

INTISARI

Tingginya angka swamedikasi di Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta mendorong kebiasaan masyarakat menyimpan obat di rumah, yang memerlukan perhatian terhadap aspek *Beyond Use Date* (BUD) untuk menghindari kesalahan pengobatan. Penelitian sebelumnya di daerah lain menunjukkan pengetahuan masyarakat terkait BUD masih rendah, namun belum ada penelitian serupa di Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui gambaran tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat mengenai BUD, hubungan karakteristik sosiodemografi terhadap tingkat pengetahuan mengenai BUD, perspektif masyarakat terhadap peran apoteker dalam memberikan informasi BUD, dan sumber informasi apa saja yang berkaitan dengan BUD obat yang diminati oleh masyarakat di Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta.

Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan non-eksperimental deskriptif dengan pendekatan studi *cross-sectional* menggunakan kuesioner yang dibagikan secara daring (*google form*). Pemilihan responden dilakukan dengan *convenience sampling*. Responden yang terlibat sebanyak 129 orang berdomisili di Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Penelitian dilakukan sejak bulan Desember 2024 hingga Januari 2025. Data karakteristik gambaran pengetahuan masyarakat terkait BUD dan perspektif masyarakat terhadap peran apoteker dalam memberikan informasi BUD disajikan secara deskriptif. Analisis hubungan antara karakteristik sosiodemografi dengan tingkat pengetahuan dilakukan dengan menggunakan uji *Chi-Square*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat di Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta memiliki skor rata-rata 76,81 (SD=12,748). Terdapat hubungan antara karakteristik sosiodemografi dan tingkat pengetahuan mengenai BUD pada karakteristik usia ($p=0,002$) dan pekerjaan ($p=0,001$). Dari 129 responden yang memilih lebih dari satu opsi, 121 orang (46,9%) mengetahui bahwa apoteker berperan dalam memberikan informasi BUD dan 83 orang (64,3%) pernah menerima informasi mengenai BUD dari apoteker yang merupakan sumber informasi BUD yang paling diminati dengan jumlah pemilihan sebanyak 50 orang (38,8%).

Kata kunci: *Beyond Use Date*; *Expired Date*; Peran Apoteker; Sumber Informasi

ABSTRACT

The high rate of self-medication in the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province encourages the community's habit of storing medicines at home, which requires attention to the Beyond Use Date (BUD) aspect to avoid medication errors. Previous research in other areas has shown that public knowledge regarding BUD is still low, but there has been no similar research in the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province. Therefore, this study was conducted to determine the level of public knowledge about BUD, the relationship between sociodemographic characteristics and the level of knowledge about BUD, the public's perspective on the role of pharmacists in providing BUD information, and what information sources related to drug BUD are of interest to the public in the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province.

This study used a non-experimental descriptive design with a cross-sectional study approach using a questionnaire distributed online (Google Form). The selection of respondents was done by convenience sampling. The respondents involved were 129 people domiciled in the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province. The study was conducted from December 2024 to January 2025. Data on the characteristics of public knowledge related to BUD and the public's perspective on the role of pharmacists in providing BUD information were presented descriptively. The analysis of the relationship between sociodemographic characteristics and the level of knowledge was carried out using the Chi-Square test.

The results of the study showed that the level of public knowledge in the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province had an average score of 76.81 (SD=12.748). There was a relationship between sociodemographic characteristics and the level of knowledge about BUD in the characteristics of age ($p=0.002$) and occupation ($p=0.001$). Of the 129 respondents who chose more than one option, 121 people (46.9%) knew that pharmacists played a role in providing BUD information and 83 people (64.3%) had received information about BUD from pharmacists, who were the most popular source of BUD information with a total of 50 voters (38.8%).

Keywords: Beyond Use Date; Expired Date; Role of Pharmacists; Information Sources