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SOCIALIZATION OF SAFE AND WISE USE OF DRUGS TO THE COMMUNITY IN WONOREJO VILLAGE

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ABSTRACT

The inappropriate use of ethical drugs and antibiotics in self-medication practices remains a global health issue, posing risks of adverse effects and antimicrobial resistance. Low health literacy in the community, including in Wonorejo Village, underscores the need for education on rational drug use. This Community Service (PKM) activity aims to increase community knowledge and awareness regarding the safe, wise, and regulated use of medicines. The activity was conducted in 10 May 2025 in Ceplukan Hamlet, Wonorejo Village, targeting 42 members of the PKK. The educational methods employed included lectures, interactive discussions, and demonstrations using leaflets and drug samples. Effectiveness was evaluated by comparing pre-test and post-test scores.The implementation showed a significant increase in participants' understanding, with the average score rising from 71.4 to 87.6. The number of participants in the high-score range (90–100) increased from 5 to 18, with no participants scoring below 50 in the post-test. Community-based education is effective in improving pharmaceutical health literacy. This socialization encourages safe and responsible self-medication behavior as a preventive measure to maintain public health quality.

Keywords: Antibiotics, DAGUSIBU, Ethical Drugs, Health Education, Self-medication.

1. INTRODUCTION

Health is a fundamental aspect in improving the quality of life of the community. One of the important efforts to maintain and enhance public health status is through the proper, safe, and rational use of medicines (Sari, 2021). Inappropriate use of prescription-only medicines may lead to various health problems, ranging from adverse drug reactions and therapeutic failure to long-term risks that negatively affect both individuals and society (Widyastuti *et al*., 2023). Therefore, health literacy regarding the use of prescription medicines is an essential component of promotive and preventive health efforts.

In daily practice, medicine use in the community is still frequently carried out through self-medication, defined as the practice of treating

minor health complaints independently (Sari *et al*., 2024). Data from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia indicate that more than 60% of Indonesians practice self-medication, including the use of medicines that should ideally be administered under the supervision of healthcare professionals (Manihuruk *et al*., 2024). This condition reflects that self-medication has become a common practice; however, it is not always accompanied by adequate understanding regarding drug classification, directions for use, dosage, and potential risks, particularly in relation to prescription medicines and antibiotics.

Prescription-only medicines are classified as drugs with a high risk when used inappropriately; therefore, their use should principally be based on a physician's prescription, with limited exceptions for Over-the-Counter Pharmacy Medicines (Obat Wajib Apotek/OWA), which may be dispensed without a prescription under the supervision and proper counseling of pharmaceutical personnel (Maula & Andra, 2024). Insufficient public knowledge regarding the appropriate use of prescription medicines remains a significant issue in healthcare services. (Septyasari *et al*., 2024). Many individuals use medicines without understanding the correct dosage, indications, directions for use, potential side effects, or the risk of drug interactions. In addition, the ease of obtaining certain medicines without a prescription may further encourage irrational drug use (Ofori-Asenso & Agyeman, 2016). One example of prescription medicines that are frequently misused is antibiotics (Carrillo-Martinez *et al*., 2024). Inappropriate antibiotic use, such as taking antibiotics without clear indications, using incorrect dosages, or discontinuing therapy prematurely, may increase the risk of adverse effects, toxicity, and antibiotic resistance, which can ultimately reduce the effectiveness of future treatments (Cabral *et al*., 2024). Previous studies have demonstrated that the level of public knowledge is associated with medication-use behavior and adherence to therapy; therefore, community education is considered an important strategy to support rational drug use (Pratiwi *et al*., 2019).

Based on these conditions, a Community Service Program entitled "Socialization of Safe and Rational Medicine Use for the Community in Wonorejo Village" was conducted as a community-based educational initiative aimed at improving public understanding regarding the safe, appropriate, and rational use of prescription medicines in accordance with existing regulations. This program aimed to educate the community about the importance of using medicines based on the recommendations of healthcare professionals, recognizing drug classifications, understanding the appropriate use of various prescription medicines including antibiotics, and increasing awareness regarding the risks associated with inappropriate medicine use. Furthermore, this program was expected to encourage the community to be more responsible in obtaining, using, storing, and disposing of medicines, thereby contributing to the improvement of public health quality in Wonorejo Village.

