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Relationship Between Knowledge and Attitude at Students Smk Swasta Arjuna Laguboti About Dagusibu (Get, Use, Save, Discard) Medicine

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ABSTRACT

People generally carry out treatment independently and go to the doctor. Dagusibu is good and correct management of medicines in the household, namely getting, using, storing and disposing of. The aim of this research is to determine the relationship between knowledge and the behavior at students SMK Swasta Arjuna about DAGUSIBU (Get, Use, Save, Dispose) of drugs. This research is a correlation research method with a cross sectional survey approach, a correlation study. The total sample was 76 respondents, sample selection was carried out using the purposive sampling method with the Spearman Rho test. The research results showed that the majority of respondents were 16 years old, 41 respondents (53.9%), 70 respondents (92.1%). The majority of students SMK Swasta Arjuna Laguboti knowledge about Dagusibu was good knowledge, namely 51 respondents (67.1%) and 23 respondents (30.3%) had sufficient knowledge. The behavior at students SMK Swasta Arjuna about the use of DAGUSIBU had positive behavior of 48 people (63.2%) and negative behavior of 28 people (38.8%). There is no relationship between knowledge and the behavior at students SMK Swasta about DAGUSIBU (Get, Use, Save, Dispose) of drugs with a p value: 0.284. In this research, it is hoped to increase knowledge and behavior about Dagusibu medicine so that students SMK Swasta Arjuna Laguboti become people who behave appropriately in Dagusibu medicine.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Medicine is a product needed to maintain and improve health, but if it is not used properly, not according to the dosage and indications, it can be dangerous to health, potentially harming others and the environment (Abdel-Aziz et al., 2016). Currently, there are many cases in society about drug abuse, both drugs that have been prescribed by doctors because of illness, or drugs that people get on their own inspiration(Lyman, 2016). Various health problems, especially related to drugs, are still found in society. Starting from drug abuse, the occurrence of side effects of drugs from the mildest to blindness and death, the circulation of fake drugs, narcotics and hazardous materials, and so on. In addition, cases of drug sales from household waste that have occurred are due to the community not

understanding how to store and dispose of drugs properly in the household (Wieczorkiewicz et al., 2013).

Government Regulation Number 51 of 2009, states that those who have the right to provide drugs are pharmaceutical service facilities, namely pharmacies, Hospital Pharmacy Installations, clinics, drug stores or joint practices(Putranti & Rafli, 2020). However, currently we see that people can obtain medicine from other people by 1.7%, health workers 23.4% and traditional medicine sellers 1.3%. Sources that do not come from pharmaceutical service facilities can be an opportunity for counterfeit drugs to enter and make people less educated about the proper use of drugs. The results of Raini's study (2017) found that 44.77% of people were wrong in obtaining medicine. Around 75.9% of people obtained the wrong type of medicine; 25.3% of people did not store drugs properly and around 72% of people used drugs incorrectly(Orina, 2018). DAGUSIBU is a program to improve public health through health services carried out by pharmaceutical personnel based on Government Regulation No. 51 concerning pharmaceutical work(Hermansyah et al., 2020).

DAGUSIBU is an important issue because it is related to drug therapy. DAGUSIBU is an abbreviation of DA (get medicine correctly), GU (Use medicine correctly), SI (Store Medicine correctly) and BU (Dispose of medicine correctly) (BPOM, 2015). DAGUSIBU (Get, Use, Store, Dispose) is an educational program from the Drug Awareness Family Movement (GKSO) initiated by the Indonesian Pharmacists Association (IAI) in achieving public understanding and awareness of the correct use of medicine. This movement is a concrete step to improve the quality of life of the community so as to achieve a complete level of health as a commitment to implementing the mandate of Law Number 36 of 2009 (Organization, 2018). Currently, drug disposal is a very big problem, the results of a study conducted in Tanzania showed that 75.5% of respondents threw drugs in the trash and 15.5% threw drugs in the toilet even though they were aware that improper drug disposal could be detrimental to health and the environment.

Research in Dhaka, stated that 47% of respondents threw out expired damaged drugs in the trash, 19% threw them out the window, 4% threw them in the toilet and 2% burned them(HOSSAIN, 2014). In Yogyakarta, it was reported that 85% of respondents kept unused drugs, and only 3% returned expired drugs to the pharmacy(Kristina, 2018). Research conducted by Wasito, et al. (2018) stated that the storage of drugs carried out by the community is still very simple and conventional, the majority do not have adequate drug storage suggestions. In managing drugs at home, many still do not understand how to store and dispose of drugs(Ruhoy & Daughton, 2008). Sometimes people also still do not pay attention to the storage conditions of drugs such as expired drugs are still stored because the physical appearance is still good without paying attention to the stability of the stored drugs.

