

ABSTRAK

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Program Studi : Kedokteran Umum
Judul : Hubungan Pengetahuan Terhadap Obat Jenis Analgesik dan Penggunaannya Secara Swamedikasi Pada Masyarakat Kelurahan Pekandangan, Indramayu dan Tinjauannya Menurut Pandangan Islam.

Latar Belakang : Berbagai upaya telah dilakukan untuk meningkatkan kesadaran masyarakat dalam berperilaku hidup sehat dan bersih, dan pemerataan pelayanan Kesehatan tetap menjadi masalah di Indonesia. Hal ini menyebabkan berkembangnya penyakit yang mendorong masyarakat untuk mencari alternatif yang efektif secara terapi tetapi juga efisien dalam hal biaya. Berkenaan dengan hal tersebut pengobatan sendiri menjadi alternatif yang diambil oleh masyarakat. Penelitian terkait praktik swamedikasi menunjukkan bahwa prevalensi swamedikasi mencapai 75,5% dan penyakit yang paling sering dilaporkan adalah nyeri kepala. Oleh karena itu, dilakukan penelitian terkait pengetahuan obat analgesik terhadap penggunaan obat analgesik secara swamedikasi.

Metode : Jenis penelitian ini bersifat survei analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* dan pengumpulan sampel menggunakan teknik *systematic random sampling*. Sampel padapenelitian ini adalah masyarakat kelurahan Pekandangan, Indramayu.

Hasil : Penelitian ini dilakukan pada 72 responden dan diketahui bahwa usia responden terbanyak antara 20-30 tahun sebanyak 20 orang (27,8%) yang terdiri dari laki-laki sebanyak 37 orang (51,4%) dan perempuan 35 orang (48,6%). Pendidikan terakhir responden terbanyak yaitu S1 37 orang (51,4%) dan pekerjaan terbanyak yaitu wiraswasta sebanyak 19 orang (18,1%). Berdasarkan hasil analisis data didapatkan responden memiliki pengetahuan tentang obat jenis analgesik yang baik sebanyak 44 orang (61.1%), pengetahuan cukup sebanyak 23 orang (31.9%), dan pengetahuan yang kurang sebanyak 5 orang (6.9%). Berdasarkan penelitian ini, yang meliputi penggunaan obat jenis analgesik secara swamedikasi didapatkan bahwa terdapat 53 responden (73,6%) yang menggunakan obat jenis analgesik secara swamedikasi dengan tepat sedangkan terdapat 19 responden (26,4%) yang menggunakan obat jenis analgesik secara swamedikasi dengan tidak tepat. Berdasarkan analisis *chi-square* yang telah dilakukan di penelitian ini, didapatkan *p-value* 0,197 artinya tidak ada hubungan signifikan antara pengetahuan tentang obat jenis analgesik dan penggunaannya secara swamedikasi.

Kesimpulan : Sebagian besar masyarakat kelurahan Pekandangan, Indramayu memiliki kategori pengetahuan yang baik mengenai obat jenis analgesik dan sebagian besar masyarakat kelurahan Pekandangan, Indramayu menggunakan obat jenis analgesik secara swamedikasi dengan tepat. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan obat jenis analgesik dan penggunaannya secara swamedikasi ($p > 0,197$).

Kata Kunci : Pengetahuan, Analgesik, Swamedikasi

ABSTRACT

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Title : The Relationship of Knowledge of Analgesic Types of Drugs and Their Use in Self-Medication in Pekandangan, Indramayu Village Community and Its Review According to Islamic View

Background : *Various efforts have been made to increase public awareness in healthy and clean living behavior, and equitable distribution of health services remains a problem in Indonesia. One of the reasons is because of technological advances and changes in lifestyle that tend to pay less attention to health. This causes the development of diseases that encourage people to look for alternatives that are therapeutically effective but also cost efficient. In this regard, self-medication is an alternative that is taken by the community. Research related to self-medication practice shows that the prevalence of self-medication reaches 75.5% and the most frequently reported disease is headache. Analgesic is a pain reliever or pain reliever without losing consciousness. Therefore, a study was conducted regarding the knowledge of analgesic drugs on the use of analgesic drugs independently.*

Methods: *This type of research is an analytic survey with a cross sectional approach and the sample collection uses a systematic random sampling technique. The sample in this study was the community of Pekandangan village, Indramayu.*

Results: *This study was conducted on 72 respondents and it is known that the age of most respondents was between 20-30 years as many as 20 people (27.8%) consisting of 37 men (51.4%) and 35 women (48, 6%). The most recent education of respondents is bachelor degree 37 people (51.4%) and the most occupation is self-employed as many as 19 people (18.1%). Based on the results of data analysis, it was found that 44 people (61.1%), 23 people (31.9%), had sufficient knowledge about analgesic drugs and 5 people (6.9%). Based on this study, the community of Pekandangan sub-district, Indramayu as many as 72 respondents which includes the use of self-medication types of analgesic drugs, it was found that there were 53 respondents (73.6%) who used self-medication analgesics appropriately while there were 19 respondents (26.4%) who use self-medication type analgesic drugs inappropriately. Based on the chi-square analysis that was carried out in this study, the p-value was 0.197, meaning that there was no significant relationship between knowledge of analgesic drugs and their self-medication use.*

Conclusion: *Most of the people in Pekandangan, Indramayu have a good knowledge category about analgesic drugs and most of the people in Pekandangan, Indramayu use analgesic drugs appropriately by self-medication. This study showed that there was no significant relationship between knowledge of analgesic drugs and their self-medication use (p 0.197).*

Keywords: *Knowledge, Analgesic, Self-medication*