2. PROBLEMS STATEMENT AND RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Wonorejo Village, located in Gondangrejo District, had a population of 13,561 residents in the second semester of 2025, consisting of 6,847 males and 6,714 females. Based on data regarding the educational level of the population, the majority of residents had attained secondary education, with 3,458 individuals graduating from senior high school or its equivalent. In addition, a considerable proportion of the population still had relatively low educational attainment, including 2,833 individuals with no formal education or who had not yet attended school, 2,562 individuals who had completed elementary school or its equivalent, and 2,104 individuals who had completed junior high school or its equivalent. The number of residents with higher education qualifications remained relatively small compared to other educational levels. These conditions indicate that public understanding of health-related information, including the safe and rational use of medicines, still needs to be improved through community-based educational and socialization programs. Furthermore, the socioeconomic characteristics of the community, the majority of whom work as private-sector employees with relatively demanding work activities, may also influence public attention toward the proper and appropriate use of medicines (Satu Data Karanganyar, 2025).

Based on these issues, this community service program focused on providing education and socialization regarding the safe and rational use of medicines to the residents of Wonorejo Village. The program aimed to improve public understanding of prescription medicines, Over-the-Counter Pharmacy Medicines (Obat Wajib Apotek/OWA), and the rational use of antibiotics in accordance with applicable regulations. In addition, the program was designed to increase public awareness regarding the importance of obtaining, using, storing, and disposing of medicines properly in order to minimize the risks associated with inappropriate medicine use. Through a community-based educational approach, it was expected that the community would gain health information that is easier to understand and apply in daily life.

The community service activities were conducted in Ceplukan Hamlet, Wonorejo Village, which is administratively located within Gondangrejo District, Karanganyar Regency.

Figure 1. Location of the Community Service Program (PKM)

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

Self-medication is defined as an individual's effort to manage minor health complaints independently by using over-the-counter medicines or limited over-the-counter medicines(Kementerian Kesehatan RI., 2024). Currently, self-medication is widely practiced by the community because it is considered more practical, accessible, and cost-effective for treating minor health conditions such as fever, cough, influenza, pain, and mild digestive disorders. The ease of obtaining medicines from pharmacies and drug stores is also one of the factors contributing to the high prevalence of self-medication practices in the community (Wijaya *et al*., 2023). However, when carried out without adequate knowledge, self-medication may lead to various health risks due to inappropriate medicine use (Chouhan & Prasad, 2016).

The use of prescription-only medicines without sufficient understanding may result in serious side effects, organ toxicity, and drug resistance, particularly in the case of irrational antibiotic use (Maula & Andra, 2024). The use of antibiotics without a physician's prescription is still frequently found in the community, for example, the use of antibiotics for viral infections or discontinuation of antibiotic therapy before the recommended duration is completed. Such practices may contribute to antibiotic resistance, which has become one of the major global health concerns because it can reduce the effectiveness of infection treatment in the future. In addition, the use of prescription medicines without supervision from healthcare professionals may increase the risk of drug interactions, dosing errors, and adverse effects that can endanger public health (Anwary, 2025).

Over-the-Counter Pharmacy Medicines (Obat Wajib Apotek/OWA) are a specific category of prescription medicines that may be dispensed without a physician's prescription under the supervision and counseling of pharmacists or pharmaceutical personnel (Kementerian Kesehatan Indonesia., 1993). The existence of OWA aims to facilitate public access to initial treatment for minor illnesses while still ensuring professional pharmaceutical supervision. Therefore, public understanding regarding the differences among over-the-counter medicines, limited over-the-counter medicines, prescription medicines, and OWA is essential in supporting the safe and rational use of medicines. Lack of understanding regarding drug classification may lead people to use medicines indiscriminately without considering indications, dosage, or proper directions for use.

Community-based health education approaches through lectures, interactive discussions, and educational media have been shown to be effective in improving public health literacy (Li *et al*., 2023). Direct educational activities enable two-way communication, clarification of information, and adjustment of educational materials according to the needs and characteristics of the local community. Through this approach, community members not only receive information passively but also have the opportunity to share experiences and discuss problems commonly encountered in household medicine use. This approach is in line with the concept of health promotion, which emphasizes community empowerment in health-related decision-making. The use of educational media such as leaflets, posters, and live demonstrations is also considered effective in enhancing public understanding of the provided materials. Information delivered visually and in simple language is generally easier for the

community to understand and remember compared to purely theoretical explanations (Hasanica *et al.*, 2020). Furthermore, active participant involvement in discussions and question-and-answer sessions may increase community interest and attention toward the health information provided.

