

## ABSTRAK

Kurangnya pemahaman masyarakat mengenai golongan obat yang tepat dan penggunaan obat secara berlebihan disebabkan karena masyarakat kurang mengetahui jenis dan golongan obat yang telah ditetapkan. Penggunaan obat bebas dan obat bebas terbatas sangat tinggi pemakaiannya dalam swamedikasi sehingga umum terjadi kesalahan penggunaan. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui gambaran tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat di Kelurahan Sedau Kecamatan Singkawang Selatan tentang golongan obat dalam bentuk persentase berdasarkan tingkat pengetahuan kurang, cukup dan baik. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan *cross sectional* dengan kuesioner sebagai instrumen penelitian sampel sebanyak 120 responden. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *purposive sampling* dengan alat ukur kuesioner yang dilakukan dengan cara wawancara. Pengolahan data dilakukan dengan analisis univariat menggunakan *software Statistical Product and Service Solution (SPSS) 26 for Windows*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan persentase tertinggi pada karakteristik responden yaitu; umur 18-25 tahun (Remaja) sebesar 44,2%, jenis kelamin perempuan sebesar 56,7%, pendidikan SMA sebesar 55,8%, pekerjaan tidak bekerja sebesar 46,7%, swamedikasi responden sebesar 80,8%, tempat memperoleh obat di apotek sebesar 76,7%, obat yang disimpan yaitu obat demam sebesar 38,3%. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini menunjukkan tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat di Kelurahan Sedau Kecamatan Singkawang Selatan dibagi menjadi 3 kategori yaitu kurang, cukup dan baik, dengan tingkat pengetahuan termasuk kategori kurang yaitu sebesar 55,8% .

**Kata Kunci :** golongan obat, masyarakat, karakteristik, tingkat pengetahuan, persentase

## ABSTRACT

*The lack of public understanding of the appropriate class of drugs and the excessive use of drugs is caused by the fact that the public does not know the types and classes of drugs that have been prescribed. The use of over-the-counter drugs and limited over-the-counter drugs is very high in self-medication so that errors are common. The aim of this study was to describe the level of public knowledge in the Sedau Village, Singkawang Selatan District about drug classes in the form of a percentage based on the level of poor, sufficient and good knowledge. This study method uses a cross sectional approach with a questionnaire as a research instrument with a sample of 120 respondents. The sampling technique used purposive sampling with a questionnaire measuring instrument which was carried out by way of interviews. Data processing was carried out by univariate analysis using Statistical Product and Service Solution (SPSS) 26 software for Windows. The results showed the highest percentage on the characteristics of the respondents; aged 18-25 years (adolescents) by 44.2%, female sex by 56.7%, high school education by 55.8%, employment not working by 46.7%, respondent self-medication by 80.8%, where to obtain drugs in pharmacies by 76.7%, drugs that are stored, namely fever medicine by 38.3%. The conclusions of this study show that the level of public knowledge in Sedau Village, Singkawang Selatan District is divided into 3 categories insufficient, sufficient and good, with the level of knowledge included in the insufficient category that is equal to 55.8%.*

***Keywords: class of drugs, community, characteristics, level of knowledge, percentage***