

ABSTRAK

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Program Studi : S1 Farmasi
Judul : Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan Masyarakat Desa Pabuaran, Kecamatan Bojong Gede, Bogor Terhadap Swamedikasi Penyakit Mag

Mag adalah gangguan sistem pencernaan dengan gejala umum seperti perasaan nyeri di bagian bawah dada. Penyakit mag ringan diobati dengan obat yang dijual bebas tanpa resep dokter oleh karena itu angka swamedikasi mag sangat tinggi. Banyaknya masyarakat yang melakukan swamedikasi untuk mengatasi riwayat penyakit mag yang diderita sehingga perlu tingkat pengetahuan yang baik supaya tercipta pengobatan yang tepat dan benar. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dan memahami gambaran karakteristik masyarakat (usia, jenis kelamin, pekerjaan, tingkat pendidikan), gambaran pengetahuan dan perilaku swamedikasi mag dan hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan perilaku swamedikasi mag pada masyarakat desa Pabuaran, kecamatan Bojong Gede, Bogor. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan yaitu metode deskriptif dengan menggunakan survei berdasarkan waktu *cross-sectional* menggunakan kuesioner. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan teknik purposive sampling terhadap 433 responden. Analisis data dilakukan dengan analisis univariat dan analisis bivariat dengan uji *chi square*. Hasil penelitian tingkat pengetahuan yaitu 55,4% cukup, 25,4% baik dan 19,2% kurang. Hasil penelitian tingkat perilaku yaitu 46,9% cukup, 34,2% baik dan 18,9% kurang. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan antara perilaku swamedikasi dengan tingkat pengetahuan swamedikasi mag dapat dilihat dari perhitungan menggunakan uji *chi square* dengan nilai *P-value* 0,038.

Kata kunci : Pengetahuan, Pengobatan mag, Swamedikasi

ABSTRACT

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Title : *Relationship Between Knowledge Level of The Community of Pabuaran Village, Bojong Gede District, Bogor to Mag Disease Swamedication*

Mag is a digestive system disorder with common symptoms such as a feeling of pain in the lower part of the chest. Mild ulcer disease is treated with over-the-counter drugs without a doctor's prescription, therefore the rate of self-medication for ulcers is very high. The number of people who do self-medication to overcome the history of stomach ulcers that they suffer so a good level of knowledge is needed to create the right and correct treatment. This study aims to find out and understand the description of community characteristics (age, gender, occupation, education level), description of knowledge and behavior of self-medication of mag, and the relationship between knowledge and behavior of self-medication of mag in the community of Pabuaran village, Bojong Gede sub-district, Bogor. The type of research used is a descriptive method using a cross-sectional time-based survey using a questionnaire. Sampling was done by purposive sampling technique to 433 respondents. Data analysis was performed by univariate analysis and bivariate analysis by chi-square test. The results of the study showed that the level of knowledge was 55.4% sufficient, 25.4% good, and 19.2% less. The results of the research on the level of behavior are 46.9% sufficient, 34.2% good, and 18.9% less. The results showed that there was a relationship between self-medication behavior and the level of self-medication knowledge. It can be seen from the calculation using the chi-square test with P-value 0.038.

Keywords: *Knowledge, Self-medication, Ulcer treatment*