

Hubungan Antara Pengetahuan dan Sikap terhadap COVID-19 dengan Swamedikasi Demam di Kelurahan Panjunan Cirebon dan Sekitarnya = The Relationship of Knowledge and Attitude towards COVID-19 with Fever Self Medication in Panjunan Village, Cirebon and Nearby

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang Demam menjadi gejala yang paling umum pada individu yang terinfeksi COVID-19. Individu yang mengalami demam seringkali mengambil tindakan swamedikasi. Pengetahuan dan sikap individu dapat menjadi faktor keberhasilan swamedikasi. Dengan demikian, diteliti mengenai hubungan antara pengetahuan dan sikap masyarakat terhadap COVID-19 dengan swamedikasi demam. Metode Penelitian ini menggunakan studi desain cross-sectional. Instrumen penelitian berupa kuesioner yang disebarluaskan secara luring kepada 94 masyarakat di Kelurahan Panjunan, Cirebon, dan sekitarnya yang berisi sosiodemografi, pengetahuan dan sikap terhadap COVID-19, serta perilaku swamedikasi demam. Kemudian data diolah menggunakan uji chi-square, uji fisher, dan uji regresi. Hasil Proporsi masyarakat yang memiliki pengetahuan baik dan sikap positif terhadap COVID-19 masing-masing sebanyak 86,2% dan 95,7%. Proporsi masyarakat yang melakukan swamedikasi demam adalah 60,6%. Jenis obat yang paling banyak digunakan oleh dalam melakukan swamedikasi demam adalah parasetamol. Analisis statistik menunjukkan hasil yang tidak signifikan mengenai hubungan antara pengetahuan ($p=0,589$; OR 1,382; IK95% 0,425 – 4,494) dan sikap ($p=0,645$; OR 1,571; IK95% 0,212 – 11,673) masyarakat terhadap COVID-19 dengan swamedikasi demam di Kelurahan Panjunan, Cirebon, dan sekitarnya. Terdapat variabel perancu yang tidak dapat disingkirkan menunjukkan hasil signifikan, yaitu usia ($p=0,007$) dan sosial ekonomi/penghasilan ($p=0,017$). Kesimpulan Tidak terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan dan sikap masyarakat terhadap COVID-19 dengan swamedikasi demam di Kelurahan Panjunan, Cirebon, dan sekitarnya.

.....Introduction Fever is one of the common symptom in individuals infected with COVID-19. Individuals who experience fever often take self-medication. Individual knowledge and attitudes can be factors in the success of self-medication. Thus, the relationship between people's knowledge and attitudes towards COVID-19 and self-medication for fever was studied. Method The study design uses a cross-sectional study. The research instrument was a questionnaire distributed offline to 94 residents in Panjunan Village, Cirebon, and nearby containing sociodemographics, knowledge and attitudes towards COVID-19, and fever self-medication behavior. Then the data was processed using the chi-square test, Fisher test and regression test. Results The proportion of respondents with good knowledge and positive attitudes towards COVID-19 is 86.2% and 95.7% respectively. 60,6% of respondents practicing self-medication. The type of drug most commonly used when self-medicating for fever is paracetamol. Statistical analysis showed insignificant results regarding the relationship between knowledge ($p=0.589$; OR 1.382; CI 95% 0.425 – 4.494) and attitude ($p=0.645$; OR 1.571; CI 95% 0.212 – 11.673) towards COVID-19 with fever self-medication in Panjunan Village, Cirebon and nearby. There are confounding variables that can not be excluded which show significant results were age ($p=0.007$) and socio-economic/income ($p=0.017$). Conclusion There is no relationship between public knowledge and attitudes towards COVID-19 and fever self-medication in

Panjunan Village, Cirebon and nearby.