

POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN TANJUNGPURUSAN FARMASI
Laporan Tugas Akhir, Juli 2023

Siti Hajar

Gambaran Perilaku Masyarakat terhadap Isu Obat Sirup terkait Gagal Ginjal Akut pada Anak di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Kemiling dan Panjang Kota Bandar Lampung

xix + 74 halaman, 7 tabel, 4 gambar, 12 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Kementerian Kesehatan melaporkan kasus gagal ginjal akut (*Acute Kidney Injury* atau AKI) di Indonesia sejak Januari 2022 hingga 25 November 2022 mencapai 324 kasus. Berdasarkan hasil biopsi terhadap jenazah pasien gagal ginjal akut, kerusakan pada ginjal disebabkan oleh senyawa etilen glikol (EG) yang terkandung dalam obat sirup.

Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui gambaran perilaku masyarakat terhadap isu obat sirup terkait gagal ginjal akut pada anak di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kemiling dan Panjang Kota Bandar Lampung. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif. Teknik sampling yang digunakan yaitu *Accidental sampling*. Data diambil dengan cara wawancara terpimpin menggunakan kuesioner terhadap 100 responden, data disajikan dalam bentuk tabel distribusi frekuensi. Hasil penelitian ini yaitu persentase karakteristik sosiodemografi responden berdasarkan usia terbanyak di Puskesmas Kemiling dan Panjang yaitu usia 25-29 tahun sebesar 34% dan 32%. Status pekerjaan terbanyak yaitu tidak bekerja sebesar 86% dan 90%. Tingkat pendidikan terbanyak yaitu SMA sebesar 66% dan 44%. Sumber informasi terbanyak terkait isu obat sirup di Puskesmas Kemiling dari media sosial sebesar 45% dan di Puskesmas Panjang dari televisi sebesar 58%. Sikap masyarakat terhadap berita isu obat sirup yang melakukan penelusuran sebesar 65% dan 48% dan konfirmasi berita kepada tenaga kesehatan sebesar 56% dan 52%. Bentuk kekhawatiran terbanyak di Puskesmas Kemiling yaitu anak semakin sulit minum obat sebesar 38% dan di Puskesmas Panjang yaitu sulit mendapatkan obat pengganti sebesar 54%. Perilaku masyarakat sewaktu isu obat ini terjadi yaitu masyarakat tidak lagi menggunakan obat sirup sebesar 94% dan 90%. Perilaku masyarakat ketika tidak lagi menggunakan obat sirup yaitu menggunakan sediaan tablet atau puyer sebesar 92% dan 86%. Perilaku masyarakat setelah obat sirup dinyatakan aman konsumsi yaitu kembali menggunakan obat sirup seperti biasa sebesar 90% dan 84%.

Kata Kunci : Isu Obat Sirup, Gagal Ginjal Akut, Puskesmas
Kemiling dan Panjang

Daftar Bacaan : 32 (1995-2022)

POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN TANJUNGPANJANG JURUSAN FARMASI
Final Project Report, July 2023

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Overview of Community Behavior Towards Syrup Drug Issues Related to Acute Kidney Injury in Children in the Working Area of Puskesmas Kemiling and Panjang, Bandar Lampung City.

xix + 74 pages, 7 tables, 4 figures, 12 attachments

ABSTRACT

The Ministry of Health reported cases of acute kidney injury (Acute Kidney Injury or AKI) in Indonesia from January 2022 to November 25 2022 reaching 324 cases. Based on the results of biopsies on the bodies of patients with acute renal failure, the damage to the kidneys was caused by the compound ethylene glycol (EG) contained in the syrup.

This study aims to describe the behavior of the community towards the issue of syrup drugs related to acute kidney failure in children in the working area of the Kemiling and Panjang Health Centers in Bandar Lampung City. This research is quantitative descriptive. The sampling technique used is accidental sampling. Data were taken by means of guided interviews using a questionnaire to 100 respondents, the data is presented in the form of a frequency distribution table. The results of this study were that the highest percentage of respondents' sociodemographic characteristics based on age was in the Kemiling and Panjang Health Centers, namely 25-29 years old by 34% and 32%. Most employment status is not working by 86% and 90%. The highest level of education is SMA by 66% and 44%. The most sources of information related to the issue of syrup medicine at the Kemiling Health Center were from social media by 45% and at the Panjang Health Center from television by 58%. The attitude of the people towards news the issue of syrup drugs by conducting searches was 65% and 48% and confirming news to health workers was 56% and 52%. The most common form of concern was in the Kemiling Health Center, namely that it was increasingly difficult for children to take medication by 38% and in the Panjang Health Center, it was difficult to get replacement drugs by 54%. Community behavior when this drug issue occurred, namely that people no longer used syrup drugs by 94% and 90%. People's behavior when they no longer use syrup drugs, namely using tablets or powder preparations is 92% and 86%. Community behavior after the syrup medicine was declared safe for consumption, namely returning to using syrup medicine as usual by 90% and 84%.

Keywords : Syrup Medicine Issues, Acute Kidney Injury, Community Health Center Kemiling and Panjang

Reading List : 32 (1995-2022)