

ABSTRAK

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Program Studi : Farmasi
Judul : Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan Masyarakat Terhadap Perilaku Swamedikasi Batuk Pada Saat Pandemi Covid-19 di RW.002 Kelurahan Pondok Benda Pamulang, Tangerang Selatan.

Swamedikasi adalah pemilihan dan penggunaan obat modern, herbal, maupun obat tradisional oleh seorang individu untuk mengatasi penyakit atau gejala penyakit. Swamedikasi biasanya dilakukan oleh masyarakat untuk mengatasi penyakit ringan yang sering dialami contohnya batuk. Salah satu gejala utama penyakit covid-19 yaitu batuk. Covid-19 menyebabkan penyakit yang menyerang sistem pernapasan pada manusia yang dapat ditularkan melalui percikan batuk dan bersin. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat terhadap perilaku swamedikasi batuk pada saat pandemi covid-19. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional dengan rancangan penelitian cross sectional yang bersifat deskriptif. Jumlah responden sebanyak 105 dengan pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Data diperoleh melalui lembar kuesioner yang berisi 15 pertanyaan pada tingkat pengetahuan serta 16 pertanyaan pada perilaku. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat 58,1% tergolong baik, 38,1% tergolong cukup, dan 3,8% tergolong kurang. Perilaku masyarakat pada swamedikasi 78,1% tergolong baik, 16,2% tergolong cukup, dan 5,7% tergolong kurang. Berdasarkan uji *Chi-square* Terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan terhadap perilaku swamedikasi batuk pada saat pandemi covid-19 dengan *p-value* 0,015.

Kata Kunci : Swamedikasi, Batuk, Covid-19, Pengetahuan, Perilaku.

ABSTRACT

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Tittle : The Relationship of Public Knowledge Levels to Cough Self-Medication Behavior During the Covid-19 Pandemic at RW.002 Pondok Benda Pamulang Village, South Tangerang.

Self-medication is the choice and use of modern medicine, herbs, and traditional medicines by individuals to overcome illnesses or disease problems. Self-medication is usually carried out by the community to treat minor illnesses that are often experienced, for example coughing. One of the main symptoms of covid-19 is a cough. Covid-19 causes a disease that attacks the respiratory system in humans which can be transmitted through coughs and sneezes. This study aims to determine the relationship between the level of public knowledge on cough self-medication behavior during the covid-19 pandemic. This research is an observational with research design cross sectional which is descriptive. The number of respondents as many as 105 with sampling using *purposive sampling* technique. Data was obtained through a questionnaire sheet containing 15 questions on the level of knowledge and 16 questions about behavior. The results showed that the level of public knowledge was 58.1% classified as good, 38.1% classified as sufficient, and 3.8% classified as poor. The behavior of the community on self-medication 78.1% is classified as good, 16.2% is quite adequate, and 5.7% is classified as poor. Based on the Chi-square test, there is a relationship between knowledge of to cough self-medication behavior when the COVID-19 pandemic with a p-value of 0.015.

Keywords: Self-medication, Cough, Covid-19, Knowledge, Behavior.