



The Relationship between Knowledge, Income Level and Education Level with the Use of Anti-Pain Drugs Without a Doctor's Prescription in the Cikasungka Village Community

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Abstract: Health is a state of physical, mental, spiritual and social well-being that enables everyone to lead a productive social and economic life. Pain is a sensation that signals tissue damage, inflammation, or more serious disorders in the body, such as damage to the nervous system and muscles. therefore pain is referred to as an alarm that guards the body from more serious nerve damage. The purpose of the study was to determine the relationship between knowledge, income level and education level with the use of hard anti-pain drugs without a doctor's prescription. The research method uses Cross Sectional research design is a form of research that in a short factor can collect a lot of material to obtain a certain number of results, with 117 respondents. With independent variables (independent) knowledge, income level and education level and dependent variables (depedend) use of hard anti-pain medication without a doctor's prescription. the results showed respondents who had good knowledge 91 respondents (77.78%), 17 respondents (14.53%) and less respondents 9 respondents (7.69%). And for the use of rational drugs 72 respondents (61.54%) and 45 respondents (38.46%). Research conclusions There is a relationship between knowledge and the use of hard anti-pain drugs without a doctor's prescription. Meanwhile, income level and education level have no relationship with the use of hard anti-pain medication without a doctor's prescription.

Keywords: Knowledge, Education, Income, Medication Use

INTRODUCTION

Health is the state of a person who has a good physical, mental, spiritual and social condition and allows everyone to live a productive social and economic life. Health that cannot be maintained causes disease, which means a lack of harmony between the environment and humans, resulting in reduced body function and can cause disorders that can interfere with human activities, both physically and mentally and socially, so humans are looking for a way out in order to solve these problems by seeking treatment to minimize the

effects caused by the disease. One of the treatments that people usually do is self-medication.

Medicine is part of the basic needs of every human being. All humans must feel pain. For example, headaches, coughs, colds and ulcers. In an effort to treat or relieve pain, drugs are usually taken. In general, people do not understand that drugs not only reduce disease, but have side effects that are harmful to the body. The risks of drug use often arise from drug abuse, such as taking drugs too often and carelessly, while the side effects of drugs that people need to understand are drug allergies, negative effects when two or more types are used simultaneously and others.

POR is an effort of the World Health Organization (WHO) that is driven by conditions where more than 50 percent of drugs worldwide are formulated inappropriately for patients. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure the quality of the way medicines are used, this issue makes pharmacists/pharmacy technicians and other medical workers have an obligation to achieve good medicine and rational use of medicines. Facilitating the right of all people to access medicines at reasonable prices to avoid irrational drug use can be dangerous for patients and can reduce the level of public trust in health facilities.

30.96% of Indonesians complained of illness in the last month of 2020. In most cases, people who complained of illness sought treatment themselves, while the rest sought treatment themselves, including puskesmas, paramedics, general practitioners, hospitals, clinics and traditional medicine.

Hard drugs are drugs that are used under the supervision of a doctor and are only obtained at pharmacies and other health facilities using a prescription. The use of hard drugs for inappropriate indications has greater side effects than over-the-counter and limited over-the-counter drugs. The initial study I conducted in Cikasungka Village showed that 6 out of 10 people did not have good knowledge of medicine. The education of 7 out of 10 respondents is SMA / SMK equivalent and the income generated by respondents is Rp.2,000,000 and below. While in the use of hard drugs 6 out of 10 respondents use hard drugs without a doctor's prescription when necessary or sick only. Self-medication is an effort to maintain health or prevent and overcome disease. Self-medication behavior in Indonesian society is high. Self-medication has several advantages if done correctly, including saving time and money in treatment at health facilities. The importance of understanding self-medication in the community in order to understand and use drugs properly and correctly in order to avoid side effects from the drugs used.

Pain is a sensation that signals tissue damage, inflammation, or more serious disorders in the body, such as damage to the nervous system and muscles. therefore pain as a reminder that keeps the body from more serious nerve damage. Analgesics are drugs that are used to reduce pain or painkillers while staying awake and without losing consciousness. Whether we realize it or not, we often use it, for example, cases of body pain often use painkillers.

According to Notoadmodjo, knowledge is the result of knowing an object through the five senses, while according to Wawan and Dewi, knowledge has two points of view, namely a positive point of view and a negative point of view. If used correctly, self-medication will help people treat people effectively and safely. However, it is often said that self-medication is useless due to taking the wrong medicine and can cause harm to the body, for example, the wrong use is not according to the rules of use and does not know the drug information correctly. It can cause negative effects for a person because of the wrong use. Irrational drug use in using antibiotics can result in immunity (resistance) to the antibiotics consumed.

However, self-medication does not mean that it does not have unwanted effects. Therefore, its use must have knowledge in order to minimize the occurrence of side effects.

