

Gambaran Pengetahuan dan Persepsi Masyarakat terhadap Penggunaan Obat Tradisional untuk Pencegahan *COVID-19* Berlandaskan Syariat Islam di Mejobo, Kudus

Jihan Nuril Baiti
Program Studi Farmasi

INTISARI

Penggunaan obat tradisional yang sudah lama dikenal sebagai alternatif terapi sekaligus kearifan lokal (*local wisdom*) Indonesia yang masih terjaga diharapkan mampu memberikan solusi dalam upaya pencegahan wabah *COVID-19*. Pengetahuan dan persepsi masyarakat mengenai obat tradisional menurut cara pandang Islam yang bersumber dari al-qur'an dan hadits berperan dalam membentuk respon muslim terhadap adanya pandemi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara faktor sosiodemografi dengan pengetahuan dan persepsi masyarakat Kecamatan Mejobo terhadap penggunaan obat tradisional untuk pencegahan *COVID-19* berlandaskan syariat Islam. Penelitian yang digunakan adalah observasional deskriptif analitik menggunakan desain potong lintang (*Cross Sectional*). Pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara *accidental sampling* terhadap 120 responden melalui pembagian kuesioner. Analisis data menggunakan analisis statistika *Chi-Square* dan *Spearman-rho*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 40,8% masyarakat dengan tingkat pengetahuan buruk, pengetahuan cukup 37,5%, pengetahuan baik 21,7%, persepsi buruk 2,5%, persepsi sedang 41,7% dan 55,8% dengan tingkat persepsi baik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya hubungan faktor sosiodemografi pekerjaan ($p=0,000$) dengan pengetahuan. Islam mengajarkan untuk tidak melihat status sosial seseorang. Terdapat hubungan antara faktor sosiodemografi jenis kelamin ($p=0,032$), usia ($p=0,079$), dan pendidikan ($p=0,035$) dengan persepsi. Antara laki-laki dan perempuan dalam Islam memiliki kedudukan yang sama. Tingkat kedewasaan seseorang menurut ajaran Islam berpengaruh terhadap pemahaman dan tanggapan terhadap suatu hal.

Kata kunci : *COVID-19*, Obat Tradisional, Pengetahuan, Persepsi, Syariat Islam.

**Knowledge Representation and Perception to The Use of Traditional
Medicine for the Prevention of *COVID-19* Based on Islamic Sharia in
Mejobo, Kudus**

**Jihan Nuril Baiti
Department of Pharmacy**

ABSTRACT

The use of traditional medicine which long has been known as an alternative therapy as well as Indonesian local wisdom that is still maintained, is expected to be able to provide solutions in efforts to prevent the *COVID-19* outbreak. People's knowledge and perception of traditional medicine according to an Islamic point of view sourced from the qur'an and hadith play a role in shaping muslim responses to the pandemic. This study aims to determined the relationship between sociodemographic factors and the knowledge and perceptions of the people of Mejobo District on the use of traditional medicine as a prevention of *COVID-19* based on Islamic law. The research used was descriptive analytic observational using a cross sectional design. Sampling was done by 120 respondents through the distribution of questionnaires. Data analysis used Spearman-Rho and Chi-Square statistical analysis. The results showed that 40,8% of people with poor knowledge level, 37,5% sufficient knowledge, 21,7% good knowledge, 2,5% bad perception, 41,7% moderate perception and 55,8% with a good level of perception. The results showed that there was a relationship between sociodemographic factors of occupation ($p=0,000$) with knowledge. This is because Islam teaches not to see a person's social status. There was a relationship between sociodemographic factors of gender ($p=0,032$), age ($p=0,079$), and education ($p=0,035$) with perception. This is because in Islam between men and women have the same position. In addition, Islamic teaching also state that the level of a person's maturity affects the understanding and response to something.

Keywords : *COVID-19*, Traditional Medicine, Knowledge, Perception, Islamic sharia.