

**PERBEDAAN ANGKA KEJADIAN PITYRIASIS VERSICOLOR PADA  
SISWA KELAS OLAHRAGA DAN SISWA KELAS NON OLAHRAGA DI  
SMAN 2 NGAGLIK, SLEMAN, YOGYAKARTA**

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**INTISARI**

**Latar Belakang:** *Pityriasis Versicolor* atau PVC merupakan penyakit kulit yang mendunia, di Indonesia sendiri penyakit ini menyerang 50% penduduknya. PVC dapat menyerang masyarakat tanpa memandang golongan usia tertentu. Dari segi usia ditemukan pada usia 13-40 tahun. Kemungkinan karena segmen usia tersebut banyak mengalami faktor predisposisi atau pencetus. Penyakit PVC lebih sering menyerang pada pria daripada wanita. Diduga orang-orang dengan kebersihan diri yang buruk dan keringat yang berlebih menjadi faktor penting timbulnya penyakit ini.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian observasional dan bersifat *cross-sectional*. Populasi penelitian ini adalah siswa kelas XI olahraga dan siswa kelas XI non olahraga di SMAN 2 Ngaglik, Sleman, Yogyakarta, dengan jumlah subjek penelitian 64 orang. Teknik pengambilan sampel *total sampling*. Data diambil dengan menggunakan kuisioner lalu didiagnosis menggunakan pemeriksaan KOH 10%.

**Hasil:** Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tidak terdapat perbedaan angka kejadian PVC pada siswa kelas olahraga dan siswa kelas non olahraga. Dari pemeriksaan didapatkan hasil sebanyak 4 orang ada siswa kelas non olahraga sedangkan 1 orang pada siswa kelas non olahraga.

**Kesimpulan:** Tidak terdapat perbedaan angka kejadian PVC pada siswa kelas olahraga dan siswa kelas non olahraga. Tidak ada pengaruh banyaknya durasi olahraga pada siswa kelas olahraga dengan terjadinya PVC.

**Kata kunci:** *Pityriasis Versicolor*, Penyakit kulit, Aktivitas Olahraga, Kelas Olahraga, Kelas non Olahraga.

# **THE DIFFERENCES OF PITYRIASIS VERSICOLOR INCIDENT BETWEEN EXERCISE CLASS STUDENT WITH NON EXERCISE CLASS STUDENT IN SMAN 2 NGAGLIK, SLEMAN, YOGYAKARTA**

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## **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Pitiriasis versicolor or PVC is a kind of worldwide skin disease affecting about 50% Indonesians population. PVC can affect people in every level age. In terms of age discovered at the age of 13-40 years. Possibility because the age segments experienced many of predisposition and participating factors. PVC disease is more common in men than women. Suspected persons with poor personal hygiene and excessive sweating is an important factor to the disease.

**Methods:** The design of the method was observational research and the study was cross sectional. The population of the study was the second grade students of SMAN 2 Ngaglik, Sleman, Yogyakarta from exercise and non exercise class. This research used total sampling where 64 students were used as the sample. The data was collected by distributing questionnaires and then diagnosed by KOH 10% examination.

**Result:** The researcher found that there were no differences of Pitiriasis versicolor incident between exercise class students and non exercise class students. There were 4 students of non exercise class and 1 student of exercise class that were affected by PVC.

**Conclusion:** There were no differences of pitiriasis versicolor incident in the exercise class students and non exercise class students. There was also no relationship between sport duration activity and PVC.

**Keyword:** *Pityriasis Versicolor, Skin Disease, sport activity, Exercise Class, Non Exercise Class.*