

ABSTRAK

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Judul : Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan terhadap Perilaku Swamedikasi Stomatitis Aphtosa Rekuren (SAR) atau Sariawan pada Masyarakat di RW 05 Kelurahan Cibubur Kota Jakarta Timur Periode Juni-Juli 2022.

Swamedikasi adalah pengobatan mandiri mengatasi masalah kesehatan khususnya penyakit ringan tanpa melibatkan tenaga medis. Penyakit ringan seperti demam, pusing, maag, batuk, pilek, sariawan. Untuk mendukung perilaku swamedikasi dibutuhkan pengetahuan agar menciptakan pengobatan yang rasional. Stomatitis Aphtosa Rekuren (Sariawan) merupakan penyakit inflamasi mukosa mulut berulang dan disertai nyeri. Tujuan penelitian mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan terhadap perilaku swamedikasi Stomatitis Aphtosa Rekuren (SAR) atau sariawan pada masyarakat di RW 05 Kelurahan Cibubur Kota Jakarta Timur. Penelitian dilakukan Juni-Juli 2022. Metode yang digunakan deskriptif analitik, rancangan potong lintang. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan *stratified random sampling*. Sampel sebanyak 370 responden. Hasil penelitian ini meliputi tingkat pengetahuan “Tinggi” 49,2%, “Sedang” 47,6%, “Rendah” 3,2%. Pada perilaku kategori “Baik” 31,9%, “Cukup Baik” 50,5%, “Kurang” 17,6%. Analisis statistik korelasi menggunakan korelasi *rank spearman* dan menghasilkan taraf signfikasi $0,044 < 0,05$ artinya adanya hubungan tingkat pengetahuan dan perilaku swamedikasi SAR dengan r hitung 0,105 masuk kedalam kategori hubungan lemah dan arah korelasi positif yang artinya hubungan kedua variabel searah.

Kata Kunci :

Perilaku, Swamedikasi, Stomatitis Aphtosa Rekuren (SAR), Sariawan, Tingkat pengetahuan

ABSTRACT

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Tittle : The Relationship between Knowledge Level and Self-Medication Behavior of Recurrent Aphthous Stomatitis (RAS) or Thrush in the Community in RW 05, Cibubur Village, East Jakarta City Period of June-July 2022

Self-medication is self-medication to overcome health problems, especially minor illnesses without involving medical personnel. Minor illnesses such as fever, dizziness, ulcers, cough, runny nose, canker sores. To support self-medication behavior, knowledge is needed in order to create rational treatment. Recurrent Aphthous Stomatitis (RAS) or thrush is an inflammatory disease of the oral mucosa that is recurrent and accompanied by pain. The purpose of the study was to determine the relationship between the level of knowledge and self-medication behavior for recurrent aphthous stomatitis (thrush) in the community in RW 05, Cibubur Village, East Jakarta City. The study was conducted from June to July 2022. The method used was descriptive analytic, cross-sectional design. Sampling using *stratified random sampling*. The sample is 370 respondents. The results of this study include the level of knowledge "High" 49.2%, "Medium" 47.6%, "Low" 3.2%. In the behavior category "Good" 31.9%, "Good Enough" 50.5%, "Less" 17.6%. Statistical analysis of correlation used *Spearman's rank correlation* and resulted in a significance level of $0.044 < 0.05$, meaning that there was a relationship between the level of knowledge and behavior of SAR self-medication with an r count of 0.105 which was categorized as weak relationship and the direction of the correlation was positive, which means that the relationship between the two variables is unidirectional.

Keywords:

Behavior, self-medication, Recurrent Aphthous Stomatitis (RAS), ulcer, Level of knowledge