

## ABSTRAK

ERLINOVIYANTI, T.R., 2021, ANALISIS PENGARUH PEMBERIAN INFORMASI OBAT TERHADAP TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN MASYARAKAT TENTANG SWAMEDIKASI OBAT DEMAM DI KELURAHAN WERUNGOTOK, PROPOSAL SKRIPSI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

Demam merupakan tanda adanya suatu penyakit, yang dapat diobati dengan cara swamedikasi. Swamedikasi merupakan upaya yang dilakukan untuk menjaga kesehatannya sendiri, terkadang saat melakukan swamedikasi bisa salah, dosis yang digunakan kurang tepat sehingga diperlukan pemberian informasi obat. Kelurahan Werungotok belum dilakukan penelitian swamedikasi demam. Obat demam yang digunakan seperti parasetamol. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat terhadap informasi obat tentang swamedikasi demam dan apakah terdapat pengaruh signifikan pemberian informasi obat terhadap tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat tentang swamedikasi obat demam.

Penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif analitik *one group pretest/posttest* dengan metode *purposive sampling*. Teknik pengambilan data dengan membagikan kuesioner dan leaflet pada masyarakat. Sampel yang digunakan penelitian ini adalah masyarakat Werungotok untuk memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Uji yang digunakan untuk menganalisis data yaitu Uji Normalitas dan Uji *Wilcoxon*.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan tingkat pengetahuan dengan kategori baik 17%, cukup 26,53%, kategori kurang 39,80% dan kategori sangat kurang sebesar 16,33%. Kemudian dilakukan pemberian informasi obat tingkat pengetahuan responden meningkat dengan kategori sangat baik sebesar 10,20%, kategori baik 29,59%, kategori cukup 42,86% dan kategori kurang 17%. Dan terdapat pengaruh signifikan (nilai  $r = 0,000$ ) pada tingkat pengetahuan swamedikasi demam.

Kata kunci : demam, swamedikasi, tingkat pengetahuan

## ABSTRACT

ERLINOVIYANTI, T.R., 2021, THE ANALYSIS OF GIVING DRUG'S INFORMATION TOWARDS COMMUNITY'S UNDERSTANDING LEVEL OF SELF-MEDICATION OF FEVER DRUG IN KELURAHAN WERUNGOTOK, PROPOSAL OF THESIS, FACULTY OF PHARMACY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY, SURAKARTA.

Fever is one of the indication of a disease that can be treated through self-medication. Self-medication is an action taken by people in order to maintain their health condition. Sometimes when practicing self-medication people could something wrong, such as taking wrong dosage of drug, it is why people need to be informed about drug's information. In Werungotok District has never been conducted a research about self-medication for fever before. The medicine use to treat fever is paracetamol. The aim of this research is to find out people's understanding towards drug's information about self-medication for fever and to find out whether there is a significant impact of giving drug's information towards people's understanding about self-medication for fever or not.

This research is a descriptive analytic research which uses one group pre-test/post-test. The method of this research is purposive sampling. The technique of collecting data of this research are using questionnaire and leaflet which distributed to the people in Werungotok. The sample of the research are the people of Werungotok that fulfilled the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The testing used in this research to analyse the data are Normality Test and Wilcoxon Test.

The result of the research shows that people's understanding about self-medication in good understanding category was 17%, mediocre understanding category was 26.53%, less understanding category was 39.80%, and very less understanding was 16,33%. Then the researcher gave drug's information, the condition of the people's understanding about self-medication for fever after given drug's information increased, with excellent understanding category was 10.20%, good understanding category was 29.59%, mediocre understanding category was 42.86% and less understanding category was 17%. It also shows that there is a significant impact (value of  $r=0,000$ ) towards self-medication for fever understanding.

Keywords : fever, self-medication, level of understanding

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