

# Cultural Care Analysis of Scabies Disease Based on the Sunrise Theory of the Leininger Model

## Análisis cultural del cuidado de la enfermedad de la sarna basado en la teoría del amanecer del modelo de Leininger

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### SUMMARY

**Introduction:** Scabies are various kinds of skin diseases that often occur in society. Groups at risk of scabies are people who do activities together at the same time and place and pay less attention to personal and environmental hygiene. One of the risk groups is students in an internship, with the incidence of scabies in the last three years recorded at 91.1% of the 374 students who live in internship "X" Ponorogo Regency. This study aimed to analyze cultural care in scabies disease based on the theory of Sunrise Model Leininger. **Methods:** This study used qualitative research methods with ethnographic approaches. Taking informants is carried out by purposive sampling, consisting of 5 informants, including three main informants and two

supporting informants. The data collection method uses an in-depth interview, conducting content analysis.

**Results:** The results showed that cultural care accommodation or negotiation actions needed to be given to reduce the perception of students who said scabies was a symbol of validity and could not be avoided by the students. Including the treatment of letting be exposed to scabies. While the treatment of the student still gathered when one of the scabies was given cultural care repatterning or restructuring.

**Conclusion:** Cultural factors in treating scabies are bathing in the mountains and cleaning. Friday activities are given cultural care maintenance or preservation measures. Therefore, it is necessary to provide health education to students and internship managers, so that decision-making on scabies events is appropriate and sustainable. In addition, promotive and preventive are important for subsequent prevention.

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**Keywords:** Cultural care, scabies, students.

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### RESUMEN

**Introducción:** La sarna son varios tipos de enfermedades de la piel que se presentan con frecuencia en la sociedad. Los grupos de riesgo de sarna son personas que realizan actividades juntas en el mismo tiempo y lugar y prestan menos atención a la higiene personal y ambiental. Uno de los grupos de riesgo son los estudiantes en un internado, con la incidencia de sarna en los últimos tres años registrada en el 91,1% de los 374 estudiantes que viven en el internado "X" Ponorogo Regency. Este estudio tuvo como objetivo analizar el cuidado cultural en la enfermedad de

la sarna con base en la teoría del Modelo Sunrise Leininger.

**Métodos:** Este estudio utilizó métodos de investigación cualitativos con enfoques etnográficos. La toma de informantes se realiza mediante un muestreo intencional, conformado por 5 informantes, entre ellos tres informantes principales y dos informantes de apoyo. El método de recolección de datos utiliza una entrevista en profundidad, realizando un análisis de contenido.

**Resultados:** Los resultados mostraron que era necesario dar acomodo de atención cultural o acciones de negociación para reducir la percepción de los estudiantes que decían que la sarna era un símbolo de validez y no podía ser evitada por el estudiante. Incluido el tratamiento de dejarse exponer a la sarna. Mientras que el tratamiento del estudiante aún se acumulaba cuando a uno de la sarna se le daba atención cultural, rediseño o reestructuración.

**Conclusión:** Los factores culturales en el tratamiento de la sarna son el baño en la montaña y la limpieza. En las actividades de los viernes se dan medidas de mantenimiento o preservación del cuidado cultural. Por lo tanto, es necesario brindar educación en salud a los estudiantes y administradores de internados, para que la toma de decisiones sobre los eventos de sarna sea adecuada y sostenible. Además, la promoción y la prevención son importantes para la prevención posterior.

**Palabras clave:** Atención cultural, sarna, estudiantes.

## INTRODUCTION

Habits that are often done and become beliefs and values followed by the surrounding environment are called culture (1,2). This culture is the basis of the study of cultural care in transcultural nursing. Transcultural nursing is a branch of nursing that focuses on comparative studies and cultural analysis concerning nursing and the practice of healthy-sick care, beliefs, and values to provide meaningful and efficacious care services to people according to their cultural values and health-sick context (3-6). For example, one disease that is often associated with culture and health values is scabies, especially for students in a common environment, namely internship huts (7-10).

