

ABSTRAK

Dermatofitosis adalah jamur dermatofita yang menginfeksi lapisan terluar kulit, kuku, dan rambut. Jamur dermatofita dapat menyebar dari manusia, hewan, tanah, atau melalui pemakaian barang yang bergantian. Perilaku *personal hygiene* santriwati yang kurang memperhatikan kebersihan dirinya sendiri terutama bagian kulit kepala dapat beresiko terinfeksi jamur dermatofita. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui ada tidaknya jamur dermatofita pada kulit kepala terhadap perilaku *personal hygiene* santriwati secara *in vitro*. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan bersifat deskriptif observasional dengan metode pembiakan atau kultur. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Laboratorium Mikologi jurusan Teknologi Laboratorium Medis Poltekkes Kemenkes Surabaya pada bulan April dan Mei 2023. Teknik pengambilan sampel yaitu *random sampling* dengan 30 sampel dari kerokan kulit kepala santriwati. Hasil penelitian dari 30 sampel, telah ditemukan 3 spesies jamur dermatofita yaitu *Trichophyton rubrum* (20%), *Trichophyton verrucosum* (3,33%) dan *Microsporum audouinii* (3,33%). Selain itu juga ditemukan pertumbuhan jamur selain dari golongan jamur dermatofita yaitu *Candida sp* (20%), *Aspergillus fumigatus* (10%), *Aspergillus flavus* (10%), *Aspergillus niger* (16,67%), *Penicillium sp* (10%), dan *Basidiobolus* (6,67%). Santriwati yang kurang memperhatikan *personal hygiene* seperti keramas lebih dari 2 hari dan memakai sisir bergantian mempunyai peluang besar terinfeksi jamur dermatofita. Sehingga, dapat disimpulkan dari 30 sampel kerokan kulit kepala, 8 sampel (26,67%) menunjukkan infeksi jamur dermatofita dan 22 sampel (73,3%) lainnya menunjukkan pertumbuhan jamur lain selain golongan dermatofita.

Kata Kunci : Jamur dermatofita, *Personal hygiene*

ABSTRACT

*Dermatophytosis is a dermatophyte fungal infection that attacks the superficial epidermis (stratum corneum), nails and hair. Dermatophyte fungi can be transmitted directly from humans, animals, soil and indirectly through the sharing of goods. personal hygiene behavior of female students who pay less attention to personal hygiene, especially the scalp can be infected with dermatophyte fungi. The purpose of this study was to determine whether or not dermatophyte fungi on the scalp affect personal hygiene behavior of female students in vitro. The type of research used is descriptive observational with the method of breeding or culture. The research was conducted at the Mycology Laboratory, majoring in Medical Laboratory Technology, Poltekkes Kemenkes Surabaya in April-May 2023. The sampling technique was random sampling with 30 samples from female students' scalp scrapings. The results of research that has been conducted from 30 samples, found 3 species of dermatophyte fungi namely *Trichophyton rubrum* (20%), *Trichophyton verrucosum* (3.33%) and *Microsporum audouinii* (3.33%). In addition, fungal growth was also found other than dermatophytes, namely *Candida sp* (20%), *Aspergillus fumigatus* (10%), *Aspergillus flavus* (10%), *Aspergillus niger* (16.67%), *Penicillium sp* (10%), and *Basidibolus* (6.67%). Santriwati who pay less attention to personal hygiene such as washing their hair for more than 2 days and using combs alternately have a high chance of contracting dermatophyte fungi. Thus, it can be concluded that from 30 samples of scalp scrapings, 8 samples (26.67%) were positively infected with dermatophyte fungi and 22 samples (73.3%) found growth of fungi other than the dermatophyte group.*

Keywords : *Dermatophyte fungi, Personal hygiene*