

## Description of the Level of Community Knowledge About DAGUSIBU at the Melur Pekanbaru Community Health Center

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### Abstract

*The rational use of medicine is one of the important aspects in maintaining public health. However, there are still many people who do not understand how to obtain, use, store, and dispose of drugs properly. To overcome this, the government through the Food and Drug Monitoring Agency (BPOM) has launched an educational program known as the DAGUSIBU concept (Get, Use, Store, and Dispose of Medicines Correctly). The purpose of this study was to determine the level of public knowledge about DAGUSIBU at Melur Health Center Pekanbaru, Riau. The research design carried out in this study was observational which was descriptive analytic, with a cross sectional research design, data collection techniques were carried out concurrently. The subjects of this study were people who came for treatment and bought medicine at Puskesmas Melur Pekanbaru. Data collection in this study used a questionnaire on the level of knowledge of the community. Based on the research that has been done about the description of the level of public knowledge about DAGUSIBU, the results obtained that the four dimensions namely Dapatkan, Use, Save and Dispose are in the category strongly agree with a percentage of 76% and the category agree with a percentage of 24%. It can be concluded that the community of Puskesmas Melur Pekanbaru generally has a good knowledge of how to get, use, store and dispose of drugs.*

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Rational use of drugs is an important aspect in maintaining public health. However, there are still many people who do not understand how to obtain, use, store and dispose of medicines properly [1]. To overcome this, the government through the Food and Drug Monitoring Agency (BPOM) has launched an educational program known as the DAGUSIBU concept (Get, Use, Store and Dispose of Medicines Correctly). This program aims to increase public awareness and understanding regarding proper medication management, so as to prevent negative impacts that may arise due to the use of incorrect medications [2]

DAGUSIBU is an educational program from the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BPOM) which aims to increase public awareness about the importance of proper drug management [3]. This program prioritizes four main aspects: getting medicines correctly, namely only from trusted official sources such as pharmacies or licensed health facilities; use medication correctly, namely following the dosage, instructions and rules given by medical personnel or stated on the medication label; store medicines correctly, in appropriate places so that their quality and effectiveness are maintained, and ensure that medicines are not damaged due to exposure to inappropriate temperatures or environmental conditions; and disposing of medicines correctly, namely in a safe way to prevent misuse of expired or unused medicines, while protecting the environment from hazardous waste. Through this program, it is hoped that the public can manage medicines more wisely to support personal and public health [4]

The DAGUSIBU concept includes four important aspects in drug management. First, people must get medicine from trusted sources such as pharmacies or official health

facilities. Second, the use of medication must be in accordance with the dosage and instructions given by the health professional. Third, drug storage must be done in a safe place to maintain the quality of the drug. Finally, unused or expired medicines must be disposed of in the right way so as not to pollute the environment. These four aspects are very important for the public to implement in order to avoid the risks associated with drugs [5]

Melur Pekanbaru Community Health Center as one of the health service facilities at the primary level has a strategic role in providing education to the public regarding the importance of proper medication management through the DAGUSIBU concept. With the number of patients continuing to increase, it is hoped that this Puskesmas will become an effective educational tool to increase public awareness about the correct way to obtain, use, store and dispose of medicines. This is important to support government programs in creating a healthy society that is aware of the wise use of medicines.

Even though the DAGUSIBU program has been introduced, there is still a gap in the level of public understanding regarding proper medication management. Many factors can influence people's level of knowledge, such as education, access to information, and experience in using drugs. Therefore, it is important to conduct research that can describe the extent to which the community understands the DAGUSIBU concept, especially at the Melur Pekanbaru Community Health Center, so that we can know the effectiveness of the educational program that has been running.

In Pekanbaru, especially in the Melur Community Health Center working area, public awareness regarding the importance of proper medication management still varies. Based on data from the Pekanbaru Health Service in 2023, around 30% of health cases handled at community health centers were related to drug use errors, either due to a lack of public understanding regarding the correct way to use drugs or inappropriate storage of drugs. This data shows that there are gaps in public knowledge about the DAGUSIBU program that need to be addressed and improved.

