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Andi Rabitha Islamidina Tenri Yola¹, dr. Rosdiana Sahabuddin Sp.OG², dr.
Bramantyas Kusuma Hapsari, M.Sc³

¹Student of the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, University of Muhammadiyah Makassar/ email: andirabitha02@gmail.com, ²Lecturer of The Medical and Health Science Faculty University of Muhammadiyah Makassar, ³Lecturer of The Medical and Health Science Faculty University of Muhammadiyah Makassar

“RELATED THE USE OF HAND SANITIZER DURING COVID-19 WITH THE OCCURRING OF ALLERGEN CONTACT DERMATITIS IN HEALTH OFFICERS AND STAFF IN DADI REGIONAL SPECIAL HOSPITAL, SOUTH SULAWESI PROVINCE”

ABSTRACT

Background: Allergic Contact Dermatitis (DKA) is a delayed-type hypersensitivity reaction due to exposure of the skin to allergens in the environment. The sensitization phase to allergens is required in the pathogenesis of DKA. The time required for DKA induction is generally 7-20 days. If previously exposed to a suspected substance or a substance that can cause a cross reaction, the time needed to induce a reaction to occur can be faster, which is around 24-48 hours.

Objective: To determine the relationship between the use of hand sanitizers during the Covid-19 pandemic and the occurrence of Allergic Contact Dermatitis in Health Workers and Staff of the Dadi Regional Special Hospital, South Sulawesi Province..

Methods: This research is an observational study using a cross sectional design (cross-sectional). A cross sectional study is a study studying the relationship between independent variables and the dependent variable with data collection carried out simultaneously at a certain time. with the number of samples obtained as many as 55 samples.

Results: The results showed that there was no relationship with the form of hand sanitizer, there was a relationship with the length of exposure to hand sanitizer, there was no relationship with the frequency of exposure to hand sanitizer, while there was a relationship with allergic contact dermatitis in health workers and staff at the Dadi Special Regional Hospital in South Sulawsi.

Conclusion: There is no significant relationship between the form of hand sanitizer and allergic contact dermatitis. There is a significant relationship between the duration of hand sanitizer use and allergic contact dermatitis. There is no significant relationship between the frequency of using hand sanitizers and allergic contact dermatitis.

Keywords: Allergen contact dermatitis, gender, age, occupation, hand sanitizer, duration of exposure to hand sanitizer, frequency of exposure to hand sanitizer.

**FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN DAN ILMU KESEHATAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH MAKASSAR**

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Andi Rabitha Islamidina Tenri Yola¹, dr. Rosdiana Sahabuddin Sp. OG², dr.
Bramantyas Kusuma Hapsari, M.Sc³

¹Mahasiswa Fakultas Kedokteran Dan Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar/ email: andirabitha02@gmail.com, ²Dosen Fakultas Kedokteran dan Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, ³Dosen Fakultas Kedokteran dan Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar

**“HUBUNGAN PENGGUNAAN HAND SANITIZER SELAMA COVID- 19
DENGAN TERJADINYA DERMATITIS KONTAK ALERGI PADA PETUGAS
KESEHATAN DAN STAF DI RUMAH SAKIT KHUSUS DAERAH DADI
PROVINSI SULAWESI SELATAN ”**

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Dermatitis Kontak Alergi (DKA) adalah reaksi hipersensitifitas tipe lambat akibat kulit terpapar oleh alergi dalam lingkungan. Fase sensitisasi terhadap alergi dibutuhkan dalam patogenesis DKA. Waktu yang diperlukan untuk induksi DKA umumnya adalah 7-20 hari.

Tujuan : Untuk mengetahui hubungan penggunaan hand sanitizer selama pandemi Covid-19 dengan terjadinya Dermatitis Kontak Alergi pada Tenaga Kesehatan dan Staf Pegawai Rumah Sakit Khusus Daerah Dadi Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan.

Metode : Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional menggunakan rancangan *cross sectional* (potong lintang). Studi *cross sectional* adalah studi mempelajari hubungan antara variabel bebas terhadap variabel terikat dengan pengumpulan data yang dilakukan sekaligus dalam satu waktu tertentu. dengan jumlah sampel yang di dapatkan sebanyak 55 sampel.

Hasil : Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan terkait bentuk hand sanitizer, pada lama paparan hand sanitizer terdapat hubungan, frekuensi paparan hand sanitizer tidak terdapat hubungan, sedangkan tdermatitis kontak alergi pada petugas kesehatan dan staf Rumah Sakit Khusus Daerah Dadi Sulawsi Selatan terdapat hubungan.

Kesimpulan : Tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara bentuk hand sanitizer terhadap dermatitis kontak alergi. Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara lama penggunaan hand sanitizer terhadap dermatitis kontak alergi. Tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara frekuensi penggunaan hand sanitizer terhadap dermatitis kontak alergi.

Kata Kunci : Dermatitis kontak alergi, jenis kelamin, umur, bagian pekerjaan, hand sanitizer, lama paparan hand sanitizer, frekuensi paparan hand sanitizer.