

## INTISARI

Swamedikasi adalah upaya seseorang dalam mengatasi gangguan kesehatan secara mandiri yang hanya dapat dilakukan untuk mengatasi penyakit ringan, salah satunya adalah diare non spesifik. Diare merupakan penyakit yang memiliki tingkat prevalensi yang cukup tinggi di Kabupaten Klaten. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui gambaran tingkat pengetahuan dan praktik swamedikasi diare masyarakat Kabupaten Klaten, serta hubungan antara karakteristik sosiodemografi, tingkat pengetahuan, dan ketepatan praktik swamedikasi diare pada masyarakat Kabupaten Klaten.

Penelitian dilakukan dengan desain *cross sectional study* menggunakan kuesioner *online* berupa *google form* yang disebarakan melalui sosial media (membagikan *link* kuesioner melalui Whatsapp dan Instagram) ataupun secara *face to face* (membagikan *link* kuesioner saat berpartisipasi dalam kegiatan masyarakat). Pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara *convenience sampling*. Data gambaran tingkat pengetahuan dan praktik swamedikasi diare dianalisis secara deskriptif. Hubungan antara karakteristik sosiodemografi, tingkat pengetahuan, dan ketepatan praktik swamedikasi diare dianalisis secara bivariat menggunakan uji *Chi-square* melalui *software SPSS*.

Penelitian ini melibatkan 109 responden dengan karakteristik sosiodemografi meliputi jenis kelamin yang dominan adalah perempuan (64,2%), kelompok usia yang dominan adalah 36-45 tahun (35,8%), pendidikan yang dominan adalah tingkat pendidikan tinggi (57,8%), responden yang bekerja lebih dominan (58,8%), dan domisili yang dominan adalah pedesaan (58,7%). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 53,2% responden memiliki tingkat pengetahuan yang baik mengenai swamedikasi diare dan 78,0% responden melakukan swamedikasi diare secara tepat. Hasil uji bivariat menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan antara karakteristik sosiodemografi (jenis kelamin, usia, pendidikan, pekerjaan, domisili) dengan tingkat pengetahuan dan ketepatan praktik swamedikasi diare masyarakat. Selain itu, diperoleh adanya hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat mengenai swamedikasi diare dengan ketepatan praktik swamedikasi diare (*p-value* = 0,027).

**Kata kunci : swamedikasi, diare, karakteristik sosiodemografi, pengetahuan, ketepatan praktik**

## ABSTRACT

Self-medication is an individual's attempt to treat health issues independently that can only be done to treat minor illness, such as non specific diarrhea. In Klaten Regency, the disease diarrhea has a rather high prevalence rate. The research was conducted to describe the level of knowledge and diarrhea self-medication practices, and the relationship between sociodemographic characteristics, knowledge level and accuracy of diarrhea self-medication practice in the society of Klaten Regency.

The research was conducted with a cross-sectional study design using an online questionnaire with a google form distributed through social media (sharing questionnaire link via Whatsapp and Instagram) or face to face (sharing the questionnaire link when participating in community activities). Sampling was done by convenience sampling. Data on the level of knowledge and practice of diarrhea self-medication were analyzed descriptively. The relationship between sociodemographic characteristics, level of knowledge, and accuracy of diarrhea self-medication practices was analyzed bivariately using the Chi-square test through SPSS software.

This study involved 109 respondents with sociodemographic characteristics including the predominant gender is female (64.2%), the dominant age group is 36-45 years old (35.8%), the educational predominance is high education (57.8%), employed respondents are dominant (58.8%), and the main residence is rural (58.7%). The results showed that 53.2% of respondents had a good level of knowledge about diarrhea self-medication. The results also showed that 78.0% of respondents performed diarrhea self-medication appropriately. The results of the bivariate test showed that there was no relationship between sociodemographic characteristics (gender, age, education, occupation, domicile) with the level of knowledge and accuracy of community diarrhea self-medication practices. In addition, there was a relationship between the level of community knowledge about diarrhea self-medication and the accuracy of diarrhea self-medication practices ( $p\text{-value} = 0.027$ ).

**Keywords : self-medication, diarrhea, sociodemographic characteristics, knowledge, accuracy of practice**