

INTISARI

Penyimpanan dan pembuangan obat yang tidak tepat menjadi masalah global yang berdampak pada kesehatan dan lingkungan. Difabel menghadapi kesenjangan antara kebutuhan informasi difabel dengan ketersediaan edukasi kesehatan yang inklusif. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui gambaran pengetahuan, perbedaan skor pengetahuan sebelum edukasi berdasarkan karakteristik sosiodemografi, dan perbedaan skor pengetahuan sebelum dan sesudah diberikan edukasi pada difabel di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta mengenai cara menyimpan dan membuang obat yang tidak terpakai dan kedaluwarsa.

Penelitian merupakan *quasi experiment* dengan *one group pretest and posttest* tanpa kelompok kontrol. Data diperoleh dengan *purposive sampling* pada komunitas difabel di DIY selama November-Desember 2025. Penelitian menggunakan instrumen kuesioner pengetahuan *pretest* dan *posttest* yang terdiri dari 12 pernyataan dan intervensi berupa video inklusif. Analisis data menggunakan uji *kruskal wallis*, *post hoc Dunn*, *mann whitney u test*, dan uji *wilcoxon* menggunakan SPSS.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa gambaran pengetahuan difabel sebelum diberikan edukasi berada pada tingkat pengetahuan baik (76,8%), cukup (22,2%), dan kurang (1,0%). Terdapat perbedaan skor pengetahuan sebelum diberikan edukasi berdasarkan beberapa karakteristik sosiodemografi, yaitu tempat tinggal ($p=0,025$), pendidikan terakhir ($p=0,004$), dan pekerjaan ($p=0,048$), sedangkan tidak terdapat perbedaan berdasarkan jenis difabel ($p=0,063$), usia ($p=0,861$), jenis kelamin ($p=0,216$), dan pendapatan rata-rata per bulan (0,162). Hasil diperoleh bahwa terdapat perbedaan skor pengetahuan yang signifikan antara sebelum dan sesudah diberikan edukasi berupa video inklusif ($p=0,000$). Hasil ini menunjukkan bahwa edukasi berupa video inklusif efektif meningkatkan pengetahuan difabel mengenai penyimpanan dan pembuangan obat yang benar.

Kata Kunci: pengetahuan obat, penyimpanan obat, pembuangan obat, difabel

ABSTRACT

This study addresses the global challenge of improper medication storage and disposal and its consequences for health and the environment. People with disabilities often face barriers in accessing health information, resulting in a gap between their information needs and the availability of inclusive health education. This study aimed to determine the level of knowledge, differences in knowledge scores before education based on sociodemographic characteristics, and assess the difference in knowledge scores before and after an inclusive educational intervention to people with disabilities in the Special Region of Yogyakarta regarding how to store and dispose of unused and expired drugs.

A quantitative quasi-experimental study was conducted using a one-group pretest-posttest design without a control group. Participants were recruited through purposive sampling from disability communities in the Special Region of Yogyakarta between November and December 2025. Data were collected using pretest and posttest knowledge questionnaires consisting of 12 items, along with an educational intervention in the form of inclusive videos. Data were analyzed using the Kruskal–Wallis test, post hoc Dunn analysis, Mann–Whitney U test, and Wilcoxon test using SPSS.

The results showed that the knowledge level of people with disabilities before the educational intervention was good (76,8%), adequate (22,2%), and poor (1,0%). Significant differences in knowledge scores before education were observed based on place of residence ($p=0,025$), highest level of education ($p=0,004$), and employment status ($p=0,048$), while there were no differences based on type of disability ($p=0,063$), age ($p=0,861$), gender ($p=0,216$), and average monthly income ($p=0,162$). Additionally, there was a significant increase in knowledge scores after the inclusive video education was provided ($p=0,000$). These findings indicate that inclusive video based education is effective in improving knowledge regarding proper medication storage and disposal among people with disability.

Keywords: *drug knowledge, drug storage, drug disposal, people with disability*