Previous research, conducted by Chalik Al Faruqi in 2013 on the relationship between income levels and education levels with the use of hard drugs without a prescription in the community of Gonilan village, Kartasura sub-district, Sukoharjo district (2013). There are results that income level and education level do not affect the use of hard drugs without a prescription. Previous research, conducted by Syahputri Dwi Gita Kasibu in 2017 on the Relationship between the Level of Community Knowledge and the Action of Using Prescription Drugs and Without a Doctor's Prescription in Kota Maksum II Village, Medan Area District shows that there are many who use hard drugs without a doctor's prescription.

Based on the above material, it is necessary to conduct research on how the relationship between knowledge, opinion level and education level with the use of hard anti-pain medication without a doctor's prescription in the community of Cikasungka Village. This research is expected to provide benefits and input for the community and government in the use of hard drugs and knowing how to use drugs properly and correctly.

THEORETICAL FOUNDATION

Analgesics (Wardoyo, 2019) are drugs used to reduce pain or painkillers by staying awake without losing consciousness. whether we realize it or not, we often use them, for example, cases of body pain often use painkillers. Pain relievers are divided into two classes of narcotic and non-narcotic pain relievers in this study which used non-narcotic analgesic drugs. Non-narcotic analgesic groups, namely: piroxicam, metamizole, diclofenac sodium, mefenamic acid, ketoprofen, ibuprofen, meloxicam.

Socio-economic conditions are socially regulated positions that give a person a place to get a position in an organization or community environment and also have the authority or right to make rules in society and have obligations in society. According to M. Sastropradja, socio-economic conditions are social conditions in levels that have been arranged socio-economically, namely by putting people in certain positions in social society, and those who accept these positions have rights and obligations as status carriers. According to Nasution (2004) socio-economic degrees are measured by occupation, income and wealth, education, housing conditions and location, socialization and social activities.

Self-medication is a treatment that is done by oneself using medicines from their knowledge to treat their pain without medical supervision. There are some drugs that are considered to have little risk and are very useful for treating in general. The use of too much medicine can cause unwanted effects. Self-medication is widely practiced by people in general. If treatment does not cure the disease, most people take themselves to hospitals, health centers and clinics for further treatment.

RESEARCH METHODS

In conducting this research using a cross sectional design is an observational study that analyzes variables collected at a certain time throughout the sample area. This research was conducted in the Cikasungka Village community, Tangerang Regency.

The data collection technique in this study was a tool with a questionnaire given to the Cikasungka Village Community aged 17-60 years and over either via hard copy or G-form.

After the data is obtained, the data is then analyzed and discussions and conclusions are made.

1. Validation of drug knowledge

In this study, the validation test of the questionnaire was carried out in the second part, because in both parts it will be used in measuring the level of knowledge that is usually carried out by respondents. In order to get measurement results close to normal values, a validation test was carried out with 20 respondents. Then to find out whether the questionnaire is meaningful, it is necessary to test the correlation between the scores of each question. Assessment in the second part of the questionnaire (II) is the answer (correct 2 and incorrect 1).

2. Reliability of drug knowledge

This study conducted a reliability test by looking at Cronbach Alpha. This test aims to see the consistency of each question that is tested, these results are determined from the Cronbach Alpha value with 0.50 which can be concluded from each variable tested for knowledge about drugs. In this study, a reliability test was carried out to see whether or not each variable had a bond related to the use of hard anti-pain drugs without a doctor's prescription.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Relationship between Knowledge and Use of Prescription Painkillers Without a Doctor's Prescription

Count		DRUG USE		Total
		IRRASIONAL	RASIONAL	
KNOWLEDGE	LACK	5	4	9
	FAIR	11	6	17
	GOOD	29	62	91
Total		45	72	117

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7,730 ^a	2	,021
Likelihood Ratio	7,561	2	,023
Linear-by-Linear Association	5,597	1	,018
N of Valid Cases	117		

- a. 1 cells (16,7%) have expected count less than 5.
The minimum expected count is 3,46.

It can be seen in the table The use of hard drugs based on a good level of knowledge with rational use of hard drugs with 62 respondents and irrational use of drugs with 29 respondents. Based on a moderate level of knowledge with rational use of hard drugs with 6 respondents and irrational use of hard drugs with 11 respondents. Based on a low level of knowledge with rational use of drugs with 4 respondents and irrational use of drugs with 5 respondents and the results of the analysis using the chi square test, the p value is 0.021, it can be concluded that knowledge with the use of hard anti-pain drugs has a significant relationship.

Relationship between income and the use of non-prescription painkillers

Count

		DRUG USE		Total
		IRRASIONAL	RASIONAL	
INCOME	<Rp.2.000.000	26	28	54
	Rp. 2.000.000- Rp. 4.000.000	11	28	39
	Rp 4.000.000 - Rp. 6.000.000	4	12	16
	>Rp. 6.000.000	4	4	8
Total		45	72	117

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5,549 ^a	3	,136
Likelihood Ratio	5,638	3	,131
Linear-by-Linear Association	1,313	1	,252
N of Valid Cases	117		

- a. 2 cells (25,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3,08.