Research related to DAGUSIBU knowledge has been widely conducted in Indonesia(Sinulingga et al., 2019). In Damayanti's study (2020), it was found that the level of knowledge of the South Bengkulu community about DAGUSIBU was still very low (45.35%). Sufficient knowledge (51%) was also reported in Dusun Kerembong Timur. Research on student knowledge of DAGUSIBU has also been reported by several studies indicating that knowledge of DAGUSIBU is still categorized as sufficient and lacking (Nur Hidayatur Rohman et al., 2020). The knowledge that a person has influences the formation of behavior in health. Behavior is the result of knowledge that arises after a person perceives a certain event(Heimlich & Ardoin, 2008). Age, gender, economic and education factors can influence knowledge. The higher a person's income and education, the more information they have. is education(Mirowsky, 2017).

SMK Swasta Arjuna is one of the vocational schools in Laguboti District in Toba Regency with a Pharmacy study program. A preliminary study conducted on 10 (ten) Arjuna Private Vocational School students showed that students' behavioral patterns regarding the use, storage and disposal of drugs were still lacking. The student of SMK Swasta Arjuna Laguboti said that when they were sick, they generally treated their illness with self-medication because it was cheaper, closer, the influence of advertisements or advice from friends, family, and neighbors, many of which were not appropriate. Drug management at home was also found that many students did not understand how to store and dispose of drugs(Paut Kusturica et al., 2017). Based on the background above, the researcher wanted

to conduct further research on the relationship between knowledge and the Behavior of Students SMK Swasta Arjuna about DAGUSIBU (Get, Use, Store, Dispose) drugs.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study is a type of survey research using a descriptive correlational method(Curtis et al., 2016). This study aims to determine the relationship between knowledge and behavior at Students SMK Swasta Arjuna Laguboti about DAGUSIBU (Get, Use, Store, Dispose) of drugs which was implemented in August 2024. The sample of this study was Students SMK Swasta Arjuna in grade XI. The reason for choosing this sample was that the students had studied the basics of pharmacy so that they already knew the theory of drugs. The sampling method for this study was Purposive sampling. Based on the data obtained, the number of grade XI students was 76 people.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1 Results

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Characteristics student at SMK Swasta Laguboti

Knowledge	Distribution	Percentage
Less	2	2.6
Sufficient	23	30.3
Good	51	67.1
Total	76	100

Based on table 1 above shows that the majority of respondents were 16 years old, as many as 41 respondents (53.9%), and were female, as many as 70 respondents (92.1%).

Table 2. Distribution of Frequency and Percentage of Knowledge about DAGUSIBU Medicine at SMK Swasta Laguboti

Knowledge	Distribution	Percentage
Less	2	2.6
Sufficient	23	30.3
Good	51	67.1
Total	76	100

Based on table 2 above, it shows that the majority at students Students SMK Swasta Arjuna knowledge about Dagusibu is good, namely 51 respondents (67.1%) and sufficient knowledge is 23 respondents (30.3%).

Table 3. Distribution of Frequency and Percentage of Behavior at Students SMK Swasta Arjuna about DAGUSIBU Medicine

Behaviour	Distribution	Percentage
Negative	28	36.8
Positive	48	63.2
Total	73	100

Based on table 3 above, shows that the behavior at Students SMK Swasta Arjuna about the use of DAGUSIBU has positive behavior of 48 people (63.2%) and negative behavior of 28 people (38.8%).

Table 4. DThe relationship between knowledge and behavior at students at SMK Swasta Arjuna about DAGUSIBU (Get, Use, Store, Dispose of) drugs.

			Knowledge	Behaviour
Spearman's rho	Knowledge	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.125
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.284
		N	76	76
	Behaviour	Correlation Coefficient	.125	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.284	.
		N	76	76

Based on the table above using the Spearman test with a confidence level of 0.05, it shows a p Value: 0.284 so it can be concluded that there is no relationship between knowledge and the Behavior oat students SMK Swasta Arjuna about DAGUSIBU (Get, Use, Store, Dispose of) drugs.

3.2 Discussion

The results of the study showed that the knowledge of Students SMK Swasta Arjuna about Dagusibu was mostly good knowledge, namely 51 respondents (67.1%), sufficient knowledge was 23 respondents (30.3%), and less knowledge was 2 people. The results of the study showed that the majority had good knowledge about how to get and dispose of drugs. Pharmacies are the main place to get drugs, but there are still purchases of hard drugs at pharmacies without a prescription.

