

INTISARI

BURHAN, TRININDA., 2018, PENGARUH EDUKASI TERHADAP PENGETAHUAN SWAMEDIKASIOBAT DEMAM PADA ANAK DI DESA PANJUNAN KECAMATAN KALITIDU KABUPATEN BOJONEGORO, SKRIPSI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

Demam sering terjadi pada usia anak-anak. Penanganan demam tergantung pada peran orang tua, apabila dilakukan secara tidak tepat dapat menyebabkan keadaan kejang, kerusakan jaringan tubuh, koma sampai kematian. Identifikasi masalah kesehatan di Desa Panjunan antara lain berupa biaya berobat terlalu mahal dan kebiasaan berobat secara tradisional dari keluarga sendiri dibandingkan berobat ke dokter. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui gambaran pengetahuan orang tua terhadap swamedikasi demam serta pengaruh edukasi terhadap tingkat pengetahuan swamedikasi demam.

Penelitian ini bersifat pra-eksperimental menggunakan desain *studione grup pre-test/post-test*. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan teknik *non random sampling* menggunakan metode *purposive sampling*. Instrumen penelitian ini menggunakan kuesioner dan *leaflet* sebagai media penyuluhan. Uji wilcoxon non-parametrik digunakan untuk menganalisis data secara statistik. Sampel penelitian adalah masyarakat RT VIII Desa Panjunan yang memiliki anak berusia 1 bulan sampai dengan 12 tahun dan berusia 18-59 tahun.

Hasil penelitian didapatkan jumlah sampel sebesar 23 responden. Tingkat pengetahuan *pre-test* tergolong kurang (13,00%), cukup (74,00%) dan baik (13,00%). Pemberian edukasi mampu meningkatkan pengetahuan responden ditunjukkan dengan hasil pengetahuan *post-test* tergolong kurang (0,00%), cukup (21,70%) dan baik (78,30%). Analisis uji wilcoxon non-parametrik didapatkan hasil nilai p (0,000) dan nilai $\frac{1}{2} p$ (0,000) $< \alpha$ (0,005), ini menunjukkan edukasi dapat meningkatkan pengetahuan swamedikasi demam responden..

Kata kunci : Demam pada anak, Edukasi, *Leaflet*, Swamedikasi

ABSTRACT

BURHAN, TRININDA., 2018, THE INFLUENCE OF EDUCATION ON KNOWLADGE SELF-MEDICTAION OF FEVER MEDICINE CHILDREN IN THE VILLAGE PANJUNAN DISTRICT KALITIDU REGENCY BOJONEGORO, ESSAY, FACULTY OF PHARMACY, UNIVERSITY SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

Fever is common in the age of the children, fever treatment is highly dependent on the role of parents, if done incorrectly can cause seizures state, tissue damage, coma until death. Identification health problems in the village Panjunan which include the cost of treatment is too expensive and habits of traditional medical treatment of his own family than go to the doctor. The purpose of this study is to describe the knowledge of parents to self-medication fever and educational influence on the level of knowledge self-medication fever.

This study is a pre-experimental study design using one group pre-test / post-test. Sampling was done by non-random sampling technique using purposive sampling method. Instruments in this study using questionnaires and leaflets as a medium of education. Non-parametric Wilcoxon test was used to analyze the data statistically. The samples were RT VIII village community Panjunan with children aged 1 month to 12 years old and 18-59 years old.

The results showed a sample of 23 respondents. The level of pre-test knowledge classified as less (13.00%), enough (74.00%) and good (13.00%). The provision of education is able to increase the knowledge of the respondent indicated by the results of the post-test knowledge classified as less (0.00%), enough (21.70%) and good (78.30%). Analysis of the non-parametric Wilcoxon test showed a p-value (0.000) and $\frac{1}{2}$ p value (0.000) $< \alpha$ (0.005). It shows education can increase knowledge self-medication fever respondents

Key words : Fever in children, Education, Leaflet, Self-medication