Various previous community service programs and studies have demonstrated that education regarding self-medication and rational medicine use can significantly improve public knowledge. Educational interventions on analgesic use in the Slahung area, Ponorogo, showed an increase of more than 20% in respondents' knowledge scores following the intervention (Aziz *et al.*, 2024). Similar findings were reported in a socialization program on self-medication and healthy lifestyles in Randusari Hamlet (TPA Putri Cempo), which demonstrated a 12.05% increase in respondents' understanding after the educational intervention (Mizranita *et al.*, 2025).

Based on these findings, the community service program conducted in Wonorejo Village has significant value in strengthening public health literacy and contributing to the prevention of irrational medicine use through a targeted and sustainable educational approach. Educational activities of this kind are expected to help the community become more responsible and wise in using medicines, increase awareness regarding the importance of consulting healthcare professionals, and support the development of safe and rational medicine-use behavior within the community.

4. METHODS

This community service program was conducted on Saturday, May 10, 2025, at the neighborhood security post (Pos Kamling) of Ceplukan Hamlet RT 02 RW 17, Wonorejo Village, Karanganyar, with members of the Family Welfare Movement (PKK) as the primary target participants. The program aimed to provide education regarding the safe and responsible use of prescription medicines in order to improve public understanding of rational medicine use in accordance with applicable regulations. The activity was conducted from 7:00 PM to 8:00 PM and was attended by 42 residents. The program was implemented by a community service team consisting of lecturers and undergraduate pharmacy students from Universitas Kusuma Husada Surakarta through several stages that had been carefully prepared to ensure the effectiveness of the activity and the achievement of its objectives.

The preparation stage included coordination with the PKK administrators of Ceplukan Hamlet, Wonorejo Village, regarding the implementation of the program, determination of the schedule and venue, and preparation of educational media to be used during the counseling session. In addition, the team prepared educational materials in the form of leaflets concerning prescription medicines, drug classifications, antibiotics, and the DAGUSIBU principles (Obtain, Use, Store, and Dispose of Medicines Properly). The leaflets were designed using simple language accompanied by illustrations to facilitate community understanding and to enable their reuse as independent educational media after the completion of the activity. The team also prepared samples of several medicines as demonstration media during the educational session.

The implementation stage was carried out through educational counseling methods consisting of lectures, discussions, and direct question-and-answer sessions with participants. The materials presented included the definition of prescription medicines, drug logos and classifications, the risks associated with medicine use without healthcare professional supervision, proper antibiotic use, and the importance of using medicines according to regulations and physician prescriptions. In addition, participants received education regarding the DAGUSIBU principles as guidance for obtaining, using, storing, and disposing of medicines properly. Discussion and question-and-answer methods were employed to increase participant engagement and to provide opportunities for community members to share experiences and problems commonly encountered in medicine use in daily life. Simple demonstrations using medicine samples were also conducted to help participants better understand the forms and classifications of medicines in a more practical and tangible manner.

The evaluation stage of the program's effectiveness was conducted through several aspects, including the recapitulation of pre-test and post-test results to assess improvements in participants' understanding after attending the educational session. Furthermore, evaluation was also carried out through observation of attendance rates, participant enthusiasm, and active community participation throughout the activity, particularly during the discussion and question-and-answer sessions. The high level of enthusiasm demonstrated by the residents in attending the activity became one of the indicators of the success of this community service program. In addition, the implementation team evaluated various shortcomings and obstacles encountered during the activity as material for improvement in future similar programs. All stages of the activity were subsequently documented and compiled into a community service report as a form of accountability for the implementation of the program.

5. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The community service program organized by the Undergraduate Pharmacy Study Program, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas Kusuma Husada Surakarta, was successfully conducted under the title "Socialization of Safe and Rational Medicine Use for the Community of Wonorejo Village." The activity was held on Saturday, May 10, 2025, from 7:00 PM to 8:00 PM at Ceplukan Hamlet RT 02 RW 17, Wonorejo Village. A total of 42 members of the PKK women's group participated as the primary participants in the community service activity. This target group was selected because housewives play an important role in the management and use of medicines within the family environment, particularly in self-medication practices for managing minor health complaints.

