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**TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN MASYARAKAT TERHADAP
PENGUNAAN OBAT ANTIPIRETIK SEBAGAI UPAYA PENGOBATAN
SENDIRI DI APOTEK SEBANTENGAN UNGARAN**
(xIv + 58 Halaman + 4 Gambar + 6 Tabel +28 Lampiran)

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang : Swamedikasi atau pengobatan sendiri merupakan bagian dari upaya masyarakat menjaga kesehatannya sendiri. Salah satu bentuk swamedikasi yang cukup umum dilakukan masyarakat adalah swamedikasi untuk gejala demam. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengetahui tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat terkait penggunaan obat antipiretik secara swamedikasi.

Metode : penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif analitik, dengan teknik pengambilan sampel secara *purposive sampling* dan didapatkan sampel sebanyak 100 responden. Data diperoleh dengan mengisi lembar kuesioner kemudian di analisis dengan menggunakan analisis univariat.

Hasil : Responden dengan jumlah terbanyak 58% tidak tahu arti kata swamedikasi, pernah membeli obat tanpa resep dokter 100%, membeli obat di apotek 76%, mendapat informasi berdasarkan pengalaman penggunaan obat 49%, menggunakan paracetamol sebagai antipiretik 84% dan responden menggunakan antipiretik beberapa bulan yang lalu sebanyak 47%. Tingkat pengetahuan responden mengenai definisi antipiretik memiliki persentase paling tinggi yaitu 89,00% masuk dalam kategori tinggi, pengetahuan tentang cara minum dan dosis memiliki persentase 61,40% masuk dalam kategori cukup tinggi, pengetahuan tentang contoh obat dan bentuk sediaan serta cara penyimpanan memiliki persentase yaitu 71,20% dan 72,40% masuk dalam kategori cukup tinggi sedangkan untuk efek samping dan kontraindikasi memiliki persentase paling rendah yaitu 36,00%.

Simpulan : tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat di apotek sebantengan ungaran tentang penggunaan obat antipiretik tergolong kategori cukup tinggi yaitu 66,00%.

Kata kunci : pengobatan sendiri, masyarakat, antipiretik, pengetahuan.

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**PEOPLE KNOWLEDGE LEVEL ABOUT ANTIPIRETIC DRUG USE AS
SELF-MEDICATION EFFORTS IN SEBANTENGAN PHARMACY
UNGARAN .**

(xIv + 58 Pages + 4 Pictures + 6 Tables +28 Attachments)

ABSTRACT

Background: Self-medication or self-care is a part of community efforts to care for their own health. One form of self-medication is quite commonly done by the public is self-medication for symptoms of fever. The purpose of this study was to study public knowledge about the use of antipyretic drugs in self-medication.

Method: This research was an analytical descriptive, with a purposive sampling technique and the sample of 100 respondents was obtained. Data obtained by completing the questionnaire sheet and then analyzed using univariate analysis.

Results: Respondents with the highest number of 58% did not know the meaning of the word swamedication, had bought drugs without a doctor's prescription 100%, bought drugs at a pharmacy 76%, received information based on 49% drug use experience, used paracetamol as an antipyretic 84% and respondents used antipyretic a few months ago then 47%. The level of knowledge of respondents regarding the definition of antipyretics had the highest percentage of 89,00% included in the high category, knowledge of how to drink and the dosage had a percentage of 61.40% included in the category quite high, knowledge of drug samples and dosage forms as well as storage methods had a percentage of 71,20% and 72.40% fall into the quite high category while for side effects and contraindications had the lowest percentage of 36,00%.

Conclusion: the level of community knowledge at the pharmacy is as high as the rate of use of antipyretic drugs is quite high category that is 66,00%.

Keywords: self-medication, community, antipyretic, knowledge.