

ABSTRAK

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Program Studi : Farmasi
Judul : Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan dengan Perilaku Masyarakat Terhadap Swamedikasi Demam di RW 01 Desa Kembang Kecamatan Jatipurno Jawa Tengah

Salah satu penyakit yang dapat diobati secara mandiri adalah demam. Dalam pelaksanaannya, swamedikasi yang kurang tepat selain menimbulkan beban bagi pasien, juga menimbulkan masalah kesehatan tertentu yang tidak menguntungkan seperti resistensi obat, efek samping, interaksi obat, termasuk kematian. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan dengan perilaku masyarakat terhadap swamedikasi demam di RW.01 Desa Kembang Kecamatan Jatipurno Jawa Tengah. Teknik Pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara *purposive sampling* dengan jumlah responden sebanyak 177 orang. Pengambilan data menggunakan instrumen berupa kuesioner yang telah diuji validitas dan reliabilitasnya. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, mayoritas responden berjenis kelamin perempuan (50,8%), berusia dewasa (65%), pendidikan dasar (74%), dan bekerja (73,4%). Tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat terhadap swamedikasi demam didapat hasil pengetahuan cukup sebanyak 80 orang (45,2%). Perilaku masyarakat terhadap swamedikasi demam masuk dalam kategori baik yaitu sebanyak 120 orang (67,8%). Terdapat hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan dengan perilaku dengan nilai *p-value* $0,009 < 0.05$. Pada penelitian selanjutnya, perlu dilakukan analisis terkait faktor-faktor apa saja yang mempengaruhi tingkat pengetahuan serta perilaku terhadap swamedikasi demam.

Kata kunci :
Pengetahuan, Perilaku, Swamedikasi Demam.

ABSTRACT

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Title : The Relationship Between Knowledge Level and
Community Behavior Towards Fever Swamedication in RW
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One of the diseases that can be treated independently is fever. In its implementation, self-medicating that is not appropriate in addition to causing a burden for the patient, also gives rise to certain unfavorable health problems such as drug resistance, side effects, drug interactions, including death. This study aims to determine the relationship between the level of knowledge and community behavior towards fever self-medicating in RW.01 Kembang Village, Jatipurno District, Central Java. The sampling technique was carried out by purposive sampling with a total of 177 respondents. Data collection uses instruments in the form of questionnaires that have been tested for validity and reliability. Based on the results of the study, the majority of respondents were female (50.8%), adult age (65%), basic education (74%), and work (73.4%). The level of public knowledge of fever self-medicating obtained sufficient knowledge results of 80 people (45.2%). People's behavior towards fever self-medicating is included in the good category, namely 120 people (67.8%). There is a relationship between the level of knowledge and behavior with a p-value of $0.009 < 0.05$. In the next study, it is necessary to analyze what factors affect the level of knowledge and behavior towards fever self-medicating.

Keywords :
Behaviour, Knowledge, Self-Medication.