The behavior of disposing of drugs in the trash is carried out by the majority of respondents(Tong et al., 2011). The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Rikomah that the knowledge of the Tanah Patah sub-district community about DAGUSIBU medicine is said to be good, with a percentage of 46.63% of 193 respondents, based on sociodemographics, respondents aged 26-35 years have good knowledge with a percentage of 30.05%, women with good knowledge with a percentage of 29.02%, high school education with good knowledge with a percentage of 31.08% and private sector employment with good knowledge with a percentage of 35.22% (Rikomah et al., 2021). Knowledge is a result of human knowledge from the combination or cooperation between a subject who knows and an object that is known. Everything that is known about a particular object. Knowledge is the result of human sensing, or the result of someone knowing an object through the senses they have (eyes, nose, ears, and so on). So knowledge is various things that are obtained by a person through the five senses(Serres, 2008).

Knowledge related to DAGUSIBU medicine should be provided to the public so that the public knows the use of medicine starting from how to obtain, use, store and dispose of medicine properly. According to BPOM's recommendation, medicine must be purchased at official facilities such as pharmacies, licensed drug stores, clinics and hospitals. The use of medicine must be in accordance with the rules of use, for example 2x1 tablet a day means that the medicine is used 2 times a day (for example morning and night) and each time taking medicine as much as 1 tablet. Storing medicine includes reading the rules for storing medicine on the packaging, keeping it out of reach of children, keeping it away from direct sunlight or moisture or high temperatures and so on. Store in original packaging and with complete labels, check the expiration date and condition of the medicine, and lock the medicine storage cabinet.

Meanwhile, proper disposal of medicine includes removing all labels from the medicine container, for capsules, tablets or other solid forms, crush it first and mix the medicine with soil or other dirty materials, put it in plastic and throw it in the trash, the point is that the medicine must be destroyed and nothing remains. The correct way to dispose of medicine is an explanation of damaged medicine and how to dispose of or destroy damaged medicine. Destruction of unused drugs due to expiration, damage or quality that no longer meets standards can protect the public from the dangers caused by the use of drugs or health supplies that do not meet the requirements for safety and efficacy (BPOM RI, 2015). Research assumptions Vocational high school students have knowledge in the good category because of good education, media design, and information from a wide circle of knowledge about Dagusibu on social media and at school. Based on the results of interviews with 2 students, counseling and education about Dagusibu have been carried out by teachers so that recently they have been able to re-read the drug brochure before consuming it.

The results of the study showed that the behavior at Students SMK Swasta Arjuna about the use of DAGUSIBU had positive behavior of 48 people (63.2%) and negative behavior of 28 people (38.8%). The same study by Auranti that the practice of DAGUSIBU in the PKK Mother of Sumberejo Hamlet, Ngalang Gedang Sari Village, Gunung Kidul was included in the sufficient category. Practice (action) in behavior occurs when someone has passed two domains first, namely knowledge and attitude. After passing the previous two stages, a person will practice or carry out what is known and responded to (considered good)(Ericsson, 2004). Medicine is an irreplaceable part of health. Medicine is a material or control material used to influence or study physiological systems or pathological conditions (Brekhman, 2013). One effort to improve health is the safety and use of drugs and medical devices.

Therefore, the Indonesian Pharmacists Association (IAI) as one of the health profession organizations is currently starting to conduct outreach activities to the public about the correct and appropriate use of drugs. The name of the activity is DAGUSIBU (Get-Use-Save-Discard). Pharmacists

as health workers who focus on the use of drugs in the community are encouraged to continue DAGUSIBU consultations (Hermansyah et al., 2020). DAGUSIBU is an important issue because it is related to drug therapy, but there are still people who do not understand the correct way to administer drugs. Behavior is a response in the form of action, not just verbal. The essence of human behavior is the Action or activity of the person himself, which has a broad dimension. Limited knowledge and access to information can cause a person to have less motivation regarding healthy behavior(Schwarzer, 2008).

The results of the questionnaire showed that the level of respondent behavior was mostly positive. According to (Notoatmodjo, 2019) knowledge can be an important area to influence a person's Action design. Human behavior becomes better when realized with good information. The study conducted identified that the behavior of SMK students was positive but no action was taken at the next stage on interest or acceptance of existing stimuli. So a health promotion strategy is needed that can increase awareness of these SMK students(Waluyanti et al., 2018). Health promotion also needs to use unique but effective media and delivery methods. In addition to this application, Private SMK students are also taught to buy medicine in a safe place, use medicine routinely, store medicine in a safe and secure place and dispose of medicine properly and correctly to maintain cleanliness and avoid drug abuse.

