

ABSTRAK

FERLINDA AJENG CHRISTIANI, 2023, PENGARUH EDUKASI SWAMEDIKASI TERHADAP PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP MASYARAKAT DI DESA KWARASAN RW 07 PADA PENGOBATAN INFLUENZA, SKRIPSI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

Di Indonesia terdeteksi virus influenza sampai dengan awal bulan 2018, lebih dari 859 orang terinfeksi dan 453 orang meninggal. Pola swamedikasi di Desa Kwarasan RW 07 yaitu menggunakan pengobatan farmakologi dan non farmakologi. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap masyarakat di Desa Kwarasan RW 07 Kabupaten Sukoharjo dalam swamedikasi tentang penyakit influenza saat pretest, posttest dan demografi respondennya, Pengaruh edukasi swamedikasi terhadap pengetahuan dan sikap masyarakat tentang penyakit influenza di Desa Kwarasan RW 07 Kabupaten Sukoharjo.

Penelitian menggunakan metode *quasi experimental with one group pre and post test design*. Sampel pada penelitian ini yaitu masyarakat di Desa Kwarasan RW 07 yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi yaitu warga Desa Kwarasan dengan usia 26-45 tahun, pernah mengalami sakit influenza, pernah melakukan swamedikasi untuk penyakit influenza, bersedia menjadi responden. Analisis data pada penelitian ini yaitu pengaruh edukasi swamedikasi terhadap pengobatan penyakit influenza di Desa Kwarasan RW 07.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa adanya peningkatan dari sebelum dan setelah diberikan edukasi swamedikasi pada tingkat pengetahuan 92% tergolong baik, tergolong cukup 6% dan tergolong kurang 0% sedangkan tingkat sikap setelah edukasi menjadi 82,54% tergolong baik, tergolong cukup 15,87% dan tergolong kurang 1,59%. Terdapat adanya pengaruh edukasi swamedikasi yang dapat dilihat dari peningkatan pretest dan *post test*.

Kata kunci : Pengetahuan, Swamedikasi, Penyakit Influenza

ABSTRACT

FERLINDA AJENG CHRISTIANI, 2023, THE EFFECT OF SELF-MEDICATION EDUCATION ON COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES IN KWARASAN VILLAGE RW 07 ON INFLUENZA TREATMENT, THESIS, FACULTY OF PHARMACY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY, SURAKARTA.

In Indonesia, the influenza virus was detected until the beginning of 2018, more than 859 people were infected and 453 people died. The self-medication pattern in Kwarasan RW 07 Village uses pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatments. The aim of this research is the level of knowledge and attitudes of the community in Kwarasan RW 07 Village, Sukoharjo Regency regarding self-medication regarding influenza disease during the pretest, posttest and the demographics of the respondents. The effect of self-medication education on community knowledge and attitudes about influenza disease in Kwarasan RW 07 Village, Sukoharjo Regency.

The research used a quasi experimental method with one group pre and post test design. The sample in this study was people in Kwarasan Village RW 07 who met the inclusion criteria, namely residents of Kwarasan Village aged 26-45 years, had experienced influenza, had self-medicated for influenza, and were willing to be respondents. Data analysis in this research is the effect of self-medication education on the treatment of influenza in Kwarasan Village RW 07.

The results of the study showed that there was an increase before and after being given self-medication education at a level of knowledge of 92%, classified as good, classified as sufficient, 6% and classified as less than 0%, while the level of attitude after education was 82.54%, classified as good, classified as sufficient, 15.87% and classified as less than 1.59%. There is an influence of self-medication education which can be seen from the increase in pretest and posttest.

Keywords: *Knowledge, Self-medication, Influenza*