This research aims to provide an overview of the level of public knowledge about the DAGUSIBU concept at the Melur Pekanbaru Community Health Center. By knowing the level of public understanding, it is hoped that areas that need to be improved in health education programs can be found, so that the public can better understand the importance of correct medication management. Apart from that, it is also hoped that the results of this research can become a basis for policy makers in formulating more effective strategies to increase public awareness about drug management.

Overall, it is hoped that this research can contribute to efforts to improve public health through a better understanding of drug management. The results of this research are not only relevant for the Melur Pekanbaru Health Center, but can also be a reference for other health centers in developing more effective health education programs, especially in the field of drug management. In this way, it is hoped that the DAGUSIBU program can run more optimally and have a positive impact on community health as a whole.

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is included in the type of observational research which is descriptive analytical in nature, with a cross-sectional research design, data collection techniques carried out concurrently. This research was carried out on April 1 2024 at the Melur Pekanbaru community health center.

The respondent sampling technique is using a purposive sampling technique, namely sampling based on the assessment or consideration of researchers who are deemed capable of representing the population consisting of 30 patient samples in this study who meet the inclusion criteria, namely respondents who are willing to fill out the questionnaire,

respondents with an age range of 17 -55 years old, respondents who visited the pharmacy at least 2 times.

The data source in this research is primary data. The research instrument used in this research is a checklist sheet. Primary data is data collected from sheets *checklist* research filled out directly by patient respondents.

The checklist sheet for the level of community knowledge was compiled by researchers based on modified DAGUSIBU (Get, Use, Save and Dispose) statement items.

The data analysis carried out in this research was based on the socio demographics of respondents consisting of age, gender, highest level of education, work status and frequency of community respondents who came to the Melur Pekanbaru Community Health Center. The assessment on the checklist sheet uses the Guttman scale.

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**Table 1.** Respondent Sociodemographic Data

Respondent's Personal Data		Total	
		n=30	%
Age	Late teens	6	20
	Early adulthood	14	47
	Late adulthood	6	20
	Elderly	4	13
Gender	Man	14	47
	Woman	16	53
Level of education	Base	1	3
	Secondary	12	40
	High	17	57
Working status	Work	22	77
	Doesn't work	7	23
Frequency of Coming to the Community Health Center	Very rarely	1	3
	Seldom	18	60
	Often	8	27
	Always	3	10

**Table 2.** Community Knowledge Level based on DAGUSIBU Dimensions

Dimensi	No	Category	Strongly agree		Agree		Don't agree		Strongly Disagree	
			n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Get it	A1	The pharmacy is the right place to buy medicine	25	83	5	17				
	A2	Medicines with the K logo on their packaging cannot be purchased in shops or supermarkets	19	63	11	37				
	A3	Medicines using a doctor's prescription must be obtained at a pharmacy	23	77	7	23				
	A4	Change in color, smell. And the taste of medicine is a characteristic of damaged tablet medicines	23	77	7	23				
<b>Rate-rate</b>			<b>22</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>25</b>				
Use	B1	On the packaging there are instructions for using the medicine	28	93	2	7				
	B2	Medicines purchased without a prescription must read the instructions for use	27	90	3	10				
	B3	Syrup/liquid medicine can be reused after being stored for a long time if it has not changed shape/color/taste and has not expired.	19	63	11	37				
	B4	The antibiotic medication must be taken until it runs out	18	60	12	40				
<b>Rate-rate</b>			<b>23</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>23</b>				
Save	C1	Suppositories should be stored in the refrigerator	18	60	12	40				
	C2	Storing medicine should be protected from direct sunlight	28	93	2	7				
	C3	Medicines in liquid or syrup form are stored in a cool place	25	83	5	17				
	C4	Store medicine should be out of reach of children	27	90	3	10				
<b>Rate-rate</b>			<b>25</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18</b>				
Throw away	D1	Antibiotic tablets that will be discarded are crushed first and buried in the ground	14	47	16	53				
	D2	The liquid form of medicine is first thrown into the water	23	77	7	23				

	channel and then the bottle can be thrown directly in the trash				
D3	Medicines in the form of tablets and pills must be crushed before being thrown away	25	83	5	17
D4	Medicines in tablet form that are damaged or expired must be disposed of by landfilling them in the ground	23	77	7	23
<b>Rate-rate</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Final Average</b>			<b>76</b>		<b>24</b>

