While the state is aggressively fighting against *narkoba*, and although other kinds of medicines are also consumed by youth and become addictive. Prescription drugs are increasingly consumed by youth for various purposes, particularly for high. One of the most popular prescription drugs consumed by teenagers is Somadril. This article explores how Somadril consumption differs by gender and how the consumption of drugs is related to femininity and masculinity.

This research was conducted in the city of Makassar, a metropolitan city with a myriad of many social problems, including the use of prescription drugs, such as Somadril. There are participants in this study, comprising seven women and men respectively. Data was collected using in-depth interview and observation.

This study indicates that although Somadril is consumed by male and female youth, its use is more identical to women than men. For women, Somadril is significantly important in their daily lives, so they always try to get it to make them happy, to get along comfortably, and to easily express their feelings, especially if they have problems. While for men Somadril was consumed solely because they are offered by their female friends and the presence/absence of Somadril does not affect their daily lives. This shows that Somadril is a social medicine for both men and women. Among fellow men, their main drug is narcotics. From a male perspective, Somadril is "women’s toy" and enhancing women’s sexual desire, while *narkoba* is "mens’ toy" since taking *narkoba* is not only for high, but also indicating their masculinity. For women, even though they consume Somadril, they still maintain their femininity, which is expressed by not consuming extreme drugs such as *narkoba* simply because they are considered too naughty and excessive. Somadril has a sleepy effect for both men and women. However, for women sleepiness is not a significant problem and can be tolerated, while for men the effects of sleepiness are very disturbing and make them unproductive, especially for men who often work late at night.

Misuse of prescription drugs for non-medical problems is increasingly widespread. Users are dominated by youth, and this is not only spread in big cities, but also in districts level, such as Maros. Consumption of prescription drugs has become a part of the daily lives of many youth in Maros and has become an open secret in the wider community. How they maintain their confidentiality in such practice is the the focus of this article.

The study was conducted in Maros, South Sulawesi, between March and August 2018. There are 16 male youth participants in this study, whose age ranging between 13 and 23 years. Data was collected using the the combination of in-depth interview and observation.