

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS AND THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN ON DRUG WASTE MANAGEMENT BEHAVIOR AT THE HOUSEHOLD SCALE IN KEDATON DISTRICT OF BANDAR LAMPUNG

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Background: Medicines have become a part of household needs but storage for too long can increase the amount of drug waste. Drug waste needs special treatment in the form of good management behavior. Housewives play an important role in managing household drug waste. This research was conducted to find out whether there is a relationship between individual characteristics (age, education, occupation, income) and the number of children on drug waste management behavior among housewives in Kedaton District.

Method: Observational analytics with cross-sectional approach using a purposive sampling technique. A total of 108 housewives in Kedaton District became the research samples. The data collected from questionnaires were analyzed using the chi-square test.

Results: The results showed that 43 people (39,8%) had negative behavior and 65 people (60,2%) had positive behavior. The results of bivariate test between variables were age ($p=0,000$), education ($p=0,000$), occupation ($p=0,002$), income ($p=0,000$), and number of children ($p=0,124$).

Conclusion: The majority of drug waste management by housewives in Kedaton District has a positive behavior, namely 60,2%. There is a relationship between age, education, occupation, and income, but there is no relationship between the number of children and the behavior of drug waste management.

Keywords: Drug Waste, Household, Individual Characteristics, Management Behavior, Number of Children.

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS HUBUNGAN KARAKTERISTIK INDIVIDU DAN JUMLAH ANAK TERHADAP PERILAKU PENGELOLAAN SAMPAH OBAT SKALA RUMAH TANGGA DI KECAMATAN KEDATON BANDAR LAMPUNG

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Latar Belakang: Obat-obatan telah menjadi bagian dalam kebutuhan rumah tangga namun penyimpanan yang terlalu lama dapat mengakibatkan peningkatan jumlah sampah obat. Sampah obat perlu mendapat perlakuan khusus berupa perilaku pengelolaan yang baik. Ibu rumah tangga memegang peranan penting dalam pengelolaan sampah obat rumah tangga. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui apakah terdapat hubungan antara faktor individu (usia, pendidikan, pekerjaan, pendapatan) dan jumlah anak terhadap perilaku pengelolaan sampah obat pada ibu rumah tangga di Kecamatan Kedaton.

Metode: Analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional* menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Sebanyak 108 ibu rumah tangga di Kecamatan Kedaton menjadi sampel penelitian. Data yang dikumpulkan dari kuesioner dianalisis menggunakan uji *chi-square*.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian didapatkan sebanyak 43 orang (39,8%) berperilaku negatif dan 65 orang (60,2%) berperilaku positif. Hasil uji bivariat antar variabel yaitu usia ($p=0,000$), pendidikan ($p=0,000$), pekerjaan ($p=0,002$), pendapatan ($p=0,000$), dan jumlah anak ($p=0,124$).

Kesimpulan: Pengelolaan sampah obat oleh ibu rumah tangga di Kecamatan Kedaton mayoritas berperilaku positif yaitu sebesar 60,2%. Terdapat hubungan antara usia, pendidikan, pekerjaan, dan pendapatan, namun tidak terdapat hubungan antara jumlah anak terhadap perilaku pengelolaan sampah obat.

Kata kunci: Faktor Individu, Jumlah Anak, Perilaku Pengelolaan, Rumah Tangga, Sampah Obat.