

# GAMBARAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN MASYARAKAT PADUKUHAN KISIK KREO KABUPATEN KULON PROGO YOGYAKARTA MENGENAI SWAMEDIKASI DEMAM

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## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang:** Demam merupakan gejala suatu penyakit. Langkah awal yang dilakukan sebagai pencegahan adalah dilakukannya swamedikasi. Penelitian bertempat di Padukuhan Kisik Kreo Kabupaten Kulon Progo Yogyakarta. Wilayah yang dikelilingi persawahan dan perbukitan membuat masyarakat kesulitan menjangkau fasilitas kesehatan. Penelitian dilakukan untuk mengetahui gambaran pengetahuan swamedikasi demam dikarenakan fasilitas kesehatan yang belum memadai.

**Tujuan Penelitian:** Memberikan gambaran tingkat pengetahuan swamedikasi demam di Padukuhan Kisik Kreo dan hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan swamedikasi demam dengan usia, jenis kelamin, tingkat pendidikan dan tingkat pekerjaan.

**Metode Penelitian:** Penelitian kuantitatif dengan *cross-sectional* secara survei analitik dan instrumen yang digunakan kuesioner. Subjek penelitian masyarakat usia lebih dari 20 tahun sebanyak 73 responden. Responden kriteria inklusi sebanyak 73 dan responden kriteria eksklusi 0.

**Hasil Penelitian:** Responden mayoritas melakukan swamedikasi adalah usia 20-40 tahun sebanyak 54 orang (74,00%), berjenis kelamin laki-laki 38 orang (52,10%), pendidikan terakhir SMA 33 orang (45,20%) dan pekerjaan wiraswasta 35 orang (47,90%). Gambaran tingkat pengetahuan swamedikasi demam yaitu 35,60% berpengetahuan baik, 43,80% berpengetahuan cukup dan 20,50% berpengetahuan kurang. Hasil dari analisis *chi-square* menunjukkan semua variabel kurang dari 0,05 yang berarti terdapat hubungan antara faktor sosiodemografi dengan tingkat pengetahuan swamedikasi demam.

**Kesimpulan:** Sebagian besar responden memiliki pengetahuan umum baik mengenai demam dan tingkat pengetahuan swamedikasi demam cukup, serta terdapat hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan swamedikasi demam dengan usia, jenis kelamin, tingkat pendidikan dan pekerjaan masyarakat Padukuhan Kisik Kreo.

**Kata kunci:** Swamedikasi, Sosiodemografi, Pengetahuan

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**DESCRIPTION OF THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE  
PADUKUHAN KISIK KREO COMMUNITY REGARDING FEVER  
SELF-MEDICATION**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Fever is a symptom of a disease. The first step taken as prevention is *self-medication*. The research took place in the Kisik Kreo Padukuhan, Kulon Progo Regency, Yogyakarta. The area surrounded by rice fields and hills makes it difficult for the community to reach health facilities. This research was conducted to find out the description of fever *self-medication* knowledge due to inadequate health facilities.

**Research purposes:** Provides an overview of the level of fever *self-medication* knowledge in Kisik Kreo Padukuhan and the relationship between the level of fever *self-medication* knowledge and age, gender, education level and employment level.

**Research methods:** Quantitative research with *cross-sectional* by means of an analytical survey and the instrument used was a questionnaire. The population research subjects aged more than 20 years were 73 respondents. There were 73 respondents with inclusion criteria and 0 respondents with exclusion criteria.

**Research result:** The majority of respondents who did *self-medication* were aged 20-40 years as many as 54 people (74.00%), male 38 people (52.10%), graduated high school 33 people (45.20%) and self-employed 35 people (47.90%). The description of the level of knowledge on *self-medication* for fever is that 35.60% have good knowledge, 43.80% have sufficient knowledge and 20.50% have poor knowledge. Results of analysis *chi square* shows all variables less than 0.05 which means there is a relationship between sociodemographic factors and the level of *self-medication* knowledge of fever.

**Conclusion:** Most of the respondents had good general knowledge about fever and a sufficient level of fever *self-medication* knowledge, and there was a relationship between the level of fever *self-medication* knowledge and age, gender, education level and occupation of the Kisik Kreo Padukuhan community.

**Keywords:** *Self-medication*, Sociodemography, Knowledge

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