the Sicanang community. About how the community can understand and apply activities such as disposing of waste in its place, PHBS, and water distillation in their daily lives.

RESULTS

One of the diseases that are the focus of this PBL activity is itching. The 5 main diseases that were raised as topics of discussion in the village consultations include waste disposal behavior, stunting, pulmonary TB, itching, and hypertension. The results of the consultation and scoring related to the five health problems are as follows;

Problem	Score
Trash behavior	3.014
Stunting	1.287
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4.97
Itchy rash	3.511
Hypertension	1.443

After getting data and information from residents through village consultations regarding how many people experience itching, the PBL team carried out an intervention as a form of overcoming and solving the problem. The interventions carried out included:

- a. Clean up the surrounding environment, because a strong suspicion, in this case, is the lack of environmental cleanliness in Sicanang.
- b. Water distillation, some residents complain about water causing itching
- c. Distribute posters related to environmental hygiene, this is to help residents to be more concerned about the surrounding environment so as not to create a nest of germs and bacteria that can cause itching.

The intervention was carried out to the Sicanang community to at least help them overcome the causes of itching. After implementing the intervention, the Team surveyed the effectiveness of the intervention on the community. In this case, the people of Sicanang were asked to respond to how the team carried out the intervention, and from the survey, it was obtained;

Table 1. Materials presented in the intervention

	%
Easy-to-understand material	97,2
Relevant to everyday	94,4
Material can be applied	93
Understanding water distillation material	79,1
Improve understanding	93,1

In the implementation of the intervention, most of the community understood the material presented by the team because the material was easy to understand. It can be seen in the table above that at least 97.2% of the people understand the material well.

Table 2. Submission of materials

	%
Presenter's Skills	88,3
Material delivery time	84,7
Understanding of the presenter	93,1
The effectiveness of the discussion time the presenter	79,2
The ability to answer the presenter	94,5

The table above is a table related to how the community assesses the team's ability to intervene. The community assesses that in implementing the intervention, the presenters are quite proficient. Around 88.3% of the community thought that the material had explained the intervention very well and was easily accepted.

Table 3. facilities and infrastructure in the intervention

	%
Easy to get tools	84,3
Location	77,8
Audio-visual device	79,2

The facilities and infrastructure used in the implementation of the intervention are considered very easy to obtain. 84.3% of the community gave the opinion that the materials and tools used in the intervention were very easy to obtain so they could implement them easily.

DISCUSSION

The implementation of PBL activities in the Belawan Sicanang area has been going on for approximately one month. During the one-month group, 11 carried out field learning activities starting with problem analysis. In the first week, the team made observations in the surrounding area to then analyze what health problems exist in Belawan Sicananang. Then the team also carried out several activities to add data such as interviews with village officials, assisting in health-related activities, and environmental surveys.

1. Observation and Primary Data Collection

Observations were made to directly review the problems related to diseases in the Belawan Sicanang area. In addition, in this activity, the team also collected primary data by distributing questionnaires for introspection and COVID-19 behavior to the surrounding community. The questionnaire contains about how people carry out their daily routines related to health.



In addition, the team also interviewed the head of the neighborhood to get more information regarding the environmental conditions and community health that occurred in Belawan Sicanang.



2. Participate in the Socialization of the Medan City Stunting Task Force

The participation of PBL members in activities carried out by the Belawan Sicanang sub-district, namely to take part in the stunting task force carried out by the BKKBM and the Provincial Health Expert Team in the Belawan Sicanang Village Head Office Hall. This activity adds information to the PBL team regarding stunting events in the city of Medan, especially in the Sicanang area. From the results obtained, as many as at least more than 20 children were diagnosed with stunting in the Sicanang area. The main cause is the lack of awareness of mothers to provide balanced nutrition for their children.



3. Water Distillation Activities with Community Health Center Officers

Environmental health from the Sicanang Health Center. This activity aims to find out the quality of the water in Sicanang, and whether it affects the incidence of itching in the Sicanang area or not. Due to the results of the introductory survey and interviews that we conducted, most of the residents experienced complaints of itching.



4. Village Consultation

The village consultation activity is one of the mandatory steps taken to find out what problems are happening in the Sicanang area. After conducting an introspective survey and also several activities to add information such as stunting task force activities and water health checks, the team then held discussions with village officials regarding what diseases most often occur in Sicanang.



Based on surveys and interviews with several village officials, 5 health problems often infect the community around Sicanang, including stunting, itching, hypertension, pulmonary TB, and the behavior of throwing garbage in its place. After scoring from the assessment sheet that was distributed to village officials and officers involved, the team also held discussions to get approval or the community about the intervention that the team would then carry out.



So from the results of the scoring and discussion, the community agreed that if activities were carried out, among others: PHBS socialization in the school environment, poster distribution, and outreach activities carried out door to door, and also water distillation activities to the community. Following are the village consultation activities carried out by the team and also the community leaders involved.



5. Implementation of Interventions

After the team received health problems that had to be resolved in Sicanang, the team carried out several interventions which had also been approved by the community based on the results of the village consultations. The interventions carried out are:

- a. Providing posters and door-to-door counseling

The poster given is a poster about the behavior to dispose of garbage in its place. This activity was carried out door to door based on observations by the team and also suggestions

from village officials. The Sicanang people tend not to care if they are only directed in general, the approach that must be taken is to come door to door.



a. Socialization related to PHBS in schools

This socialization was carried out at an elementary school in Sicanang. The purpose of this socialization is to raise awareness of cleanliness from an early age. The material presented is related to how to live a clean and healthy life starting from small things such as washing hands and throwing garbage in its place.



a. Water Distillation Demo

One of the strong suspicions that the cause of itching is poor water conditions in Sicanang. This has been stated several times by the local community that the water they use every day is a little smelly and not clear. So village officials like Kepling asked us to help find a way out of this problem, and a way was found, namely by distilling water.



3. Survey of intervention effectiveness

The purpose of this study was to find out how the intervention from the team was effective for understanding and application by the community. A total of 97.2% of the

community understood the content of the material presented by the team, 88.3% of the community considered that the team was very well aware of the materials and interventions carried out, and 84.3% of the community liked the intervention carried out by the team because the equipment was easy to obtain so that they can implement it.



CONCLUSION

Skin disease is a disease that is still receiving attention in the world of health. Skin that is not maintained healthy can cause various types of skin diseases, so we are encouraged to always maintain healthy skin to avoid disease. Many of the causes of skin disease include allergies, bacteria, germs, fungi, and so on. Environmental health conditions are closely related to the incidence of itching, so people should be encouraged to always keep the environment clean. Of the many areas that have itching problems, Belawan Sicanang is one of them. The problem of itching in Sicanang is the most widely recognized problem by the surrounding community, so the PBL Team intervenes if it can help reduce the cause of the itchy itching disease. We can see that some people accept the intervention carried out by the team, they can easily accept the materials and also find materials to apply the interventions we provide in their daily lives. In addition, several community leaders also asked the team to make frequent visits to monitor community behavior after the intervention. The local government hopes that the community can apply and implement the knowledge that has been given by the Sicanang PBL Team.

SUGGESTION

Skin is a very important component of the body because it is located in the outermost layer that protects the layers of internal organs. So we should always maintain healthy skin. Skin health is not only influenced by food, but also by the environment. Therefore, you should keep the environment clean and eradicate things that can cause bacteria, germs, fungi, and others. Itching does look trivial, many people think that itching will go away on its own later. If left continuously can be a possibility of skin infections and can be fatal.

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