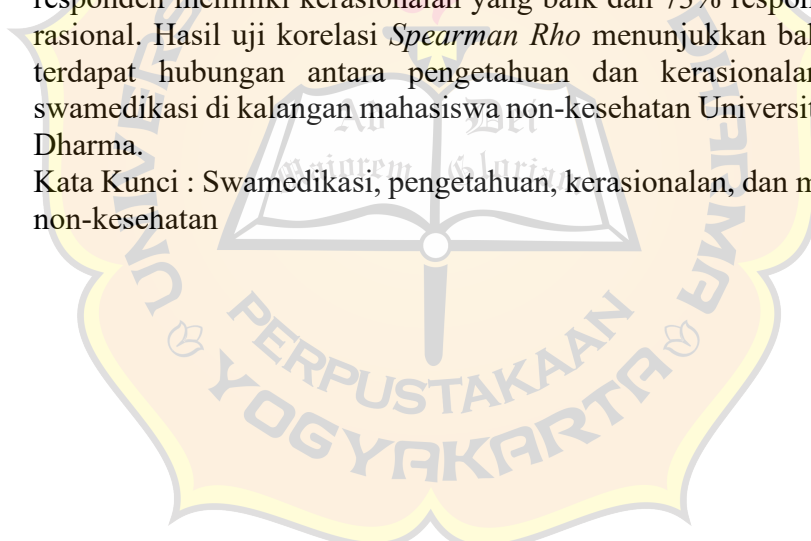


ABSTRAK

Swamedikasi memiliki potensi menjadi sumber terjadinya kesalahan pengobatan (*Medication Error*) apabila pengetahuan terkait obat dan penggunaannya terbatas. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara pengetahuan dan kerasionalan swamedikasi di kalangan mahasiswa non-kesehatan Universitas Sanata Dharma Yogyakarta. Penelitian ini dilakukan secara analitik dengan desain *cross sectional*. Responden dalam penelitian ini adalah mahasiswa non-kesehatan Universitas Sanata Dharma Yogyakarta yang dipilih secara purposif, yaitu selain mahasiswa Fakultas Farmasi sejumlah 99 orang. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan kuesioner yang terdiri dari kuesioner pengetahuan dan pertanyaan kerasionalan swamedikasi. Analisis data dilakukan secara deskriptif dan analitik dengan uji statistik korelasi *Spearman Rho* karena data tidak terdistribusi normal. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebanyak 34% responden memiliki pengetahuan baik dan sebanyak 66% responden memiliki pengetahuan kurang. Sebanyak 27% responden memiliki kerasionalan yang baik dan 73% responden tidak rasional. Hasil uji korelasi *Spearman Rho* menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan dan kerasionalan praktik swamedikasi di kalangan mahasiswa non-kesehatan Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Kata Kunci : Swamedikasi, pengetahuan, kerasionalan, dan mahasiswa non-kesehatan



ABSTRACT

Self-medication has the potential to be a source of medication errors if the knowledge about drugs and their uses are limited. This study aims to analyze the association between knowledge and rationality of self-medication among non-medical students at University of Sanata Dharma Yogyakarta. This research was conducted analytically with a cross sectional design. Respondents in this study were non-health students at the University of Sanata Dharma Yogyakarta who were selected purposively, that is, apart from students of the Faculty of Pharmacy, there were 99 people. Data was collected using a questionnaire consisting of knowledge questionnaire and self-medication rationality questions. Data analysis was carried out descriptively and analytically with the Spearman Rho correlation statistical test because the data were not normally distributed. The results showed that as many as 34% of respondents had good knowledge and as many as 66% of respondents had less knowledge. As many as 27% of respondents have good rationality and 73% of respondents are less rational. The results of the Spearman Rho correlation test showed that there was no relationship between knowledge and rationality of self-medication practice among non-medical students at Sanata Dharma University.

Keywords : Self-medication, knowledge, rationality, and non-medical students

