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Trachoma in Pondok Pesantren Salafiyah Syafiiyah, Sukorejo, Situbondo, East Java. A Case Study

Abstract

The objective of this study was to examine the occurrence of trachoma in Pondok Pesantren Salafiyah Syafiiyah, Sukorejo, Situbondo, East Java, including the prevalence of Trachoma, conditions that possibly played a role in the distribution of trachoma, and the factors involved in the distribution of the disease in Pondok Pesantren Salafiyah Syafiiyah, Sukorejo, Situbondo. The study was undertaken in July, August, and September 2002 at Pondok Pesantren Salafiyah Syafiiyah, Sukorejo, Situbondo. The population was the students (santri) of the pondok, which represented a type of close community. A number of 1642 samples were taken using multi stage systematic random sampling based on the level of education. Results obtained after observation and data analysis using multiple logistic regression were as follows: the prevalence of trachoma in Pondok Pesantren Salafiyah Syafiiyah, Sukorejo, Situbondo was 16.3%; possible condition in trachoma distribution was the high density of inhabitant and the habit of not using running water during wudhu (ritual ablution before prayer). Factors involved in the distribution of trachoma in the pondok are sex and individual sanitation hygiene. We suggest further studies to investigate other factors implicated in the distribution of trachoma in Pondok Pesantren Salafiyah Syafiiyah, Sukorejo, Situbondo. Actions to cut the distribution of the disease are also important, such as by improving the students attitude, knowledge and behavior on the health of their eyes, particularly in relation with the prevention of trachoma; to provide more clean water and installation of taps so that they can use running water for taking wudhu.

Keyword : trachoma, prevalence, dense, inhabitants, wudhu, clean, water, running, water, pondok, pesantren,

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