

GAMBARAN PENGETAHUAN MASYARAKAT PEDESAAN TERHADAP
SWAMEDIKASI DEMAM DI DESA SRUSUHJURUTENGAH KECAMATAN
PURING KABUPATEN KEBUMEN

ABSTRAK

Swamedikasi merupakan upaya pengobatan dan perawatan sendiri untuk mengatasi penyakit dengan gejala ringan. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian non eksperimental dengan rancangan deskriptif observasional. Penelitian dilakukan dengan rancangan *cross-sectional* dengan membagikan kuesioner yang berisi pertanyaan mengenai swamedikasi demam kepada 65 responden. Pengumpulan data dilakukan secara *door to door*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa diagnosis demam yang dilakukan oleh responden 69% meletakkan tangan pada kening dan 31% responden menggunakan termometer. Pemilihan obat yang banyak dipilih responden menggunakan obat generik dengan kandungan paracetamol saja 43% dan sebanyak 65% responden memperoleh obat di apotek. Bentuk sediaan yang paling banyak dipilih oleh responden yaitu 92% tablet dan 8% sirup. Sebanyak 60% responden yang memilih sirup mengonsumsi obat menggunakan sendok makan. Responden yang memilih sediaan tablet mengonsumsi obat dengan aturan pakai dua kali sehari sebesar 61% dan sebanyak 97% responden meminum obat sediaan tablet dengan cara ditelan. Responden yang mengalami demam selama tiga hari belum sembuh, 100% memilih untuk periksa ke dokter. Cara penyimpanan obat yang dilakukan responden sebanyak 88% menyimpan pada kemasan aslinya dan pada kotak obat. Untuk melihat kontraindikasi dengan obat demam yang digunakan, sebanyak 3% responden memiliki riwayat penyakit kronis yaitu tukak lambung (maag). Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah pengetahuan responden masih rendah pada aspek ketepatan diagnosis dan ketepatan dosis.

Kata Kunci : Swamedikasi, Demam, Pengetahuan

*DESCRIPTION OF RURAL COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ON FEVER
SWAMEDICATION IN SRUSUHJURUTENGAH VILLAGE, PURING DISTRICT,
KEBUMEN REGENCY*

ABSTRACT

Self-medication is an effort to self-medicate and treat diseases with mild symptoms. The type of research used is non-experimental research with a descriptive observational design. The study was conducted with a cross-sectional design by distributing questionnaires containing questions about fever self-medication to 65 respondents. Data collection is done door to door. The results showed that the diagnosis of fever made by 69% of respondents put their hands on their foreheads and 31% of respondents used a thermometer. The choice of drugs that many respondents chose used generic drugs with only 43% paracetamol content and as many as 65% of respondents obtained drugs at pharmacies. The dosage forms most chosen by the respondents were 92% tablets and 8% syrup. As many as 60% of respondents who choose syrup consume medicine using a tablespoon. Respondents who choose tablet preparations consume drugs with the rule of using twice a day by 61% and as many as 97% of respondents taking tablet preparations by swallowing. Respondents who had fever for three days had not recovered, 100% chose to see a doctor. How to store drugs that respondents do as much as 88% keep in the original packaging and in the medicine box. To see contraindications to the fever medicine used, as many as 3% of respondents have a history of chronic disease, namely gastric ulcers (ulcers). The conclusion of this study is that respondents' knowledge is still low on aspects of accuracy of diagnosis and accuracy of dose.

Keywords: *self-medication, fever, knowledge*