

ABSTRAK

Nama : Shayuli Nur'putri
Program Studi : Farmasi
Judul : Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan Terhadap Perilaku Masyarakat
Pada Penggunaan Obat Antipiretik Secara Swamedikasi di RW
04 Desa Sukmajaya Kabupaten Bogor

Swamedikasi adalah upaya pengobatan sendiri oleh seseorang pada penyakit yang umumnya ringan dan dideritanya tanpa berkonsultasi dengan dokter. Perilaku yang tepat dibutuhkan masyarakat untuk mengobati penyakit ringan, seperti demam. Antipiretik adalah golongan obat dengan target menurunkan suhu tubuh ketika demam ($>37,5^{\circ}\text{C}$) dan banyak digunakan secara swamedikasi. Beberapa obat antipiretik yaitu paracetamol, ibuprofen, dan aspirin. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan terhadap perilaku masyarakat pada penggunaan obat antipiretik secara swamedikasi di RW 04 Desa Sukmajaya Kabupaten Bogor. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional dengan metode penelitian deskriptif analitik dan rancangan *cross sectional*. Data penelitian diambil dari kuesioner. Teknik pengambilan sampel penelitian ini adalah *probability sampling* dengan cara *cluster random sampling*. Berdasarkan hasil uji *chi-square* diperoleh hasil nilai sig (*p-value*) = 0,000 (*p-value* < 0,05) artinya terdapat hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan terhadap perilaku masyarakat pada penggunaan obat antipiretik secara swamedikasi. Hasil uji kolerasi *Spearman Rank* diperoleh nilai koefisien kolerasi = 0,658 ($>0,40$) artinya tingkat kekuatan hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan perilaku masyarakat pada penggunaan obat antipiretik secara swamedikasi tergolong kuat dengan arah positif.

Kata Kunci :
Antipiretik, Demam, Pengetahuan, Perilaku, Swamedikasi

ABSTRACT

Name : Shayuli Nur'putri
Study Program : Pharmacy
Title : The Relationship Between The Level Of Knowledge And Community Behavior In The Use Of Antipyretic Drugs By Self-Medication in RW 04 Sukmajaya Village, Bogor Regency

Self-medication is an effort to self-medicate by a person in a disease that is generally mild and suffers without consulting a doctor. The right behavior is needed by the community to treat minor illnesses, such as fever. Antipyretics are a class of drugs with the target of lowering body temperature when you have a fever ($> 37.5^{\circ}\text{C}$) and are widely used as self-medication. Some antipyretic drugs are paracetamol, ibuprofen, and aspirin. This study aims to determine the relationship between the level of knowledge and behavior of the community in the use of antipyretic drugs by self-medication in RW 04 Sukmajaya Village, Bogor Regency. This research is an observational study with a descriptive analytic research method and a cross sectional design. Research data taken from a questionnaire. The sampling technique for this study was probability sampling by means of cluster random sampling. Based on the results of the chi-square test, the results obtained were $\text{sig (p-value)} = 0.000$ ($\text{p-value} < 0.05$) meaning that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge of people's behavior in self-medication use of antipyretic drugs. The results of the Spearman Rank correlation test obtained a correlation coefficient = 0.658 (> 0.40), meaning that the level of strength of the relationship between knowledge and people's behavior on self-medication use of antipyretic drugs is relatively strong.

Keywords:

Antipyretics, Behavior, Fever, Knowledge, Self-medication