Figure 2. Delivery of Educational Material on Safe and Rational Medicine Use to PKK Women in Wonorejo Village

The program was implemented through lectures, discussions, and direct question-and-answer sessions. These methods were selected to facilitate participants' understanding of the material and to encourage active participation throughout the activity. The educational materials covered the definition of medicines, drug classifications consisting of over-the-counter medicines, limited over-the-counter medicines, prescription medicines, and medicines that may be dispensed by pharmacists through the Over-the-Counter Pharmacy Medicines (Obat Wajib Apotek/OWA) mechanism. In addition, participants were provided with information regarding rational medicine use, the dangers of using antibiotics without a physician's prescription, and the DAGUSIBU principles (Obtain, Use, Store, and Dispose of Medicines Properly). The materials were delivered using simple and easily understandable language to suit the characteristics of the participants.

To support participants' understanding, the community service team also distributed educational leaflets containing concise information regarding the safe and rational use of medicines. The leaflets included explanations about drug classifications based on the logos displayed on medicine packaging, guidelines for appropriate antibiotic use, and proper methods for obtaining, using, storing, and disposing of medicines. In addition to leaflet distribution, the activity was complemented by demonstrations of several medicines commonly used in self-medication practices. The demonstrations were conducted by directly showing the packaging forms and drug classification logos, enabling participants to more easily distinguish among the different categories of medicines.

During the discussion and question-and-answer session, participants actively raised questions related to medicine use practices commonly carried out within the household. Several participants asked about antibiotic use, medication administration guidelines, and proper medicine storage methods at home. The enthusiasm demonstrated by the participants indicated that the community had a relatively high interest in information regarding the safe and rational use of medicines. Participants also began to understand that antibiotics should not be used indiscriminately and must be taken in accordance with the recommendations of healthcare professionals.

Figure 3. Discussion and Question-and-Answer Session Between Participants and the Presenter Regarding the Use of Prescription Medicines and Antibiotics

To evaluate the effectiveness of the program and measure improvements in participants' knowledge, pre-test and post-test assessments were conducted before and after the educational session. Participants were asked to answer several simple questions related to prescription medicines, antibiotics, and the DAGUSIBU principles. The evaluation results demonstrated an improvement in participants' understanding following the educational intervention. The average pre-test score obtained by participants was 71.4, while the average post-test score increased to 87.6. These findings indicate that the educational program was effective in improving community understanding regarding the safe and rational use of medicines. The distribution of participants' pre-test and post-test scores is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Distribution of Participants' Pre-test and Post-test Scores

Score Range	Number of Participants	
	Pre-test	Post-test
90–100	5	18
70–89	16	20
50–69	15	4
<50	6	0
Total Participants	**42**	**42**

Based on the table, it can be observed that the number of participants achieving high scores increased after the educational intervention was conducted. During the pre-test, there were still 6 participants who obtained scores below 50, whereas no participants scored below 50 in the post-test. In addition, the number of participants who achieved scores in the range of 90–100 increased from 5 participants to 18 participants. These findings indicate that the participants were able to understand the materials delivered during the activity.

In addition to the improvement in evaluation results, participant enthusiasm throughout the program was also relatively high. This was reflected in the active participation of attendees during the discussion and

question-and-answer sessions. Most participants were able to re-explain drug classifications and demonstrated an understanding of the importance of using medicines in accordance with healthcare professional recommendations. Participants also began to understand that antibiotics are classified as prescription medicines whose use must follow the guidance of healthcare professionals and should not be used indiscriminately. Overall, the educational program was conducted successfully and received positive responses from participants as a form of community health education in the field of pharmacy.

This community service program aimed to improve public knowledge and awareness regarding the safe and rational use of medicines in self-medication practices. Self-medication is one of the approaches commonly used by the community to manage minor health complaints independently without direct examination by a physician. This practice is considered practical and convenient; however, when not accompanied by adequate knowledge, it may lead to various health risks, such as medication errors, adverse drug reactions, drug interactions, and antibiotic resistance. Therefore, education regarding the proper use of medicines is an important step in improving public safety in household medicine use.

