

PENGARUH PEMBERIAN *LEAFLET* EDUKASI SWAMEDIKASI DEMAM TERHADAP TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN MASYARAKAT PADUKUHAN MEDELAN KELURAHAN SUMBERAGUNG YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Demam merupakan salah satu gejala ringan yang dapat diatasi dengan swamedikasi. Pelaksanaan swamedikasi dapat menjadi masalah jika pengetahuan terkait cara penggunaan dan pengelolaan obat terbatas atau kurang memadai, sehingga swamedikasi harus dilakukan dengan tepat agar dapat memberikan dampak positif bagi pengobatan seorang.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui pengaruh pemberian *leaflet* edukasi tentang swamedikasi demam terhadap tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat Padukuhan Medelan, Kelurahan Sumberagung, Kapanewon Jetis, Bantul.

Metode Penelitian: Metode eksperimen secara kuantitatif dengan rancangan *one group pretest-posttest*. Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan Juli 2024 di Padukuhan Medelan. Sampel yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi sebanyak 83 responden. Instrumen penelitian berupa kuesioner yang diadopsi dari penelitian Refi (2020) yang telah dinyatakan valid dan reliabel. Analisis univariat digunakan untuk mendeskripsikan karakteristik responden (usia, jenis kelamin, tingkat pendidikan, pekerjaan) dan tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat kemudian dianalisis menggunakan Uji *Wilcoxon* untuk mengetahui ada tidaknya pengaruh *leaflet* edukasi swamedikasi demam terhadap tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat.

Hasil: Mayoritas usia responden berada pada rentang 36-45 tahun 48,2%, berjenis kelamin perempuan 81,9%, dengan tingkat pendidikan SMA/SMK 67,5%, dan pekerjaan IRT. Tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat sebelum diberikan *leaflet* edukasi tentang swamedikasi demam rata-rata sebesar 60,50% dan masuk dalam kategori tingkat pengetahuan cukup, kemudian setelah diberikan *leaflet* edukasi tentang swamedikasi demam rata-rata sebesar 86,92% dan masuk dalam kategori tingkat pengetahuan baik. Pengujian pengaruh *leaflet* edukasi tentang swamedikasi demam terhadap tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat melalui Uji *Wilcoxon* didapatkan *nilai p-value* sebesar 0,000.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat pengaruh pemberian media *leaflet* edukasi terhadap tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat Padukuhan Medelan, Kelurahan Sumberagung, Kapanewon Jetis, Bantul.

Kata Kunci: Demam, *Leaflet*, Tingkat Pengetahuan

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THE EFFECT OF EDUCATIONAL LEAFLETS ON SELF-MEDICATION FOR FEVER ON THE KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF THE COMMUNITY IN PADUKUHAN MEDELAN, KALURAHAN SUMBERAGUNG, YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Background: Fever is one of the mild symptoms that can be treated with self-medication. The implementation of self-medication can be a problem if knowledge regarding the use and management of drugs is limited or inadequate, so that self-medication must be done appropriately so that it can have a positive impact on a person's treatment.

Objective: To determine the relationship between the influence of providing educational *leaflets* about fever self-medication on the level of knowledge of the people of Medelan Hamlet, Sumberagung Village, Yogyakarta.

Research Method: Quantitative experimental method with one group pretest-posttest design. The research was conducted in July 2024 in Medelan Padukuhan. The sample that met the inclusion criteria was 83 respondents. The research instrument is a questionnaire adopted from Refi's research (2020) which has been declared valid and reliable. Univariate analysis was used to describe the characteristics of respondents (age, gender, education level, occupation) and the level of knowledge and then analyzed using the Wilcoxon Test to determine whether there was an effect of fever self-medication education leaflets on the level of community knowledge.

Results: The majority of respondents' ages were in the range of 36-45 years 48.2%, female 81.9%, most academic background senior high school 67.5%, and the most common occupation is housewife. The level of community knowledge before being given an educational *leaflet* about fever self-medication averaged 60.50% and fell into the category of moderate knowledge level, then after being given educational *leaflets* about fever self-medication averaged 86.92% and fell into the category of good knowledge level. Testing the effect of educational *leaflets* on fever self-medication on the level of public knowledge through the Wilcoxon Test obtained a p value of 0.000.

Conclusion: There is an effect of educational *leaflet* on the knowledge level of the community in Padukuhan Medelan, Sumberagung sub-district, Jetis sub-district, Bantul.

Keywords: Fever, *Leaflet*, Level of Knowledge

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