

REPRESENTATION OF KNOWLEDGE AND RESPON OF TRADISIONAL MEDICINE USE IN MLATI DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

The use of herbal medicine as on element of complementary and alternative medicine is increasing worldwide. The selection of traditional medicine is influenced by sociodemographic factors, respond and knowledge. This study aims to describe knowledge and respond of herbal medicine in Mlati District.. This study is an observational analytic study with cross sectional study. The research was conducted in Mlati District, Sleman using questionnaire. The sampling method used was cluster sampling with the number of respondents as many as 120 peoples. Bivariate analysis using Spearman and Chi-square test. Ginger is the most consumed traditional medicine (58.3%), most respondents know herbal medicine from family (61.7%) and get traditional medicine through stall (23.3%), respondents consume dosage forms liquid (50%) when it was needed (96.7%), respondents felt their body better after taking herbal medicine (95.8%) and didn't feel the side effects of herbal medicines (95.8%). As many as 57.5% of respondents know the matter of herbal medicine. The results showed that 17.5% respondents with good knowledge, 43.3% of respondents with enough knowledge and 39.2% of respondents with bad knowledge. Respondents with a bad respond is 51.3% and good respond is 48.3% regarding herbal medicine. There is a correlation between genre with knowledge (sig. 0,007) and employment with respond of herbal medicine (sig. 0,099).

Keywords: Knowledge, Respond, Sociogemographic, Tradisional Medicine,

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