

ABSTRAK

Nama : Yulistiawati Andriani
Program Studi : S1 Farmasi
Judul : Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan Terhadap Perilaku Swamedikasi Swamedikasi Dismenore Primer Di Mahasiswi Fakultas Farmasi.

Dismenore primer dapat mengganggu aktivitas sehari-hari mahasiswi. Salah satu upaya untuk menangani dismenore adalah swamedikasi atau melakukan pengobatan sendiri. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat pengetahuan swamedikasi dismenore primer, perilaku swamedikasi dismenore primer, dan hubungan tingkat pengetahuan terhadap perilaku swamedikasi dismenore primer pada mahasiswi Farmasi Fakultas Farmasi ISTN. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif *cross sectional* dengan menggunakan Purposive sampling. Sampel yang digunakan pada penelitian ini sebanyak 76 mahasiswi dengan populasi yaitu seluruh mahasiswi Farmasi Fakultas Farmasi Institut Sains dan Teknologi Nasional 2020 sebanyak 219 mahasiswi. Dalam penelitian ini didapat bahwa tingkat pengetahuan swamedikasi dismenore primer kategori Tinggi 75 %, kategori Sedang 13%, dan kategori Rendah 12%. Tingkat perilaku mahasiswi kategori baik sebanyak 76-100%. Terdapat hubungan tingkat pengetahuan dan perilaku swamedikasi dismenore primer ($p < 0,05$). Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa tingkat pengetahuan swamedikasi dismenore primer mahasiswi Fakultas Farmasi ISTN tergolong cukup. Perilaku swamedikasi mahasiswi Fakultas Farmasi ISTN tergolong baik. Hal tersebut menunjukkan bahwa pengetahuan dapat berpengaruh terhadap terbentuknya perilaku swamedikasi dismenore primer berdasarkan uji korelasi Chi-Square hasil yang diperoleh yaitu nilai 0,387 (2-sided).

Kata Kunci:

Dismenore Primer, Swamedikasi, Pengetahuan, Perilaku

ABSTRACT

Name : Yulistiawati Andriani

Study Program: S1 Pharmacy

Title: Relationship between Knowledge Level and Behavior of Self-medication
Self-medication of Primary Dysmenorrhea Students of the Faculty of Pharmacy.

Primary dysmenorrhea can interfere with the daily activities of female students. One of the efforts to treat dysmenorrhea is self-medication or self-medication. This study aims to determine the level of knowledge of primary dysmenorrhea self-medication, primary dysmenorrhea self-medication behavior, and the relationship of knowledge level to primary dysmenorrhea self-medication behavior in Pharmacy students, Faculty of Pharmacy, ISTN. This research is a *cross sectional* using purposive sampling. The sample used in this study was 76 female students with a population of all students of Pharmacy Faculty of Pharmacy, National Institute of Science and Technology 2020 as many as 219 female students. In this study, it was found that the level of knowledge of primary dysmenorrhea self-medication was in the High category 75%, the Medium category 13%, and the Low category 12%. The level of student behavior in the good category is 76-100%. There is a relationship between the level of knowledge and behavior of primary dysmenorrhea self-medication ($p < 0.05$). Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the level of knowledge of primary dysmenorrhea self-medication of students of the Faculty of Pharmacy ISTN is quite adequate. Self-medication behavior of ISTN Faculty of Pharmacy students is classified as good. This shows that knowledge can affect the formation of primary dysmenorrhea self-medication behavior based on the Chi-Square correlation test, the results obtained are 0.387 (2-sided).

Keywords:

Primary Dysmenorrhea, Self-medication, Knowledge, Behavior