

Hubungan Faktor Sociodemografi Terhadap Pengetahuan Swamedikasi Dan Penggunaan Obat *Common Cold* Di Desa Wukirsari Kecamatan Cangkringan Kabupaten Sleman Yogyakarta

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INTISARI

Common Cold adalah gejala gangguan pernafasan yang ditandai adanya batuk, bersin-bersin, hidung tersumbat, nyeri tenggorokan, demam ringan dan sakit kepala. *Common cold* dapat diterapi dengan swamedikasi. Swamedikasi banyak dipilih masyarakat karena umumnya biaya kesehatan relatif lebih murah. Dalam swamedikasi pengetahuan sangat berperan penting karena pengetahuan yang baik dapat menciptakan penggunaan obat yang tepat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara faktor sociodemografi terhadap pengetahuan swaedikasi dan penggunaan obat pada masyarakat di Desa Wukirsari Kecamatan Cangkringan Kabupaten Sleman Yogyakarta. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik dengan desain penelitian *cross sectional*. Subjek penelitian adalah warga yang berusia 18-59 tahun dan pernah melakukan tindakan swamedikasi *common cold* di Desa Wukirsari serta bersedia menjadi responden yaitu sebanyak 128 responden. Teknik pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan metode *Multistage sampling*. Instrumen pada penelitian ini yaitu kuesioner. Analisis data menggunakan uji *Chi-square* dan *Spearman-rho*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan gambaran pengetahuan masyarakat di Desa Wukirsari terhadap swamedikasi *common cold* termasuk baik dengan persentase sebesar 53,1% dan penggunaan obat sesuai sebesar 78,1%. Terdapat hubungan signifikan antara tingkat pendidikan, pekerjaan dan penghasilan terhadap pengetahuan *common cold* dengan *Pvalue* < 0,1. Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pendidikan, sumber informasi terhadap penggunaan obat *common cold* *Pvalue* < 0,1. Serta terdapat hubungan bermakna antara tingkat pengetahuan terhadap penggunaan obat swamedikasi *common cold* pada masyarakat di Desa Wukirsari dengan *Pvalue* 0,000.

Kata kunci : *Pengetahuan, Swamedikasi, Common cold, Wukirsari*

Relationship of Sociodemographic factors Against the Self-Medication Knowledge and the Use of *Common Cold* Drugs in the Wukirsari Village, Cangkringan District, Sleman Regency Yogyakarta

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ABSTRACT

Common Cold is a respiratory disturbance symptom which well-marked by cough, sneez, clogged up nose, painful red lane, fever, and headache. Common cold can be treated with self-medication. Self-medication chosen by the people because health care costs are relatively cheaper. In self-medication knowledge is very important because a good knowledge can create use the right medicine. This study aims to analyze the relationship between review sociodemographic factors knowledge against drug self-medication and use in community in Wukirsari Village District of Cangkringan, Sleman, Yogyakarta. This research is an analytic research with cross sectional study design. Subjects were people aged 18-59 years and never take action self-medication common cold in the village Wukirsari and willing to become respondents as many as 128 respondents. The sampling technique was conducted by multistage sampling. The instruments in this study is a questionnaire. Data analysis used Crostsabs-Chisquare and Spearman-rho. The results showed a picture of public knowledge in the village Wukirsari against the common cold including self-medication well with the percentage of 53.1% and the use of appropriate medications by 78.1%. There was a significant relationship between the level of education, occupation and income to the knowledge of common cold with pvalue <0.1. There was a significant relationship between education, resources to the common cold drug use *Pvalue* < 0,1. And There was a significant relationship between the level of knowledge on the use of drugs self-medication common cold to the community in the village Wukirsari with *Pvalue* of 0,000.

Keywords: *Knowledge, Self-medication, Common cold, Wukirsari.*