

Perilaku Swamedikasi Obat Tradisional pada Masyarakat Daerah Urban Kampung-Suburban di Jakarta = Self Medication Practice with Traditional Medicine in Urban Kampung-Suburban in Jakarta

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Abstrak

Obat tradisional merupakan salah satu jenis swamedikasi yang umum dilakukan di masyarakat. Penggunaan obat tradisional di Indonesia mengalami peningkatan dari tahun sebelumnya. Faktor lingkungan dan demografi masyarakat berperan dalam mendorong swamedikasi obat tradisional. Adanya data mengenai perbandingan proporsi dan pola swamedikasi obat tradisional di wilayah urban kampung dan suburban diharapkan akan membantu meningkatkan pola pengobatan yang aman dan efektif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis proporsi dan pola penggunaan obat tradisional pada masyarakat di daerah urban kampung-suburban di daerah Jakarta dan sekitarnya. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode cross-sectional analitik terhadap 273 responden di wilayah urban kampung dan suburban Jakarta. Pengambilan data diambil melalui penyebaran kuesioner pada kedua kelompok. Data kemudian dianalisis dengan SPSS versi 20. Proporsi swamedikasi obat tradisional di wilayah suburban adalah 78,9%, sedangkan di wilayah urban kampung sebesar 69,3%. Tidak ditemukan perbedaan proporsi pada wilayah urban kampung serta suburban. Terdapat kesetaraan pada pengetahuan, sikap dan pola penggunaan swamedikasi di wilayah urban kampung dan suburban memiliki kemiripan. Proporsi pengguna obat tradisional ditemukan sebanding di wilayah urban kampung-suburban Jakarta dan sekitarnya. Praktik swamedikasi obat tradisional perlu menjadi perhatian untuk dapat lebih diawasi ditingkatkan agar dapat tercapai pola pengobatan rasional di masyarakat.

.....Traditional medicine is one type of self-medication that is commonly used in the community. The use of traditional medicine in Indonesia has increased over the years. Environmental factors and community demographics play a role in encouraging traditional medicine self-medication. Data availability regarding the proportion and pattern of self-medication with traditional medicine in urban kampung and suburban areas are expected to help to help promote safe and effective treatment. This research was aimed to analyze the proportion and pattern of traditional medicine in urban-suburban areas in Jakarta. This research was conducted by a cross-sectional analytic method. Two hundred seventy-three respondents were divided into urban kampung and suburban areas. Data were collected by distributing questionnaires to the two groups to determine the differences in the proportion and pattern of self-medication in using traditional medicines. Data were analyzed through SPSS version 20. The proportion of self-medication of traditional medicine in suburban areas is 78.9%, while in urban kampung areas is 69.3%. There was no statistical difference in the proportion in urban kampung and suburban areas. Data showed that the pattern of self-medication use in urban kampung and suburban areas is similar in terms of knowledge and attitude. The proportion of self-medication with traditional medicine is comparable in the urban-suburban areas of Greater Jakarta. The practice of self-medication with traditional medicine needs to be considered a concern so that that it can be monitored and improved for rational use of medicines in the community.