

ABSTRAK

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Judul : Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan Terhadap Perilaku Swamedikasi
Diare di Masyarakat Rw 05 Kelurahan Kalibaru Kota Depok Tahun
2024

Diare (*diarrheal disease*) berasal dari kata *diarroia* (Bahasa Yunani) yang berarti mengalir terus, diare merupakan keadaan buang air besar dalam keadaan abnormal dan lebih cair dari biasanya dan dalam jumlah tiga kali atau lebih dalam periode 24 jam. Swamedikasi adalah pengobatan sendiri yang biasanya dilakukan untuk mengatasi masalah kesehatan atau gangguan yang ringan. Tujuan Penelitian ini mengetahui gambaran karakteristik, tingkat pengetahuan, perilaku swamedikasi diare masyarakat Rw 05 kelurahan kalibaru kota depok. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode survey deskriptif yaitu melalui pengumpulan data dengan kuisioner. Hasil penelitian menunjukan yang paling banyak menderita diare adalah laki laki (55,7%) berdasarkan umur yang terbanyak usia dewasa 21- 40 tahun (62,9%), berdasarkan Pendidikan yang terbanyak SMA yaitu (51,5%,) dan berdasarkan pekerjaan yang terbanyak adalah orang yang bekerja (60,8%) , Tingkat Pengetahuan masyarakat yaitu Baik dengan presentase (58,8%), Tingkat perilaku swamedikasi yaitu Baik (72,2%) Hasil Chi square didapatkan p value 0,00 yang berarti terdapat Hubungan antara tingkat Pengetahuan masyarakat rw 05 terhadap Perilaku Swamedikasi di kelurahan kalibaru.

Kata Kunci : Diare, Perilaku Swamedikasi,Tingkat Pengetahuan

ABSTRACT

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Judul : *The Relationship between Knowledge Level and Diarrhea Self-Medication Behavior in the Rw 05 Community, Kalibaru Subdistrict, Depok City in 2024*

diarrheal disease) comes from the word diarroia (Greek) which means to flow continuously, diarrhea is a condition of defecation in an abnormal state and more liquid than usual and in an amount of three times or more in a 24-hour period. Self-medication is self-treatment that is usually done to overcome health problems or minor disorders. The purpose of this study was to determine the characteristics, level of knowledge, and behavior of self-medication for diarrhea in the community of RW 05, Kalibaru Village, Depok City. This study used a descriptive survey method, namely through data collection with a questionnaire. The results of the study showed that the most people suffering from diarrhea were men (55.7%) based on age, the most adults were 21-40 years old (62.9%), based on education, the most were high school graduates (51.5%), and based on occupation, the most were people who worked (60.8%), the level of community knowledge was good with a percentage (58.8%), the level of self-medication behavior was good (72.2%). The Chi-square results obtained a p value of 0.00, which means that there is a relationship between the level of community knowledge in RW 05 and self-medication behavior in Kalibaru Village.

Keywords : Diarrhea, Level of Knowledge, Self- Medication Behavior