

INTISARI

Apoteker sebagai fasilitator dalam praktik swamedikasi, harus memiliki kompetensi terhadap pemilihan obat, dan pemberian informasi obat yang sesuai dengan kondisi nyeri pasien untuk mencapai tujuan terapi yang diinginkan dan mengurangi kesalahan penggunaan obat. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengetahui hubungan edukasi oleh apoteker pada pasien swamedikasi nyeri terhadap hasil terapi dan kepuasan terapi.

Penelitian menggunakan rancangan eksperimental *posttest control group*. Data diperoleh dari kuesioner *Visual Analogue Scale* (VAS) dan *Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire for Medication* (TSQM) untuk menilai hasil terapi dan kepuasan terapi pasien swamedikasi nyeri di salah satu apotek di Yogyakarta periode Agustus 2021. Edukasi yang diberikan berupa pemilihan obat yang sesuai dan edukasi terkait obat oleh Apoteker. Analisis data univariat dilakukan untuk mendapatkan gambaran karakteristik responden. Analisis hubungan hasil terapi dan kepuasan terapi menggunakan uji *Chi-Square*.

Jumlah sampel yang digunakan yaitu masing-masing 20 responden untuk kelompok edukasi dan kontrol. Analisis hasil terapi berdasarkan kategori hasil terapi, tercapai (penurunan VAS > 0) dan tidak tercapai (penurunan VAS = 0), menunjukkan perbedaan bermakna antara kelompok edukasi dan kontrol ($p=0,044$, OR=10,231). Analisis kepuasan terapi TSQM dilakukan dengan membandingkan kelompok edukasi dan kontrol. Analisis perbandingan kepuasan terapi berbeda bermakna pada domain kenyamanan terapi ($p=0,047$). Edukasi yang diberikan apoteker secara bermakna berhubungan dengan hasil terapi dan kepuasan terapi domain kenyamanan terapi, namun tidak berhubungan dengan kepuasan terapi domain efektivitas terapi dan kepuasan global.

Apoteker diharapkan dapat meningkatkan perannya dalam edukasi pengobatan swamedikasi untuk mengoptimalkan hasil terapi dan kepuasan terapi.

Kata kunci : swamedikasi, nyeri, kepuasan terapi TSQM, hasil terapi VAS

ABSTRACT

Pharmacists as facilitators in the practice of self-medication, must have competence in drug selection, and providing drug information in accordance with the patient's pain condition to achieve the desired therapeutic goals and reduce drug use errors. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between education by pharmacists in pain self-medication patients on therapeutic outcomes and therapy satisfaction.

The study used an experimental posttest control group design. Data were obtained from the Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) questionnaire and the Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire for Medication (TSQM) to assess therapeutic outcomes and therapeutic satisfaction of pain self-medication patients at a pharmacy in Yogyakarta for the period August 2021. The education provided was in the form of selecting appropriate drugs and related education. drugs by pharmacists. Univariate data analysis was conducted to obtain a description of the characteristics of the respondents. Comparative analysis of therapy results and therapy satisfaction using the Chi-Square test.

The number of samples used were 20 respondents each for the education and control groups. Analysis of therapy outcomes based on treatment outcome categories, achieved (VAS reduction > 0) and not achieved (VAS reduction = 0), showed a significant difference between the education and control groups ($p=0.044$, $OR=10.231$). TSQM therapy satisfaction analysis was conducted by comparing the education and control groups. Comparative analysis of therapeutic satisfaction was significantly different in the therapeutic comfort domain ($p=0.047$). The education provided by pharmacists was significantly related to therapeutic outcomes and therapeutic satisfaction in the therapeutic comfort domain, but not with therapeutic satisfaction in the therapeutic effectiveness domain and global satisfaction.

Pharmacists are expected to increase their role in self-medication treatment education to optimize therapeutic outcomes and therapy satisfaction.

Keywords: *self-medication, pain, therapeutic satisfaction TSQM, therapeutic result VAS*