



INTISARI

Pada 2 Maret 2020 dilaporkan pertama kalinya kasus Covid-19 di Indonesia. Pada Juni-Agustus 2021 terjadi lonjakan kasus Covid-19 di Indonesia akibat dari varian baru yaitu varian Delta. Karena peristiwa ini, terjadilah fenomena *panic buying* oleh masyarakat yang dapat menimbulkan terjadinya penggunaan obat yang tidak rasional di kalangan masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran perilaku penggunaan obat untuk Covid-19 dan hubungan antara hasil uji deteksi Covid-19 dengan obat-obatan untuk Covid-19 yang dikonsumsi masyarakat di Kota Yogyakarta.

Penelitian berupa deskriptif kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Pengambilan data dilaksanakan dengan menggunakan kuesioner dalam bentuk formulir Google dan dilakukan secara *convenience sampling*. Responden penelitian ialah masyarakat yang berdomisili di Kota Yogyakarta berusia 15-65 tahun dan mengkonsumsi obat dan vitamin/suplemen untuk mencegah atau menangani Covid-19. Data dianalisis secara deskriptif dan uji statistik *chi-square* atau *fisher's exact* pada tingkat signifikansi ($p < 0,05$) untuk melihat hubungan antara hasil uji deteksi Covid-19 dengan penggunaan obat-obatan Covid-19 responden.

Jumlah responden pada penelitian berjumlah 110. Hasil dari penelitian menunjukkan, obat dan vitamin/suplemen yang dikonsumsi oleh responden antara lain: multivitamin/zinc (98,18%), favipiravir/avigan (3,64%), remdesivir (0,91%), parasetamol (89,09%), asetilsistein (6,36%), obat batuk lainnya (58,18%), obat-obatan suportif (44,55%). Pada penelitian ini ditemukan pembelian obat resep tanpa resep dokter untuk favipiravir/avigan dan penggunaan favipiravir/avigan, remdesivir, dan asetilsistein yang tidak sesuai dengan rekomendasi terapi Covid-19. Sumber informasi obat dan vitamin/suplemen terbanyak didapatkan melalui tenaga kesehatan. Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan ($p < 0,05$) antara hasil uji deteksi Covid-19 dengan konsumsi obat favipiravir/avigan ($p = 0,015$), perilaku ini dilakukan oleh sebagian besar kelompok positif Covid-19 (75%).

Kata Kunci: pola penggunaan obat, perilaku masyarakat, Covid-19, pandemi



ABSTRACT

On March 2, 2020, the first case of Covid-19 was reported in Indonesia. In June-August 2021 there was a spike in Covid-19 cases in Indonesia as a result of the new variant, namely the Delta variant. Because of this incident, there was a panic buying phenomenon by the public which could lead to irrational drug use among the community. This study aims to determine the drug use behavior for Covid-19 and the relationship between the results of the Covid-19 detection test and drugs for Covid-19 consumed by the community in the city of Yogyakarta.

This research is a quantitative descriptive with a cross-sectional approach. Data collection was carried out using a questionnaire in the Google form and was carried out by convenience sampling. Research respondents are people who live in the city of Yogyakarta aged 15-65 years and consume medicines and vitamins/supplements to prevent or treat Covid-19. Data were analyzed descriptively and chi-square or fisher's exact statistical test at the significance level ($p < 0.05$) to see the relationship between the results of the Covid-19 detection test and the respondent's use of Covid-19 medicines.

The number of respondents in the study was 110. The results of the study showed that the drugs and vitamins/supplements consumed by the respondents included: multivitamin/zinc (98.18%), favipiravir/avigan (3.64%), remdesivir (0.91%), paracetamol (89.09%), acetylcysteine (6.36%), other cough medicines (58.18%), supportive medicines (44.55%). In this study, the purchase of prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription for favipiravir/avigan and the use of favipiravir/avigan, remdesivir, and acetylcysteine that were not in accordance with the Covid-19 treatment recommendations was found. Most sources of information on drugs and vitamins/supplements were obtained through health workers. There was a significant relationship ($p < 0.05$) between the results of the Covid-19 detection test and the consumption of the drug favipiravir/avigan ($p = 0.015$), this behavior was carried out by the majority of the Covid-19 positive group (75%).

Keyword: drug use behavior, community behavior, Covid-19, pandemic