

**Program Studi Sarjana Farmasi
Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan
Universitas Muhammadiyah Pekajangan Pekalongan
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ABSTRAK

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Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan Terhadap Perilaku Berswamedikasi Menggunakan Obat Analgetik pada Masyarakat di Kabupaten Pekalongan

Swamedikasi merupakan tindakan mandiri masyarakat dalam memilih dan menggunakan obat untuk meredakan keluhan ringan tanpa resep medis. Salah satu keluhan yang paling sering diderita adalah nyeri, dengan golongan obat analgetik sebagai terapi pilihan utama. Namun, keterbatasan pengetahuan berpotensi menimbulkan risiko seperti Reaksi Obat yang Tidak Dikehendaki (ROTD). Tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan terhadap perilaku berswamedikasi menggunakan obat analgetik pada masyarakat di Kabupaten Pekalongan. Penelitian ini bersifat kuantitatif menggunakan desain observasional analitik dengan pendekatan cross-sectional. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 100 responden yang diperoleh melalui teknik purposive sampling berdasarkan rumus Slovin. Pengumpulan data dilakukan menggunakan kuesioner terstruktur yang telah teruji validitas serta reliabilitasnya yaitu variabel pengetahuan sebesar 0,870 dan variabel perilaku sebesar 0,795. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tingkat pengetahuan kategori tinggi sebesar 55%, cukup sebesar 32%, dan rendah sebesar 13%, sedangkan pada variabel perilaku kategori tinggi sebesar 32%, cukup sebesar 29%, dan rendah sebesar 39%. Berdasarkan hasil analisis menggunakan uji Chi-Square ($p = 0,000 < 0,05$) diketahui terdapat hubungan yang signifikan secara statistik tingkat pengetahuan terhadap perilaku berswamedikasi menggunakan obat analgetik pada masyarakat di Kabupaten Pekalongan.

Kata Kunci: masyarakat, obat analgetik, pengetahuan, perilaku, swamedikasi

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The Relationship Between the Level of Knowledge and Self-Medication Behavior Using Analgesics Among Communities in Pekalongan Regency

Self-medication is an independent action taken by the community to select and use medications to relieve mild symptoms without a medical prescription. One of the most common complaints is pain, with analgesics serving as the main therapeutic choice. However, limited knowledge has the potential to pose risks such as Adverse Drug Reactions (ADRs). The purpose of this study is to analyze the relationship between knowledge level and self-medication behavior regarding the use of analgesic drugs among the community in Pekalongan Regency. This quantitative study utilized an analytical observational design with a cross-sectional approach. The study sample consisted of 100 respondents selected through a purposive sampling technique based on the Slovin formula. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire that had been tested for validity and reliability, yielding reliability scores of 0.870 for the knowledge variable and 0.795 for the behavior variable. The results showed that the knowledge levels were categorized as high (55%), moderate (32%), and low (13%), while the behavior variables were categorized as high (32%), moderate (29%), and low (39%). Based on the results of the Chi-Square test analysis ($p = 0.000 < 0.05$), there is a statistically significant relationship between the level of knowledge and self-medication behavior using analgesic drugs among the community in Pekalongan Regency.

Keywords: *analgesics, knowledge, behavior, self-medication, the general public*