ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE AND CHARACTERISTICS TOWARDS BEHAVIOR OF SELF-MEDICATION OF ANALGESIK DRUGS AMONG MEDICAL STUDENTS IN THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF LAMPUNG.

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Background: Self-medication has increased worldwide, with prevalence rates ranging from 11.7% to 92%. Self-medication has the potential to be performed by anyone, especially medical students because they have higher education, particularly in diseases and medications. This study aims to determine the relationship between the level of knowledge and characteristics of analgesic drug self-medication behavior among students Faculty of Medicine, University of Lampung.

Method: The study used an analytical observational approach with a cross-sectional design, using primary data in the form of questionnaires. Sampling was conducted using stratified random sampling. Data processing used Chi-square tests and Kruskal-Wallis alternative tests.

Results: A total of 258 samples met the inclusion criteria. The data analysis revealed a correlation between the level of knowledge and self-medication behavior in 2020 (p-value = 0.045), 2021 (p-value = 0.027), 2022 (p-value = 0.045), and 2023 (p-value = 0.039) batches. There was also a correlation between gender characteristics and self-medication behavior (p-value = 0.049). Furthermore, there was a correlation between the batch characteristics and self-medication behavior (p-value = 0.001).

Conclusion: The study found a correlation between the level of knowledge and certain characteristics with the self-medication behavior of analgesic drug usage among students of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Lampung.

Keywords: analgesic, behavior, level of knowledge, medical students, self-medication.

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN DAN KARAKTERISTIK TERHADAP PERILAKU SWAMEDIKASI PENGGUNAAN OBAT ANALGESIK PADA MAHASISWA FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN UNIVERSITAS LAMPUNG

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Latar Belakang: Swamedikasi telah meningkat di seluruh dunia, dengan data prevalensi berkisar 11,7% hingga 92%. Swamedikasi berpotensi dilakukan pada setiap orang, khususnya mahasiswa kedokteran karena mereka mempunyai pendidikan tinggi, khususnya dalam penyakit dan obat-obatan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan dan karakteristik terhadap perilaku swamedikasi obat analgesik pada mahasiswa Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Lampung.

Metode: Penelitian bersifat analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* menggunakan data primer berupa kuesioner. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan *stratified random sampling*. Pengolahan data menggunakan uji *Chi-square* dan uji alternatif *Kruskal-Wallis*.

Hasil: Didapatkan 258 sampel memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Analisis data menunjukkan terdapat hubungan tingkat pengetahuan terhadap perilaku swamedikasi analgesik angkatan 2020 (*p value* = 0,045), 2021 (*p value* = 0,027), 2022 (*p value* = 0,045), dan 2023 (*p value* = 0,039). Terdapat hubungan karakteristik jenis kelamin terhadap perilaku swamedikasi analgesik (*p value* = 0,049). Terdapat hubungan karakteristik angkatan terhadap perilaku swamedikasi analgesik (*p value* = 0,001).

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan tingkat pengetahuan dan karakteristik terhadap perilaku swamedikasi penggunaan obat analgesik pada mahasiswa Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Lampung.

Kata Kunci: analgesik, mahasiswa kedokteran**,** perilaku, swamedikasi, tingkat pengetahuan.