

ABSTRAK

Penggunaan obat tradisional sebagai pengobatan komplementer ataupun alternative semakin meningkat di seluruh dunia. Pengetahuan dan sikap berhubungan dengan tindakan pemilihan pengobatan seseorang. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap terhadap penggunaan obat tradisional di Kelurahan Sukamaju Baru RT 001 RW 014 Kecamatan Tapos Kota Depok. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan yaitu observasional yang bersifat deskriptif analitik dengan rancangan penelitian potong lintang (*cross sectional*) menggunakan instrument penelitian berupa kuesioner. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan teknik *purposive sampling* terhadap 153 responden dan diperoleh 149 responden yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan kriteria eksklusi. Analisis data dilakukan dengan analisis univariat dan analisis bivariat dengan uji *chi square*. Hasil penelitian tingkat pengetahuan yaitu 69,1% mempunyai pengetahuan baik, 23,5% pengetahuan cukup, dan 7,4% pengetahuan kurang. Hasil penelitian sikap yaitu 84,6% mempunyai sikap positif dan 15,4% mempunyai sikap negatif. Hasil penelitian penggunaan obat tradisional yaitu sebanyak 71,8% menggunakan obat tradisional dengan tepat dan 28,2% menggunakan obat tradisional tidak tepat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada hubungan yang signifikan antara tingkat pengetahuan terhadap penggunaan obat tradisional (nilai *asymptotic significance / p value* = 0,000) dan ada hubungan yang signifikan antara sikap terhadap penggunaan obat tradisional (nilai *asymptotic significance / p value* = 0,000).

Kata kunci: obat tradisional, pengetahuan, sikap, penggunaan obat tradisional

ABSTRACT

The use of traditional medicine as a complementary or alternative medicine is increasing all over the world. Knowledge and attitudes are related to a person's choice of treatment. This study aims to determine the relationship between the level of knowledge and attitudes towards the use of traditional medicine in Sukamaju Baru Village RT 001 RW 014, Tapos District, Depok City. This type of research is observational which is descriptive analytic with a cross sectional research design using a research instrument in the form of a questionnaire. Sampling was carried out by purposive sampling technique of 153 respondents and obtained 149 respondents who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Data analysis was performed using univariate analysis and bivariate analysis using chi square test. The result of the research was that 69.1% of respondents had good knowledge, 23.5% had sufficient knowledge, and 7.4% had insufficient knowledge. The results of the attitude study were 84.6% had a positive attitude and 15.4% had a negative attitude. The results of this study were 71.8% used traditional medicines appropriately and 28.2% used traditional medicines inappropriately. The results showed that there was a significant relationship between the level of knowledge on the use of traditional medicines (asymptotic significance / p value = 0,000) and there was a significant relationship between attitudes towards the use of traditional medicines (asymptotic significance / p value = 0,000).

Keywords: *traditional medicine, knowledge, attitude, use of traditional medicine.*