

HUBUNGAN SOSIAL EKONOMI DENGAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN DAN PERILAKU IBU DALAM SWAMEDIKASI DIARE AKUT BALITA DI POSYANDU RAJAWALI 1

Muthia Putri Rivani

ABSTRAK

Diare merupakan penyebab utama kematian balita di Indonesia, dengan prevalensi 7,1% di Jawa Barat. Ibu sering melakukan swamedikasi sebagai langkah awal sebelum mencari layanan medis. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis hubungan faktor sosioekonomi dengan pengetahuan dan perilaku ibu dalam swamedikasi diare akut pada balita, serta menentukan kekuatan hubungan menggunakan Cramér's V. Studi potong lintang dilakukan pada 110 ibu di Posyandu Rajawali 1, Depok menggunakan kuesioner tervalidasi. Analisis Chi-square ($\alpha=0,05$) menunjukkan 50% responden memiliki pengetahuan baik dan 46,36% berperilaku baik. Pendidikan berhubungan dengan pengetahuan ($p=0,002$; $V=0,274$) dan perilaku ($p=0,020$; $V=0,230$), pendapatan dengan keduanya ($p=0,005$ dan $p=0,036$; $V=0,259$ dan $V=0,216$), jumlah anak dengan perilaku ($p=0,010$; $V=0,290$), serta pekerjaan dengan pengetahuan ($p=0,005$; $V=0,259$). Faktor sosioekonomi memengaruhi kesenjangan pengetahuan dan praktik swamedikasi. Edukasi komunitas diperlukan untuk meningkatkan praktik swamedikasi yang aman.

Kata kunci: Diare akut, Pengetahuan, Perilaku, Swamedikasi, Sosioekonomi

**SOCIOECONOMIC RELATIONSHIP WITH THE LEVEL OF
KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR OF MOTHERS IN
SELF-MEDICATION OF ACUTE DIARRHEA IN
TODDLERS AT THE RAJAWALI 1
HEALTH CENTER**

Muthia Putri Rivani

ABSTRACT

Diarrhea is the leading cause of death among infants in Indonesia, with a prevalence of 7.1% in West Java. Mothers often resort to self-medication as a first step before seeking medical care. This study aims to analyze the relationship between socioeconomic factors and mothers' knowledge and behavior in self-medicating acute diarrhea in infants, as well as to determine the strength of the relationship using Cramér's V. A cross-sectional study was conducted on 110 mothers at the Rajawali 1 Health Post in Depok using a validated questionnaire. Chi-square analysis ($\alpha=0.05$) showed that 50% of respondents had good knowledge and 46.36% exhibited good behavior. Education was associated with knowledge ($p=0.002$; $V=0.274$) and behavior ($p=0.020$; $V=0.230$), income with both ($p=0.005$ and $p=0.036$; $V=0.259$ and $V=0.216$), and number of children with behavior ($p=0.010$; $V=0.290$), and occupation with knowledge ($p=0.005$; $V=0.259$). Socioeconomic factors influence the gap in knowledge and self-medication practices. Community education is needed to improve safe self-medication practices.

Keywords: Acute diarrhea, Behavior, Knowledge, Self-medication, Socioeconomic