Based on the pre-test and post-test results, there was a noticeable improvement in participants' understanding after the educational intervention. The average participant score increased from 71.4 in the pre-test to 87.6 in the post-test. In addition, the number of participants categorized as having high scores also increased after the activity. These findings indicate that the educational methods used were effective in helping participants understand the material regarding the safe and rational use of medicines. The improvement in evaluation results suggests that delivering health information in a simple, communicative manner and in accordance with community needs can effectively enhance participants' understanding of the educational materials provided.

The findings of this program are consistent with the study conducted by (Maula & Andra, 2024) , which stated that pharmaceutical education plays an important role in improving public understanding regarding the use of prescription medicines and the rational use of antibiotics. Another study by the World Health Organization (WHO) also reported that inappropriate medicine use remains a global issue, highlighting the need for continuous public health education (Bhatta, 2018) (Darcy, 2021). Direct educational interventions delivered to the community are considered effective in improving health literacy, particularly regarding the safe and rational use of medicines.

Compared to the condition before the program was conducted, most participants initially did not clearly understand drug classifications, the use of antibiotics without a physician's prescription, or the DAGUSIBU principles. Several participants admitted that they had previously purchased certain medicines without knowing their classifications or proper directions for use. In addition, some participants were not aware that antibiotics are categorized as prescription medicines whose use must be based on a prescription or recommendations from healthcare professionals. After the educational intervention, participants began to understand the differences among drug classifications and the importance of using medicines according to healthcare professional recommendations. These findings indicate that

community-based educational activities can serve as an effective approach to improving public health literacy, particularly in the field of pharmacy.

The material regarding drug classifications became one of the topics that attracted the greatest attention from participants. During the activity, explanations were provided concerning the differences among over-the-counter medicines, limited over-the-counter medicines, prescription medicines, and Over-the-Counter Pharmacy Medicines (Obat Wajib Apotek/OWA). Participants were also introduced to the symbols or logos displayed on medicine packaging to help them more easily identify drug classifications. Following the educational session, participants began to understand that each category of medicine has different usage regulations and that not all medicines can be used freely without healthcare professional supervision. This understanding is expected to increase public awareness and caution in selecting and using medicines independently.

The educational method combining lectures with discussions and question-and-answer sessions also produced better outcomes compared to one-way lecture methods alone. Participants became more active in sharing questions and experiences related to medicine use within the household. Interactive discussions made participants feel more comfortable expressing problems commonly encountered in daily medicine use, such as discontinuing antibiotic therapy prematurely, using medicines based on previous experiences, and storing medicines at home for extended periods. According to Notoatmodjo (2018) as cited in (Cholida, 2022), participatory educational methods can improve the absorption of health information because participants are directly involved in the learning process.

In addition to delivering material through lectures and discussions, the educational activity was also complemented by demonstrations of several medicines commonly used in self-medication practices. The demonstrations were conducted by directly showing the differences among medicine classifications, such as over-the-counter medicines, limited over-the-counter medicines, and prescription medicines, based on the logos displayed on the medicine packaging. The community service team also provided examples of proper antibiotic use and explained the risks associated with using prescription medicines without a physician’s prescription. Through these demonstrations, participants were able to understand the material more easily because they could directly observe the forms and labeling of medicines commonly circulating in the community. Participants appeared enthusiastic throughout the activity and actively asked questions regarding medicines frequently used in household settings. The demonstration method was considered effective in improving public understanding because it provided a more practical and interactive learning experience compared to theoretical explanations alone.

In addition to lectures and discussions, the educational activity also included demonstrations of several medicines commonly used in self-medication practices. These demonstrations directly illustrated the differences among medicine classifications, including over-the-counter medicines, limited over-the-counter medicines, and prescription medicines, based on the logos displayed on medicine packaging. The community service team also provided examples of appropriate antibiotic use and explained the risks of using prescription medicines without a physician’s prescription. Through these demonstrations, participants found it easier to understand

the material because they could directly observe the forms and labeling of medicines commonly available in the community.

Medicine demonstrations provided a more practical and interactive learning experience compared to theoretical explanations alone. Participants appeared enthusiastic throughout the activity and actively asked questions regarding medicines commonly used within the household. Some participants even shared their personal experiences related to the use of certain medicines for discussion with the presenters. These demonstration activities helped participants understand that medicine use must consider directions for use, dosage, indications, and drug classifications in order to avoid the risks associated with inappropriate medicine use.