Scabies is a skin disease that is easily transmitted either directly or indirectly. Scabies is caused by mites called *Sarcoptes scabiei*. Factors that can help the transmission of scabies

include poverty, poor individual hygiene, and an unhealthy environment (11-15). WHO, 2009 mentioned that in all developing countries found, the prevalence of scabies ranges from 7 % to 35 % of the general population. The disease affects more children aged 1-14 years (51.51 %). Scabies are endemic skin diseases in tropical and subtropical climates, such as Africa, South America, the Caribbean, central and southern Australia, and Asia. For example, the prevalence of scabies in 6-year-olds in slums in Bangladesh is 23 %-29 %, and in Cambodia, it is 43 %.

Because of the prevalence data of scabies in 2008, Indonesia has decreased, by 5.60 % - 12.96 %, in 2009 by 4.9 %-12.95 %, and the last data recorded the prevalence of scabies in Indonesia in 2013 reached 3.9 % - 6 %. Although the prevalence of scabies in Indonesia has decreased, this disease remains one of the diseases still a problem of infectious diseases. In Indonesia, the country with the largest Muslim population globally, there are 14 798 internships with a fairly high prevalence of scabies (16,17). As research in one of the Islamic internships in Jember Regency, the incidence rate of scabies amounted to 84.9% in 2017. Based on the observation data at Thoriqul Huda Internship, in 2016, there were 269 students, and 87.3 % of them were affected by scabies. In 2017 there were 374 students, and 91.1 % were affected by scabies. At this time, there was a decrease in 2018. There were 278 students, and 80 % of them had been exposed to scabies.

Factors affecting the prevalence of scabies include age, gender, poor personal hygiene, low knowledge, contact with sufferers, humidity, and high occupancy density (18-20). Several factors affect the occurrence of Scabies, including knowledge, attitudes towards the occurrence of scabies, environment or personal hygiene, and environmental sanitation. From the variety of problems, the ease of transmission, and the assumption that scabies has become a common culture for students living in an internship, it is necessary to change the perception with the concept of cultural care based on the sunrise theory of the Leininger model. This theory discusses everything about culture that is very influential on human life, individuals, groups, and institutions.

**METHODS**

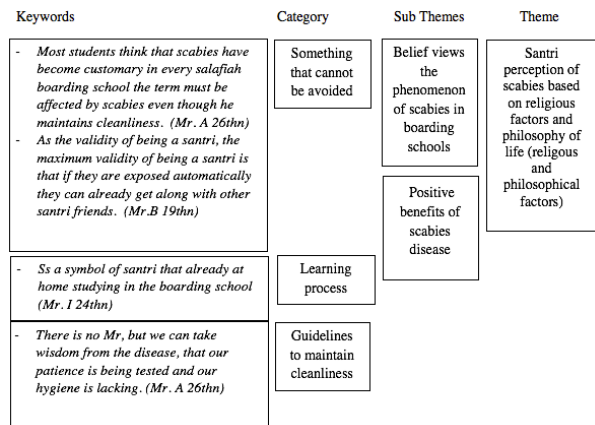
This type of research is qualitative with an ethnographic approach, which collects information or data carried out systematically about the way of life and various related social activities. Data sources and informants of 5 people consisting of senior students who have experienced scabies and student coaches. Sampling techniques with purposive sampling. Data collection with an in-depth interview in the form of semi-structured interviews. Data analysis with content analysis through data reduction, presentation, and conclusion drawing. Validate data with data triangulation techniques.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The study’s results use thematic analysis of student perception of scabies based on religious factors and philosophy of life (religious and philosophical factors) and student perception of scabies based on cultural values and lifestyle factors (cultural values and lifeways factors).

**Student perception of scabies is based on religious factors and philosophy of life (religious and philosophical factors)**

Explanation of the interview results based on religious factors/beliefs looks at the phenomenon of scabies disease or belief in the treatment of scabies. The informant’s expression during a semi-structured interview is presented in the scheme as follows:



and gather together. However, when they are affected by scabies, they consider the disease a learning process to get an education in internships.

