

PENGARUH TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN IBU-IBU TERHADAP TINDAKAN SWAMEDIKASI DIARE DI PADUKUHAN JOGOBAYAN KAPANEWON KALIBAWANG KULON PROGO

Iis Nurimah¹⁾, Marchaban²⁾, Niken Larasati²⁾

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Angka kesakitan kematian akibat diare masih relatif tinggi. Beberapa survei di Indonesia menunjukkan angka kesakitan diare untuk semua golongan umur adalah sekitar 120-360 per 1000 penduduk (12%-36%), dan untuk golongan balita menderita satu atau dua kali episode diare pada setiap tahunnya, 76% kematian karena diare terjadi pada bayi dan balita terutama 2 tahun pertama usia bayi. Pada bayi kasus diare menduduki urutan kedua setelah Infeksi Saluran Pernafasan Atas (ISPA) sebagai penyebab kematian.

Tujuan Penelitian: Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk memperoleh gambaran pengaruh tingkat pengetahuan ibu-ibu terhadap tindakan swamedikasi diare di Padukuhan Jogobayan, Kapanewon Kalibawang, Kulon Progo.

Metode Penelitian: Desain *cross sectional* dengan *observasional*. Jumlah responden sebanyak 61 dipilih dengan teknik *quota sampling* metode pengumpulan data yang didapatkan dengan cara mendapatkan responden dengan mendatangi calon responden satu per satu (*door to door*). Variabel tingkat pengetahuan swamedikasi diare diukur dengan instrumen pengetahuan yang berjumlah 10 item dan tingkat tindakan swamedikasi diare diukur dengan instrumen tindakan yang berjumlah 10 item. Analisis data dengan analisis univariat dengan distribusi frekuensi dan analisis bivariat dengan *Rank Spearman*.

Hasil Penelitian: Hasil pengetahuan menunjukkan bahwa tingkat pengetahuan responden sebanyak 85,9% memiliki pengetahuan kategori baik dan 14,1% kategori cukup. Tindakan sebanyak 87,5% responden memiliki tingkat tindakan kategori baik, 10,9% kategori cukup dan 1,6% kategori kurang.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan ibu-ibu terhadap tindakan swamedikasi diare di Padukuhan Jogobayan, Kapanewon Kalibawang, Kulon Progo dengan nilai $\text{sig } 0,002 \text{ (sig. (2-sided) } < 0,05)$.

Kata Kunci: Swamedikasi, Tingkat Tindakan, Tingkat Pengetahuan.

¹⁾Mahasiswa Farmasi F. Kes. Unjaya Yogyakarta.

²⁾Dosen F. Kes. Unjaya Yogyakarta.

THE INFLUENCE OF KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF WOMAN ON DIARRHEA SELF-MEDICATION AT PADUKUHAN JOGEBAYAN KAPANEWON KALIBAWANG KULON PROGO

Iis Nurimah¹⁾, Marchaban²⁾, Niken Larasati²⁾

ABSTRACT

Background: The morbidity and mortality rate due to diarrhea is still relatively high. Several surveys in Indonesia show that diarrhea morbidity rates for all age groups are around 120-360 per 1000 population (12%-36%), and for the toddler group suffering from one or two episodes of diarrhea each year, 76% of deaths due to diarrhea occur in infant's cases of diarrhea rank second after Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ARI) as a cause of death. **Research Objectives:** This study was conducted to obtain an overview of the effect of the level of knowledge of mothers on diarrhea self-medication in Jogobayan Padukuhan, Kapanewon Kalibawang, Kulon Progo.

Research Objectivites: This study was conducted to obtain an overview of the effect of the level of knowledge of mothers on diarrhea self-medication in Jogobayan Padukuhan, Kapanewon Kalibawang, Kulon Progo.

Research Methods: Observational cross-sectional research design. A total of 61 respondents were selected using the quota sampling technique, a data collection method obtained by getting respondents by visiting prospective respondents one by one (door to door). Variable level of knowledge on diarrhea self-medication was measured by means of knowledge which totaled 10 items and the level of action on diarrhea self-medication was measured by action instruments which totaled 10 items. Data analysis with univariate analysis with frequency distribution and bivariate analysis with spearman rank.

Research Results: The knowledge result show that the level of knowledge of respondents as much as 85,9% has good category knowledge and 14,1% is sufficient category. Action as much as 87,5% of respondents have a good level of action category, 10,9% sufficient category and 1,6% less category.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between the level of knowledge of mothers on diarrhea self-medication in Jogobayan Padukuhan, Kapanewon Kalibawang, Kulon Progo a sig value of 0,002 (sig. (2-sided) < 0,05).

Keywords: Self-medication, Level of Action, Level of Knowledge,

¹⁾Pharmacy Student F. Kes. Unjaya Yogyakarta.

²⁾Lecturer F. Kes. Unjaya Yogyakarta.