Relation of Sociodemographic Factors to Knowledge Level of Self Medication on Community at Desa Sukoharjo

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ABSTRACT

Self-medication is a minor ailment, using over the counter medication that can be purchased without a prescription. Poor self-knowledge often causing errors in the process from how to use, store and dispose of the right medicine. The purpose of this research is to discover about the self-medication profile, representation of knowledge level of self-medication, and a relation between sociodemographic factor with the knowledge level of self-medication on a community in Sukoharjo village. This research is a descriptive analytic research with a cross-sectional design. Sampling was conducted in Sukoharjo Village, Ngaglik Subdistrict, Sleman District, Special Region of Yogyakarta, using probability cluster sampling technique. A total of 116 respondents from four padukuhan in Sukoharjo village that is Mendiro, Siwil, Purworejo, and Karanglo involved in this research. Data collection is done by filling out questionnaires that have been tested for their validity and reliability. Descriptive data analysis was used to see the form and frequency and relationship test using the Spearman rank test and Chi-square test using SPSS version 24. The results showed respondents included in the adult category, gender, and jobs as private employees. The majority of self-medication was performed to treat cough disease for a duration of 3 days. Information related to drugs derived from advertisements and medicines that are most widely used as an analgesic and antipyretic drugs obtained from pharmacies. Pain which is one of the main examples of respondents doing self-medication. If not recovered after self-medication, 37.1% of respondents said to go to the doctor practice. The results of community-level showed that the community in Sukoharjo village is 53% is classified as less, 38% is sufficient, and 9% is considered good. Based on the Spearman Rank Test and Chi-Square Test, education ($p = 0.016$) and income ($p = 0.007$) level have a significant relation to community self-medication knowledge, but the correlation is very weak. The factors that influence the level of knowledge of the people of Sukoharjo Village are the level of education and income.

Key words: self medication, sociodemographic, knowledge, Desa Sukoharjo.