

**LEVEL OF COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE OF SWAMEDICATION IN
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ABSTRACT

Self-medication is the selection and use of medicines by individuals to treat diseases / symptoms that can be recognized by themselves. The drugs used in self-medication are Over the Counter (OTC) drugs. Generally self-medication is done for minor illnesses such as fever. In the implementation of self-medication can be a source of medication errors due to limited community knowledge. This study aims to determine the profile of self-medication and know the level of community knowledge of self-medication in the Mendi Village. This type of research is non-experimental with a descriptive observational design with a quantitative approach and sampling techniques Accidental Sampling on 109 samples. The data used in this study are primary data that is data obtained from the results of respondents' questionnaires in Mendi Hamlet in the period March-April 2019. Data analysis was performed descriptively. The purpose of this study was to determine the profile and level of public knowledge of self-medication. Profile of swamedication at Mendi Sukoharjo Hamlet Ngaglik Sleman respondents chose where to buy drugs at the pharmacy (67.7%), the reason respondents chose swamedication because it was easy (30.3%), the results of respondents felt healed (76.1%), when there were side effects respondents chose to see a doctor (62.4%), the action taken by the respondent when he was getting better was to stop taking the drug and keep it (76.1%), the respondent chose the doctor if the treatment did not recover (72.5%), a drug that is often used respondents namely paracetamol (25.7%). The results show a picture of the level of public knowledge of self-medication in Mendi Sukuharjo Ngaglik Sleman Village with a good percentage (56.6%), good enough with a percentage of (39.5%) and not good with a percentage (3.7%).

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