ABSTRAK

BAYU JORDI PELINDIMA., 2023, HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN TERHADAP SIKAP SWAMEDIKASI GASTRITIS PADA MAHASISWA DI KELURAHAN MOJOSONGO, SKRIPSI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

Meningkatkan derajat kesehatan masyarakat dapat dilakukan dengan berbagai cara, salah satunya dengan memperhatikan perilaku pengobatan secara mandiri. Gastiritis merupakan salah satu penyakit yang sering dilakukan pengobatan secara mandiri. Hasil Riskesdas (2018) angka kejadian gastritis di Indonesia dalam berbagai daerah cukup tunggi 40,8% dengan preferensi 274,396 kasus dari penduduk 238.452,952 jiwa. Gastritis seringkali menyerang mahasiswa. Sehingga, dilakukan penelitian untuk mengetahui tingkat pengetahuan dan hubungan terhadap sikap swamedikasi gastritis pada mahasiswa di kelurahan Mojosongo.

Penelitian ini menggunakan teknik *non - random* sampling menggunakan metode *purposive sampling*. Sampel adalah mahasiswa yang berdomisili di kecamatan Jebres kelurahan Mojosongo dan memiliki riwayat penyakit gastritis. Pengambilan sampel di lakukan dengan menyebarkan kuisoner lalu data yang diperoleh dianalisis menggunakan program SPPS.

Berdasarkan hasil *pre-test* tingkat pengetahuan responden dalam keadaan baik 220 orang (66%), cukup 97 orang (29%), kurang 15 orang (5%) sedangkan hasil *post-test* baik 329 orang (99%), cukup 3 orang (1%) dan kurang 0 orang (0%). Edukasi dengan media leaflet dapat meningkatkan pengetahuan responden dengan diperolehnya nilai ½ p > 0,050 dan p > 0,0050. Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahun mahasiswa sebelum dan sesudah swamedikasi gastritis diperoleh nilai uji bivariat menggunakan nilai Chi – Square dengan hasil P value ≤ 0,05.

Kata Kunci: Hubungan pengetahuan, gastritis, swamedikasi, *Leaflet*

ABSTRACT

BAYU JORDI PELINDIMA., 2023, RELATIONSHIP OF KNOWLEDGE LEVEL TOWARDS ATTITUDE TO GASTRITIS SWAMEDICATION IN STUDENTS IN MOJOSONO KELURAHAN, THESIS, FACULTY OF PHARMACEUTICAL, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY, SURAKARTA.

Improving public health status can be done in various ways, one of which is by paying attention to self-medication behavior. Gastritis is a disease that is often treated independently. Riskesdas results (2018) the incidence of gastritis in Indonesia in various regions is quite high at 40.8% with a preference of 274,396 cases out of a population of 238,452,952 people. Gastritis often attacks college students. Thus, a study was conducted to determine the level of knowledge and the relationship to the attitude of gastritis self-medication in college students in the Mojosongo sub-district.

This study used a non-random sampling technique using a purposive sampling method. The sample is students who live in Jebres sub-district, Mojosongo village and have a history of gastritis. Sampling was carried out by distributing questionnaires and then the data obtained was analyzed using the SPPS program.

Based on the results of the pre-test the knowledge level of the respondents was in good condition 220 people (66%), 97 people (29%) were sufficient, 15 people (5%) were lacking while the post-test results were good 329 people (99%), 3 people were sufficient (1%) and less 0 people (0%). Education using leaflets can increase respondents' knowledge by obtaining a value of ½ p > 0.050 and p > 0.0050. There is a significant relationship between student knowledge before and after self-medication for gastritis, obtained by bivariate test scores using the Chi-Square value with a P value ≤ 0.05.

Keywords: **Knowledge relationship, gastritis, self-medication, Leaflet**