From the point of view of Islam, this belief may be remembered that the Prophet (SAW) once said the following meaning: “If you hear about Tha’un somewhere. Do not enter it (that place). If you are (already) in the place affected by the plague, do not get out of it (that place). (H.R. at-Turmuzi of Sa’id). “ Then in the long hadith, the Prophet also said, “.... There is a ‘doom that Allah sent him (to) befall to someone he wills. God made it a blessing to believers. It is not for a man who Tha’un strikes. He dwells patiently in his territory, and he realizes that tha’un will not befall unless Allah appointed it unless he obtains a reward like a martyr (H.R al-Bukhari of ‘Aisha).”

Administering scabies in general in patients is recommended to maintain cleanliness and bathe regularly every day. In addition, all clothes, bed linen, and towels that have been used should be washed regularly and, when necessary, soaked with hot water. Similarly, family members are at high risk for infection, especially infants and children. It should also be kept clean and temporarily avoid direct contact. In general, it improves the cleanliness of the environment and individuals and improves their nutritional status (20,21).

Based on the description above, the action plan that can be given is cultural care accommodation or negotiation because the culture is considered less beneficial to health. In addition, encourage students to be immediately given an examination if exposed to scabies.

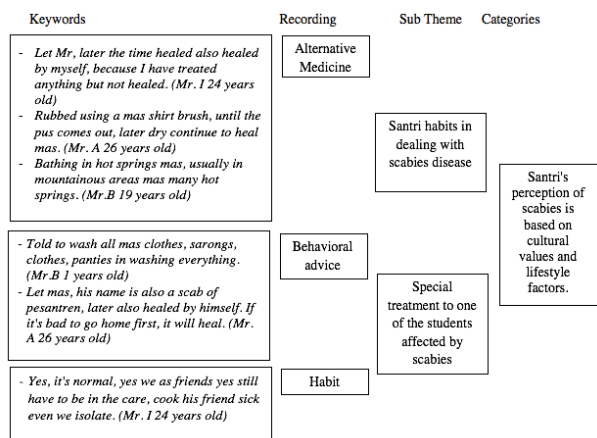
Furthermore, related to the positive benefits of the existence of scabies disease in internship and used as a reference to improve cleanliness, according to Islamic teachings, it is very permissible based on the word of the Prophet SWT, which means as follows: “Surely Allah Ta’ala is good (dia) likes kindness, clean (and) likes cleanliness, noble (and) likes glory, good (and) likes diversity. Therefore, clean up your environment.” (HR At-Turmudzi).”

In terms of health can be seen from various theories that there is nothing positive about scabies disease, and used as a reference to improve

cleanliness. Individual hygiene is a way of human self-care to maintain health. Individual hygiene is essential to note. Maintenance of individual hygiene is necessary for individual comfort, safety, and health (22). Personal hygiene is the first step in realizing self-health. A clean body minimizes a person’s risk of contracting a disease related to poor personal hygiene. Poor personal hygiene practices will make it easier for the body to be attacked by various diseases, such as skin diseases, infectious diseases, oral diseases, and gastrointestinal diseases (23). Based on the description above, the action plan that can be given is cultural care maintenance or preservation because it does not conflict with health.

**Student perception of scabies is based on cultural values and lifestyle factors**

The perception of informants is explained in the student habits in dealing with scabies disease, special treatment of one of the students affected by scabies, the cause of scabies, and activities carried out to prevent the occurrence of scabies. The informant’s expression during the interview is presented in the following scheme:



Student perception of scabies disease can be seen in how they give special treatment to the disease. In the condition of being exposed to scabies, the student will try to maintain and improve his health, and this causes various prohibitions and recommendations that have become a culture among internship:

**1. Student habits in handling scabies**

In the condition of being affected by scabies, the student in the internship still uses alternative medicine to handle scabies. First, by allowing it to heal, rubbing using a toothbrush, and bathing in hot water. When a student is affected by scabies, the student finds it difficult to cure. So alternative treatments appeared that students believed could cure scabies disease. The first is that they let the disease. They assume that it must heal by itself when the time is healed.

