

**RELATIONSHIP OF SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS WITH
SELF-MEDICATION KNOWLEDGE IN THE SENDANGSARI VILLAGE,
MINGGIR DISTRICT, SLEMAN REGENCY**

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ABSTRACT

Self-medication means treating all complaints to yourself, with medicines that can be bought freely by the community for the purpose of mild treatment (*minor illnesses*), without a doctor's prescription / medical intervention. Performing self-medication requires good knowledge because good knowledge can create rational self-medication. This study aims to determine the profile and level of self-knowledge knowledge and determine the relationship of sociodemographic factors with the level of self-knowledge knowledge in the village of Sendangsari, Minggir District, Sleman Regency. This research is a descriptive-analytic study. The subjects of the study were 127 people aged 18-65 years. The sampling technique is done by the *cluster random sampling* method. The research instrument used a questionnaire. Data analysis techniques used univariate and bivariate analysis, namely *Chi-square* and *Spearman-rho* tests. The results showed that the characteristics of respondents who did a lot of self-medication were female with an age category of 18-40 years as much as 59.8% and status as housewives as much as 56.7%. The majority of respondents bought drugs for self-medication at the pharmacy as much as 66.93% with the source of information obtained from electronic media as much as 44.1%. The results showed that 85% of the level of community self-knowledge in Sendangsari was included in the good category. Sociodemographic factors that have a significant relationship with the level of self-knowledge knowledge in the village of Sendangsari is the level of education that is with a *Pvalue* of 0.010.

Keywords: self-medication, knowledge, sociodemographic.