Education regarding antibiotic use also became an important component of this program. Prior to the activity, several participants admitted that they still used antibiotics without a physician's prescription or discontinued antibiotic therapy once symptoms had begun to improve. After receiving the educational intervention, participants began to understand that antibiotics should only be used for bacterial infections and must be consumed according to the dosage and duration recommended by healthcare professionals. Understanding rational antibiotic use is highly important in preventing antibiotic resistance, which remains a major global health issue.

In addition to improving knowledge, this activity also influenced participants' attitudes toward medicine use. Several participants stated that after attending the educational session, they became more cautious in purchasing and using medicines without consulting healthcare professionals. Participants also began to understand the importance of reading medicine instructions, checking expiration dates, and storing medicines according to proper guidelines. These findings indicate that health education not only increases knowledge but can also influence community behavior toward more responsible and rational medicine use.

Furthermore, education regarding the DAGUSIBU principles had a positive impact on participants' understanding of household medicine management. Before the activity, most participants admitted that they still stored medicines in inappropriate places and did not fully understand the correct methods for disposing of expired medicines. Some participants also reported that they were accustomed to keeping leftover medicines from previous treatments for future use without considering the condition or expiration date of the medicines. After receiving the educational intervention, participants demonstrated a better understanding of safe medicine storage and disposal practices.

During the activity, participants were informed that medicines should be stored in cool, dry places, protected from direct sunlight, and kept out of reach of children. Participants also received education regarding the importance of checking expiration dates before using medicines. In addition, they were educated on proper methods for disposing of expired medicines to prevent misuse and environmental contamination. These findings are consistent with the Family Awareness of Medicines Movement (Gerakan Keluarga Sadar Obat/GKSO) developed by the Indonesian Pharmacists Association, which aims to increase public awareness regarding the proper use of medicines (Sari *et al.*, 2023).

The educational leaflets distributed to participants also contributed to improving community understanding. The leaflets contained concise information regarding drug classifications, proper antibiotic use, and the DAGUSIBU principles. Educational media such as leaflets are considered effective because they can be reread by participants after the activity has concluded. In addition, the use of simple language and illustrations helped participants more easily understand the information provided. Through these educational materials, it is expected that the information obtained by participants can be applied in daily life and shared with other family members.

The involvement of PKK women as the primary participants in this activity was also an important factor contributing to the success of the educational program. Housewives play a significant role in medicine management within the family environment, ranging from storing medicines and administering medicines to family members to determining initial actions when family members experience minor health complaints. Therefore, improving mothers' knowledge regarding the safe use of medicines is expected to have a positive impact on overall family health.

Community service activities such as this play an important role in supporting promotive and preventive efforts in the health sector. Direct health education can help improve public health literacy and encourage communities to become more independent in maintaining their health. In addition, this activity represents one form of the implementation of the role of pharmaceutical personnel in providing drug information services to the community.

Overall, the results of this activity demonstrated that the socialization program on safe and rational medicine use was able to improve public knowledge and awareness regarding rational medicine use. Community service activities of this kind are expected to be conducted continuously as part of promotive and preventive efforts to improve public health quality. Furthermore, the development of more innovative and interactive educational methods is also necessary to ensure that health information can be delivered to the community more effectively and understood more easily.

Figure 4. Group Photo of the Community Service Program (PKM) Implementation

6. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the community service program conducted in Wonorejo Village, it can be concluded that this socialization activity was effective in improving public knowledge and awareness regarding the safe and rational use of medicines. This was evidenced by a significant improvement in participants' health literacy, with the average evaluation score increasing from 71.4 in the pre-test to 87.6 in the post-test. Through participatory educational methods and the use of leaflet-based educational media, the PKK women as the primary participants gained a better understanding of drug classifications, the importance of rational antibiotic use, and the implementation of the DAGUSIBU principles in household medicine management. These findings demonstrate that community-based health education is capable of encouraging more responsible self-medication practices and is expected to be implemented continuously as part of efforts to improve overall public health quality.

For future activities, similar educational programs are recommended to be conducted continuously by involving a wider range of participants, such as adolescents, older adults, and community health cadres. In addition, periodic assistance regarding the implementation of DAGUSIBU principles in daily life is necessary so that the community can manage household medicines more appropriately and safely. The development of more interactive educational media, such as educational videos, live demonstrations, and the utilization of social media, is also recommended to enhance the effectiveness of health information dissemination to the community.

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