If viewed in terms of health, this scabies does not harm humans, but the presence of itching at night is the main symptom that interferes with activity and productivity. According to the previous study, if scabies does not immediately get treatment in a few weeks, there will be dermatitis caused by scratching. Itching caused, especially at night, will indirectly interfere with students’ survival, especially the time for sleep rest. Activities that will be done during the day, such as in the learning process, are disturbed (24). In addition, after the student recovers, the scratching will leave black patches that will also affect the student’s self-esteem, such as feeling embarrassed, anxious, afraid of being shunned by friends, etc. Based on the description above, the action plan that can be given is cultural care accommodation or negotiation, namely by negotiating with students to be given treatment when exposed to scabies immediately.

The second action taken by the student for the handling of scabies is to rub using a toothbrush, with the reason to clean the abscesses on the scabies lumps, so that after the abscess has disappeared, it is likely to get dry skin and recover from scabies disease. If viewed from the health side, according to Gitarja (2008), washing aims to remove necrosis tissue, excessive wound fluid, the rest of the bandage used, and the rest of the body’s metabolism in the wound fluid (25). Therefore, washing can improve, repair, speed up wound healing, and avoid infection. Wound washing is a fundamental aspect of wound management and is the basis for a good wound healing process because the wound will heal if the wound is clean. Based on the description above, the action plan that can be given is cultural care maintenance or preservation because it does not conflict with health.

The third action taken by students for handling scabies is to bathe in a warm bath because the water in the warm water baths in the mountains contains high minerals and is believed to cure various diseases, including scabies disease. Finally, if viewed from the health side of hot springs or hot springs, are springs produced due to groundwater discharge from the Earth's crust after being heated geothermally. Water comes out at temperatures above 37 °C (human body temperature), but some hot springs emit temperature water up to an above boiling point (26). There are countless hot springs, including on the seabed and oceans all over the world.

Hot water can dilute mineral solids, so water from hot springs contains high levels of minerals, such as calcium, lithium, or radium. Bathing in hot water is believed to cure various diseases. Based on the description above, the action plan that can be given is cultural care maintenance or preservation because it does not conflict with health.

## 2. Treatment when one of the students is affected by scabies

Student has special treatment when one of them is affected by scabies, namely by washing all the clothes, telling them to go home, and still bullying friends. When there is one of the students affected by scabies, the thing that is done is recommended to wash all the ferns. The reason is that when washed all the student packages, the germs that can cause scabies in the student are gone so the scabies disease will be easily cured.

If viewed from the health side of the student statement is true because, according to previous research, scabies disease can be prevented by always maintaining environmental cleanliness and maintaining personal hygiene (27). For example, washing clothes, towels, and bedsheets with scabies are better than drying them dry when washed using hot water. Therefore, avoid using clothes, towels, and bedsheets together. And the main thing is to break the chain of transmission of scabies disease by treating sufferers thoroughly. Therefore, based on the description above, the action plan that can be given is cultural care maintenance or preservation because it does not conflict with health.

If one of the students is affected by scabies, the second treatment is to keep letting first, and

if it is severe, just brought home. When the student is affected by scabies, they might miss their parents; when they go home and meet their parents. Sometimes they will recover from scabies disease by themselves (1,2).

Suppose viewed from the health side, according to (Hamdani Bakran Adz-Dzaky, psychotherapy is the treatment of diseases through mysticism or the application of special techniques for healing mental illness or the difficulties of daily adjustment healing through religious beliefs and personal discussions with teachers or friends. Then, based on the description above, the action plan that can be given is cultural care maintenance or preservation because it does not conflict with health.

In addition to washing all the clothes and telling them to go home, there are other things applied by the student when one of the students is affected by scabies, namely by still caring as usual as a student who is not sick. The reason is that the disease is not dangerous and keeps the feeling of the student so as not to feel burdened when suffering from scabies (3,4).

