

HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN TERHADAP PERILAKU SWAMEDIKASI MAAG PADA SISWA FARMASI SMK YPKK 1 SLEMAN

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Maag atau dispepsia adalah gangguan ringan yang sering dialami oleh remaja dan dapat diatasi dengan pengobatan swamedikasi. Swamedikasi yang tidak rasional dapat terjadi karena perilaku yang salah pada saat melakukan pengobatan secara swamedikasi. Kondisi ini dapat menimbulkan efek samping yang merugikan bahkan berisiko fatal. Sehingga pemahaman mengenai swamedikasi sangat penting untuk mendukung perilaku swamedikasi yang benar.

Tujuan Penelitian: Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan terhadap perilaku swamedikasi maag siswa farmasi SMK YPKK 1 Sleman.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini merupakan observasional analitik dengan teknik *total sampling* pada siswa farmasi SMK YPKK 1 Sleman kelas 10 sampai 12 yang berjumlah 43 siswa. Instrumen penelitian berupa kuesioner tingkat pengetahuan dan perilaku swamedikasi maag yang telah diuji validitas dan reliabilitasnya pada penelitian sebelumnya. Analisis data univariat digunakan untuk menggambarkan karakteristik responden, serta gambaran tingkat pengetahuan dan perilaku swamedikasi maag responden. Analisis data bivariat menggunakan uji Spearman rank untuk mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan terhadap perilaku swamedikasi maag responden.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 16 responden (37,2%) berpengetahuan baik, 24 responden (55,8%) berpengetahuan cukup, dan 3 responden (7,0%) berpengetahuan kurang. Hasil kuisisioner perilaku swamedikasi maag menunjukkan 4 responden (9,3%) berperilaku baik, 12 responden (27,9%) berperilaku cukup, dan 27 responden (62,8%) berperilaku kurang. Hasil analisis hubungan tingkat pengetahuan dan perilaku swamedikasi gastritis diperoleh nilai *p-value* 0,016.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan terhadap perilaku swamedikasi maag pada siswa farmasi SMK YPKK 1 Sleman.

Kata Kunci: Maag, perilaku, swamedikasi, tingkat pengetahuan

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**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE LEVEL AND ULCER
SELF-MEDICATION BEHAVIOR IN PHARMACY STUDENTS OF SMK
YPKK 1 SLEMAN**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Ulcer or dyspepsia is a mild disorder often experienced by adolescents and can be treated with self-medication. Irrational self-medication can occur due to incorrect behavior when performing self-medication. This condition can cause adverse side effects and even fatal risks, so an understanding of self-medication is very important to support correct self-medication behavior.

Research Objective: This research aims to determine the relationship between knowledge level and self-medication behavior for gastritis among pharmacy students at SMK YPKK 1 Sleman.

Research Methods: This is an analytical observational study using total sampling technique on pharmacy students from grades 10 to 12 at SMK YPKK 1 Sleman, involving 43 students. The research instruments were questionnaires measuring knowledge level and gastritis self-medication behavior, which had been previously validated and tested for reliability. Univariate data analysis was used to describe respondent characteristics, knowledge levels, and self-medication behavior. Bivariate analysis using computerized Spearman rank test was conducted to determine the relationship between knowledge level and gastritis self-medication behavior among respondents.

Results: The results showed that 16 respondents (37.2%) had good knowledge, 24 respondents (55.8%) had sufficient knowledge, and 3 respondents (7.0%) had poor knowledge. The results of the ulcer self-medication behavior questionnaire showed that 4 respondents (9.3%) behaved well, 12 respondents (27.9%) behaved moderately, and 27 respondents (62.8%) behaved poorly. The results of the analysis of the relationship between the level of knowledge and gastritis self-medication behavior obtained a *p-value* of 0.016.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between the level of knowledge and gastritis self-medication behavior in pharmacy students of SMK YPKK 1 Sleman.

Keywords: Ulcer, behavior, self-medication, knowledge level.

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