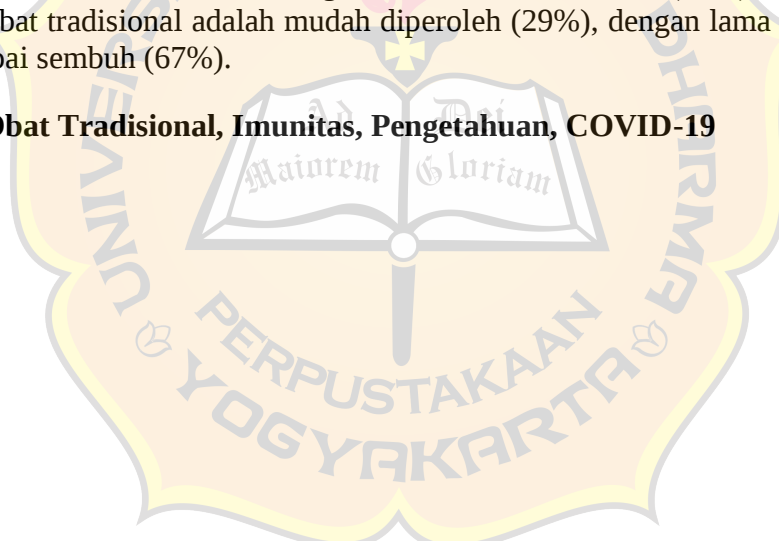


ABSTRAK

Pandemi COVID-19 menimbulkan keresahan dan kerugian yang tinggi bagi masyarakat dunia termasuk Indonesia. Salah satu cara menjaga imunitas adalah dengan mengkonsumsi obat tradisional secara tepat. Pengetahuan tentang tanaman obat lokal biasanya diperoleh berdasarkan pengalaman dan diwariskan secara turun-temurun. Pengetahuan masyarakat akan mempengaruhi pola penggunaan obat tradisional sehingga hal tersebut akan mempengaruhi kualitas kesehatan masyarakat dimasa pandemi COVID-19.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu dengan cara observasional deskriptif yang bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran pengetahuan masyarakat terkait penggunaan obat tradisional untuk meningkatkan imunitas di masa pandemi COVID-19 dengan menggunakan kuesioner sebagai alat untuk mengumpulkan data. Sampel yang digunakan sebanyak 100 responden yang diambil menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Data dianalisis menggunakan metode analisis deskriptif untuk memberikan gambaran karakteristik responden, pengetahuan, dan penggunaan obat tradisional sebagai peningkat imunitas di masa pandemi COVID-19. Analisis data disajikan dalam bentuk tabel dan presentase. Hasil analisis data terkait pengetahuan responden mengenai obat tradisional berada pada rata – rata kurang dari 56% yaitu 35,80% yang menandakan pengetahuan responden mengenai obat tradisional berada ditingkat rendah. Masyarakat Desa Sendangagung telah mendapatkan obat tradisional dengan cara meracik sendiri (83%), alasan responden menggunakan obat tradisional adalah mudah diperoleh (29%), dengan lama penggunaan obat tradisional sampai sembuh (67%).

Kata Kunci : Obat Tradisional, Imunitas, Pengetahuan, COVID-19



ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused great anxiety and loss for the world community, including Indonesia. One way to maintain immunity is to consume traditional medicines properly. Knowledge of local medicinal plants is usually obtained based on experience and passed down from generation to generation. Community knowledge will affect the pattern of use of traditional medicine so that it will affect the quality of public health during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The method used in this study is a descriptive observational method which aims to describe community knowledge regarding the use of traditional medicines to increase immunity during the COVID-19 pandemic by using a questionnaire as a tool for collecting data. The sample used was 100 respondents who were taken using a purposive sampling technique. Data were analyzed using a descriptive analysis method to provide an overview of the characteristics of the respondents, knowledge, and the use of traditional medicines as immunity boosters during the COVID-19 pandemic. Data analysis is presented in the form of tables and percentages. The results of data analysis related to respondents' knowledge of traditional medicines are at an average of less than 56%, namely 35.80%, which indicates that respondents' knowledge of traditional medicines is at a low level. The people of Sendangagung Village have obtained traditional medicines by concocting themselves (83%), the reasons for using traditional medicines are that they are easy to obtain (29%), and the long use of traditional medicines until they recover (67%).

Keywords: *Traditional Medicine, Immunity, Knowledge, COVID-19*