It can be seen in the table, the use of hard drugs based on income levels, namely Rp.200,000 and below with rational use of hard drugs with 28 respondents, and irrational use of hard drugs with 26 respondents. With an income level of Rp.2,000,000 - Rp.4,000,000 with rational use of hard drugs with 28 respondents, and irrational use of hard drugs with 11 respondents. With an income level of Rp.4,000,000-Rp.6,000,000 and with rational use of hard drugs 12 respondents, and with irrational use of hard drugs with 4 respondents. With an income level of Rp.6,000,000 and above, the rational use of hard drugs is 4 respondents and with irrational use of hard drugs 4 respondents and the results of the analysis using the chi square test, the p value is 0.136, it can be concluded that income in 1 month with the use of hard anti-pain drugs does not have a significant relationship.

Relationship between education and the use of non-prescription painkillers

Count

		DRUG USE		
		IRRASIONAL	RASIONAL	Total
EDUCATION	NOT COMPLETED SD	0	1	1
	SD	3	2	5
	SMP/MTS	9	5	14
	SMA/SMK/MA	26	48	74
	COLLEGE	7	16	23
Total		45	72	117

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6,522 ^a	4	,163
Likelihood Ratio	6,717	4	,152
Linear-by-Linear Association	2,655	1	,103
N of Valid Cases	117		

a. 4 cells (40,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,38.

It can be seen in the table, the use of hard drugs based on the latest education, namely not finishing elementary school with rational use of hard drugs with 1 respondent. Based on elementary school education level with rational use of hard drugs with 2 respondents and

irrational use of hard drugs with 3 respondents. Based on junior high school / middle school education level with rational use of hard drugs with 5 respondents and irrational use of hard drugs with 9 respondents. Based on the level of education SMA / SMK / MA with rational use of hard drugs 48 respondents and irrational use of hard drugs 26 respondents. Based on the level of higher education with rational use of hard drugs 16 respondents and irrational use of hard drugs with 7 respondents and the results of the analysis using the chi square test, the p value is 0.163, it can be concluded that the last education with the use of hard anti-pain drugs does not have a significant relationship.

Drugs Used

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid meloxicam	19	16.2	16.2	16.2
ibuprofen	22	18.8	18.8	35.0
asam mefenamat	50	42.7	42.7	77.8
ketoprofen	2	1.7	1.7	79.5
diclofenac sodium	2	1.7	1.7	81.2
metamizole	7	6.0	6.0	87.2
piroxicam	15	12.8	12.8	100.0
Total	117	100.0	100.0	

It can be seen in the table, the use of non-prescription painkillers that are often used in the community of Cikasungka Village, Solear Subdistrict, Tangerang Regency, namely the most use of mefenamic acid, ibuprofen, meloxicam.

Medicine Acquired

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Pharmacy	98	83.8	83.8	83.8
Stall	4	3.4	3.4	87.2
Drugstore	15	12.8	12.8	100.0
Total	117	100.0	100.0	

It can be seen in the table, the place of sale of hard anti-pain drugs without a prescription in the community of Cikasungka Village, Solear Subdistrict, Tangerang Regency, the most pharmacies 98 respondents (83.8%), drug stores 15 respondents (12.8%) and the lowest distribution in stalls 4 respondents (3.4%).

Based on this study, the results obtained were 19 respondents who bought hard drugs not in pharmacies, whereas according to the St. No.419 hard drug law dated December 22, 1949, hard drugs can only be sold to pharmacies, and other health institutions such as hospitals, health centers and clinics. It can be said that the sale and purchase transactions in drug stores and stalls are not in line with the regulations of the Law on Hard Drugs. The drugs obtained at drugstores and stalls included mefenamic acid and piroxicam, which were used by respondents in obtaining these drugs.

The picture of this study is that the community gets more drugs from pharmacies that are guaranteed quality and content and are easily available to the community. As for people who get drugs outside pharmacies, for example drug stores and stalls that are still in doubt about the content and safety.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on research that has been conducted on the relationship between knowledge, income level, and education level with the use of hard anti-pain drugs without a doctor's prescription in the community of Cikasungka village, it can be concluded that:

1. The level of knowledge with the use of hard anti-pain medication without a doctor's prescription has a relationship with the use of hard anti-pain medication without a doctor's prescription.
2. Income level with the use of hard anti-pain medication without a doctor's prescription has no relationship with the use of hard anti-pain medication without a doctor's prescription.
3. Level of education with the use of hard anti-pain medication without a doctor's prescription has no relationship with the use of hard anti-pain medication without a doctor's prescription

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