INTISARI

Diare merupakan penyakit endemik di Indonesia yang sering menimbulkan kematian dan berpotensi menjadi wabah. Diare adalah kondisi ketika tubuh kehilangan banyak cairan dan elektrolit melalui feses yang dapat terjadi selama beberapa hari. Umumnya pengobatan diare pertama kali adalah dengan swamedikasi atau pengobatan sendiri. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui gambaran pengetahuan dan perilaku responden, hubungan antara faktor sosiodemografi yang meliputi jenis kelamin, usia, tingkat pendidikan, dan pekerjaan dengan pengetahuan dan perilaku masyarakat terkait swamedikasi diare di Kota Yogyakarta.

Penelitian dilakukan di Kota Yogyakarta pada bulan Februari hingga Maret 2022. Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah *Cross Sectional Study* dengan alat bantu penelitian berupa kuesioner *online* melalui *google form*. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara *purposive sampling* dengan melibatkan 207 responden. Data karakteristik responden dianalisis secara deskriptif, serta analisis bivariat dengan menggunakan uji statistika *Chi-Square* dan *Kolmogorov-Smirnov*. Uji *Chi-Square* digunakan untuk analisis faktor sosiodemografi meliputi jenis kelamin, usia, dan pekerjaan, sedangkan uji *Kolmogorov-Smirnov* digunakan untuk analisis faktor sosiodemografi tingkat pendidikan.

Hasil penelitian tingkat pengetahuan terkait swamedikasi diare menunjukkan bahwa 55,6% responden memiliki pengetahuan baik dan 44,4% responden berpengetahuan kurang baik. Sementara itu terkait perilaku swamedikasi diare, didapatkan hasil bahwa 84,1% responden dengan kategori perilaku baik dan 15,9% responden kategori kurang baik. Hasil uji bivariat menunjukkan adanya hubungan antara faktor sosiodemografi usia (p-*value* = 0,001) dan pekerjaan (p-*value* = 0,002) dengan perilaku swamedikasi diare.

Kata kunci: swamedikasi, diare, pengetahuan, perilaku

ABSTRACT

Diarrhea is an endemic disease in Indonesia that often causes death and also have the potential to become an epidemic. Diarrhea is a condition when the body loses plenty of body fluids and electrolytes through feces that last for several days. Generally, the first treatment of diarrhea that people usually do is self-medication. This study was conducted to determine the description of the respondent's knowledge and behavior, the relation between sociodemographic factors (gender, age, education level, and occupation) with the knowledge and behaviour in the effort on self-medication of diarrhea in the society of Yogyakarta City.

The study was conducted in Yogyakarta City on February until March 2022. This study was a cross-sectional study design. Google form was utilized to obtain data through online questionnaires. The sampling method used in this research was purposive sampling with a number of respondents as many as 207 people. The data obtained from questionnaires were analyzed by descriptive, and bivariate analysis using Chi-square and Kolmogorov-Smirnov tests. Chi-Square test was used to analyze the sociodemographic factors of gender, age, and occupation. Meanwhile, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to analyze the sociodemographic factors of education level.

The results of this study showed that 55,6% of respondents had good knowledge and 44,4% of respondents had less knowledge about self-medication of diarrhea. Meanwhile, 84,1% of respondents had good behavior and 15,9% of respondents had less behavior about self-medication of diarrhea. Based on the test results of the bivariate analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between the age factor (p-*value* = 0,001) and occupation factor (p-*value* = 0,002) in the behavior of self-medication of diarrhea.

Keywords: self-medication, diarrhea, knowledge, behavior