If viewed from the health side of the treatment should be given changes because it can cause the transmission to other students. The transmission of scabies disease can occur directly, such as shaking hands, sleeping together, and having sexual intercourse, and indirect contacts, such as bedding, clothing, soap, and others (28). This is detrimental to health because scabies is very easily transmitted to others. Furthermore, scabies can be transmitted to all students if they gather together. Therefore, based on the description above, the action plan that can be given is cultural care repatterning or restructuring.

## 3. The cause of the occurrence of scabies in internship huts

As for the student's assumption about the cause of scabies in internship caused by piles of clothes, students rarely bathe. Many clothes are hung and gathered together. They think it is challenging to maintain cleanliness in an internship because of the many students who live in one room in the internship, so they have to accept the risk.

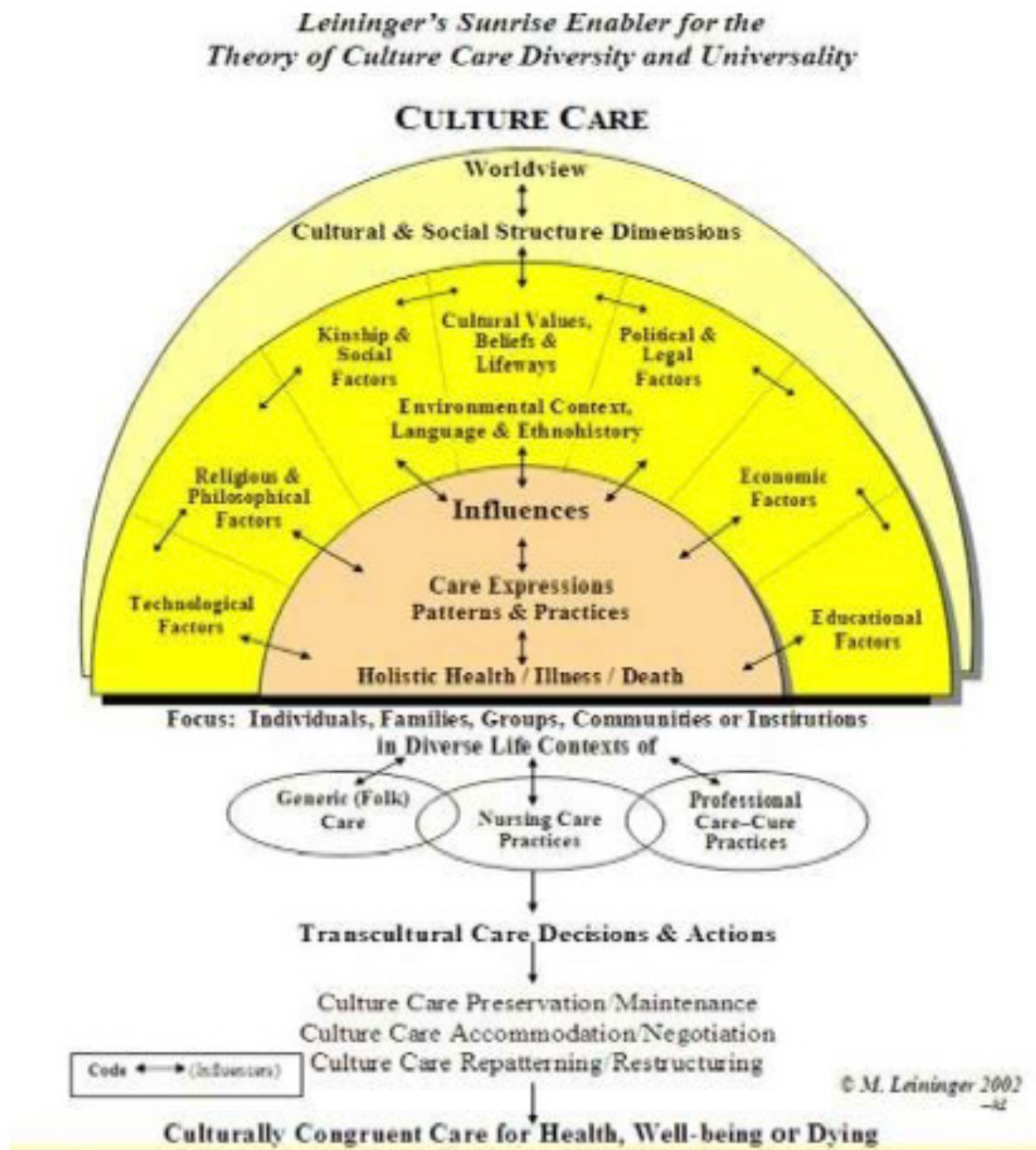
Scabies is a disease caused by infestation and sensitization of the hominins variant *Sarcoptes Scabiei* mites and their products on the body.