This research aims to see a picture of the level of community knowledge about DAGUSIBU at the Melur Pekanbaru Community Health Center. The number of respondents in this study was 30 people. Measuring the level of community knowledge uses a checklist sheet consisting of 16 modified questions. Community knowledge level is measured based on 4 dimensions, namely Get, Use, Save and Dispose. Each domain on the Checklist Sheet consists of 4 questions. In the Get dimension, people's knowledge is assessed regarding how to get the right medicine, such as from a trusted source, the importance of a doctor's prescription, the difference between over-the-counter medicines and prescription medicines, as well as the ability to recognize the characteristics of medicines that are suitable for consumption [6]. The Use Dimension measures people's understanding of how to use drugs, including dosage rules, time of use, and possible side effects [7]. In the Store dimension, an assessment is carried out on people's knowledge about how to store medicines properly, such as a safe storage place, appropriate temperature, and paying attention to the expiration date of medicines. Meanwhile, the Throwaway dimension evaluates people's knowledge about how to dispose of unused or expired medicines, so that they do not damage the environment or are misused [8]

In the Get dimension, the Checklist Sheet measurement results show that the level of public knowledge in this dimension is included in the strongly agree category with a percentage of 75% and the agree category with a percentage of 25%. This is because the public knows well where and when they can get medicine. People can easily get medicine, because now there are many pharmacies that provide medicine with a doctor's prescription.

In the Use dimension, the Checklist Sheet measurement results show that the level of public knowledge in this dimension is included in the strongly agree category with a percentage of 77% and the agree category of 23%. Many people understand how to use medicines that have been prescribed by doctors, whether in the form of tablets, liquid/syrup. On the medicine packaging there are instructions on how to use the medicine and how long to take the medicine, dosage rules and side effects from using the medicine.

In the Save dimension, the Checklist Sheet measurement results show that the level of public knowledge in this dimension is included in the strongly agree category with a percentage of 82% and the agree category with a percentage of 18%. This is because people already know how to store medicines. Many people already know where safe storage is, the appropriate temperature, and pay attention to the expiration date of medicines. So that these medicines can be used properly and do not exceed the usage limits recommended by

the doctor [9]

In the Discard dimension, the Checklist Sheet measurement results show that the level of public knowledge in this dimension is included in the strongly agree category with a percentage of 71% and the agree category of 29%. The public has a lot of understanding about how to dispose of unused or expired medicines, so that they do not damage the environment or are misused. The public is able to differentiate well on the best way to dispose of medicines that have expired or are damaged. The public already knows that medicines in tablet form are damaged or expired and must be disposed of by landfilling them in the ground [10]

Overall, the level of public knowledge regarding DAGUSIBU is classified as very good. Where the percentage in the DAGUSIBU dimension question as a whole resulted in strongly agreeing with a percentage of 76% and Agree with a percentage of 24%. This can be seen that the public is able to know how medicines are obtained, how best to use these medicines, how to store medicines so that their quality is guaranteed and how to properly dispose of medicines that are damaged or that have been used. expired [11]. By measuring the level of public knowledge regarding DAGUSIBU, it is hoped that the use of medicines among the community at the Melur Pekanbaru Community Health Center will be in accordance with the provisions that have been set.

Public knowledge about DAGUSIBU (Get, Use, Store and Dispose of Medicine) at the Melur Pekanbaru Community Health Center is good. The public generally understands the importance of getting medicines from trusted sources, using medicines according to the rules, and storing and disposing of medicines properly. This awareness plays an important role in maintaining public health and preventing negative impacts on the environment [12]. In addition, this understanding reflects the success of education that has been carried out by local health workers. The community also shows good abilities in implementing DAGUSIBU practices in everyday life. Therefore, similar educational programs need to be continued and improved so that this knowledge remains relevant and has a positive impact in the long term [13]

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on research that has been conducted regarding the description of the level of public knowledge about DAGUSIBU at the Melur Pekanbaru Community Health Center, the results show that the level of public knowledge based on the Get, Use, Save and Dispose dimensions is classified in the strongly agree category with a percentage of 76% and the agree category is 24%, this means that People in general know how to get medicine, use medicine, store medicine and how to dispose of medicine properly and correctly. However, the Melur Pekanbaru Community Health Center must continue to educate and pay more attention to how the community treats medicines according to their needs so that they can get the most out of treatment.

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