The results of this study are in line with Nurut et, al (2022) showing that in 198 people, the behavior of DAGUSIBU medicine was obtained, 155 people (78.3%) had good behavior as PKK cadres in Kampung Baru Village, Pasar Kliwon District, Surakarta City and Sendangsari Village, Pengasih District, Kulon Progo Regency. The researcher's assumption with the results of the study showed that the behavior of Arjuna Private Vocational School Students regarding the use of DAGUSIBU had positive behavior of 48 people (63.2%) and negative behavior of 28 people (38.8%) one of whom was a health student in the field of Pharmacy, so that there was an increase in knowledge during the learning process and increased the behavior of Arjuna Private Vocational School Students in Dagusibu Medicine. Humans are motivated to carry out behavioral attitudes because of the intentions, knowledge, and attitudes that have been formed within them.

The behavior that emerges is an expression of the attitude that is owned, which is a response to the stimulus received by the individual(Ajzen & Fishbein, 2000). The study used the Spearman test with a confidence level of 0.05, with the result that there was no relationship between knowledge and the Behavior of Arjuna Private Vocational School Students about DAGUSIBU (Get, Use, Save, Throw Away) drugs with a p Value: 0.284. The results of this study are different from the study of Nurut et, al (2022) on 198 PKK cadres in Kampung Baru Village, Pasar Kliwon District, Surakarta City and Sendangsari Village, Pengasih District, Kulon Progo Regency showed a sig value of 0.000. This shows that there is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge and attitudes and behavior of DAGUSIBU in PKK Cadres.

This shows that the average level of knowledge and practice of DAGUSIBU is sufficient(Nur Hidayatur Rohman et al., 2020). According to Azwar (2002) factors that influence behavior include personal experiences that create a strong impression, influences from others, cultural influences, and media. According to research (Khairawati & Murtadlo, 2020). knowledge will influence human behavior. The higher the level of knowledge of a person regarding DAGUSIBU medicine, the more it can influence their attitudes and behavior regarding the correct DAGUSIBU medicine. Notoadmojo (2019) stated that in behavioral change techniques there are several things that need to be connected with the influence of relationships between organizations and also with environmental psychology, where in this case it will affect a person's biology and intrapsychic. In psychology and development, there are several factors that play an important role in human behavior itself which are related to the theory and concept of behavior in psychology, namely biological factors, sociopsychological factors related to cognitive components and also the presence of human intellectual aspects, Attitudes where there is a person's behavior or actions, perceptions and also a person's way of thinking that in themselves feels that what they have done will be related to a situation and also the values that exist in them, emotional factors can increase attention to something that makes us tense, where it is also

related to physiological stimulation, strong heartbeat and also an increase in a person's blood pressure, cognitive components are something that is in belief, and something that makes us justify or disprove.

This belief can also create a perspective attitude of a person in determining his attitude towards the people around him(Ajzen & Fishbein, 2000). However, in the results of this study there was no relationship between knowledge and the behavior of Arjuna Private Vocational School Students about Dagusibu Medicine. The researcher's assumption why this result has no relationship is because currently it is very easy to get medicine without a prescription, lack of awareness at Students Students SMK Swasta Arjuna about Dagusibu the right medicine, lack of interest and enthusiasm for Dagusibu medicine. However, in the future, increasing knowledge about DAGUSIBU medicine can be done by means of counseling by health workers from the local Health Center, especially pharmacists. With the counseling or efforts to increase knowledge that will have an impact on increasing the attitudes and behavior of respondents who are increasingly good regarding DAGUSIBU medicine, a way to get good medicine is realized, namely through hospitals, health centers, or pharmacies, how to get instructions for using medicine such as from the packaging, health workers, pharmacists. Paying attention to the packaging of the medicine, the amount of medicine received, checking the expiration date. It is known how to take medicine, side effects, contraindications, dosage(Cohen, 2007).

4. CONCLUSION

The knowledge of students Students SMK Swasta Arjuna about Dagusibu is mostly good knowledge, namely 51 respondents (67.1%) and sufficient knowledge as many as 23 respondents (30.3%). The behavior at students Students SMK Swasta Arjuna about the use of DAGUSIBU has positive behavior as many as 48 people (63.2%) and negative behavior 28 people (38.8%). There is no relationship between knowledge and the behavior of students Students SMK Swasta Arjuna about DAGUSIBU (Get, Use, Store, Throw away) drugs with a p Value: 0.284 so it can be concluded.

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