This disease can be found in people living with substandard hygiene conditions, although it is often found among clean people. Factors that affect the occurrence of scabies are: 1) In people who live in dense groups. Such as living in Islamic internships, nursing homes, and prisons. 2) To people whose hygiene is lacking or poor hygiene. 3) In people whose socio-economy is low. 4) Have a weak immune system due to diseases such as HIV/AIDS. 5) Sexual intercourse by alternating partners (7,12,28).

Based on the description above, the action plan that can be given is cultural care maintenance or preservation because it does not conflict with health.

4. Activities that have been done to prevent scabies

Student activities that are carried out to prevent the occurrence of scabies in internship huts are by working to clean the environment of internship huts. When and before the scabies disease in the internship, the student has been taught to maintain



cleanliness, one of which is cleaning the bathtub, trash cans, clothes that are already dirty, and the environment that should be cleaned around the cottage they do routinely on Fridays.

If viewed from the health side of the student, treatment in internship huts is excellent. According to scabies, the disease can be prevented by maintaining environmental cleanliness and personal hygiene. For example, handing clothes, towels, and bedsheets with scabies is even better when washed using hot water than drying it dry, avoiding using clothes and towels and sheets together. And the main thing is to break the chain of transmission of scabies by treating sufferers thoroughly. Based on the description above, the action plan that can be given is cultural care maintenance or preservation because it does not conflict with health (19,29).

This research has implications for the development of science in nursing, especially in transcultural nursing. The results of this study provide an overview of the perception of scabies disease based on two factors in the Sunrise Leininger Model on students at thoriqul Huda Ponorogo internship, namely: religious and philosophical factors (religious and philosophical factors) and cultural values and lifeways, which have been analyzed and given action plans based on cultural care principles. Cultures that are considered not contrary to health are given a Cultural Care Preservation or Maintenance action plan, cultures that are considered less beneficial to health are given Cultural Care Accommodation or Negotiation, while cultures that are considered detrimental to health are given Cultural Care Repatterning or Restructuring. This can be used as a basis in health services, especially for the nursing profession in providing nursing care, to prevent cultural shock, both for clients and health care providers.

### CONCLUSION

Cultural care to the understanding of the student about the phenomenon of scabies disease in internship huts can be seen from the belief of the student as a symbol of the student, as the validity of being a student and diseases that cannot be avoided by the student can be given cultural

care accommodation or negotiation, while scabies used as a reference to improve cleanliness can be given cultural care maintenance or preservation. Cultural care for the treatment of student scabies can be seen in the special treatment of students in handling scabies, such as rubbing using a brush, washing all clothes, and telling them to go home given cultural care maintenance or preservation, while the treatment of student by staying gathered with students affected by scabies is given cultural care repatterning or restructuring. Regarding the special treatment of students by allowing scabies disease until it is time to heal given cultural care accommodation or negotiation. Cultural care for the causes of scabies in internship huts, based on student recognition is caused by piles of clothes, students rarely bathe, and gather together, accompanied by the prevention of scabies by maintaining cleanliness and filial work every Friday was given cultural care maintenance or preservation because it does not harm health.

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