

INTISARI

Batuk merupakan penyakit yang banyak dikeluhkan di Propinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (DIY). Swamedikasi sering dilakukan masyarakat ketika batuk. Keputusan swamedikasi dipengaruhi oleh status sosial ekonomi, pengetahuan, tingkat pendidikan, serta persepsi mengenai penyakit. Oleh karena itu, dilakukan penelitian untuk mengetahui problem swamedikasi batuk serta mengetahui hubungan tingkat pendidikan dan tingkat pendapatan dengan perilaku swamedikasi batuk oleh ibu-ibu di Propinsi DIY.

Penelitian ini mencakup identifikasi problem swamedikasi batuk dengan jenis penelitian noneksperimental deskriptif dan hubungan antara tingkat pendidikan dan tingkat pendapatan dengan perilaku swamedikasi batuk dengan jenis penelitian noneksperimental analitik. Pemilihan sampel dilakukan secara kluster multi tahap. Data kualitatif hasil wawancara diolah secara deskriptif dan data kuantitatif hasil kuesioner dianalisis menggunakan uji *chi-square*.

Problem pada pengetahuan swamedikasi, meliputi ketidakpahaman mengenai pengertian, kerugian, keuntungan, pertimbangan swamedikasi dan tindak lanjut bila swamedikasi tidak efektif. Problem pengenalan penyakit batuk, meliputi ketidakpahaman mengenai pengertian, penyebab, tipe, gejala dan batasan swamedikasi batuk. Problem pada kesesuaian pemilihan obat batuk, antara lain ketidaktahuan mengenai jenis obat, ketidaksesuaian pemilihan obat, tidak dibantu dalam memilih obat, kurang aktif bila informasi obat kurang dipahami, tidak mendapat informasi obat dan tidak membaca informasi obat pada kemasan.

Melalui uji *chi-square*, diketahui terdapat hubungan antara tingkat pendidikan dengan pengetahuan, sikap dan tindakan swamedikasi batuk, antara tingkat pendapatan dengan pengetahuan dan tindakan swamedikasi batuk tetapi tidak terdapat hubungan antara tingkat pendapatan dengan sikap swamedikasi batuk oleh ibu-ibu di Propinsi DIY.

Kata kunci: batuk, perilaku swamedikasi, ibu-ibu, tingkat pendidikan, tingkat pendapatan

ABSTRACT

Cough is second of the most complaint disease in Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (DIY). Self-medication often do by the people when they got cough. The decision making of self-medication is influenced by the social economic status, knowledge, level of education, and the health perception. The purposes of this research are to identify the self-medication problem of cough and to know the relationship between the level of education and level of income to self-medication behavior of cough by housewife in DIY.

This research are consist of problem identification to self-medication of cough which kind of descriptive nonexperimental research and relationship between the level of education and level of income to self-medication behavior of cough which kind of analytic nonexperimental research. The sampling based to multilevel cluster. The qualitative data (interview result) processed descriptively and the quantitative data (questioner result) analyzed by chi-square test.

Descriptively, there's found problems in the self-medication knowledge, such as inappropriate on the definition, the disadvantage, the benefit, the consideration and the follow-up if the self-medication is not effective. In the self-diagnose of cough, the problems are do not understand the definition, the etiology, the type, the symptoms and the limitation of cough self-medication. The appropriateness problems of cough medicine selection are unknowingly the type of cough medicine, helpless to select the medicine, inactive if the drug information is unclear, get no drug information and do not read the information in the package.

Through chi-square test, there are found a relationship between level of education to self-medication behavior, between level of income to self-medication knowledge and action, but there's no relationship between level of income to self-medication attitude of cough by the housewife in DIY.

Keyword: cough, self-medication behavior, housewife, level of education, level of income