

ABSTRAK

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Program Studi : Farmasi

Judul : Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan Dengan Perilaku Penggunaan Antibiotika di RT 003 RW 010 Kelurahan Kembangan Utara Kecamatan Kembangan Kota Jakarta Barat.

Penyakit infeksi masih termasuk sepuluh besar penyakit paling umum di Indonesia. Antibiotika menjadi obat yang sering digunakan untuk menangani masalah tersebut. Penggunaan antibiotika yang irasional akan meningkatkan resistensi antibiotika. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengetahui karakteristik demografi masyarakat, mengetahui tingkat pengetahuan dan perilaku penggunaan antibiotika, mengetahui hubungan karakteristik demografi dengan tingkat pengetahuan antibiotika dan mengetahui hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan dengan perilaku penggunaan antibiotika. Sampel penelitiannya Masyarakat di RT 003 RW 010 Kelurahan Kembangan Utara Kecamatan Kembangan Kota Jakarta Barat sebanyak 91 orang. Metode penelitian ini adalah *cross sectional* dengan jenis pengkajian deskriptif analitik. Instrumen yang digunakan berupa kuesioner yang telah diuji validasi dan reliabilitasnya. Hasil penelitian mayoritas masyarakat RT 003 berjenis kelamin perempuan sebanyak 68,1% dengan usia paling banyak 17-45 tahun 51,6%, paling banyak pendidikan menengah sebanyak 51,6%, memiliki pekerjaan sebanyak 53,8% dan antibiotika yang digunakan adalah amoksisilin sebanyak 84,6%. Tingkat pengetahuan antibiotika dalam kategori kurang 41,8% sedangkan perilaku penggunaan antibiotika dalam kategori cukup 37,4%. Hasil uji *chi-square* menunjukkan ada hubungan signifikan antara usia dan pendidikan terakhir terhadap tingkat pengetahuan dengan nilai *p-value* < 0,05. Sedangkan hasil uji korelasi koefisien menunjukkan adanya hubungan signifikan yang searah antara tingkat pengetahuan dengan perilaku penggunaan antibiotika dengan nilai *p-value* 0,004 dan arah korelasi positif 0,302.

Kata Kunci: Hubungan, Pengetahuan, Perilaku Penggunaan, Antibiotika

ABSTRACT

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Title : Relationship between Knowledge Level and Behavior of Antibiotic Use in RT 003 RW 010 Kembangan Utara Village, Kembangan District, West Jakarta City.

Infectious diseases are still among the top ten most common diseases in Indonesia. Antibiotics are drugs that are often used to treat this problem. Irrational use of antibiotics will increase antibiotic resistance. The aims of the study were to determine the demographic characteristics of the community, to determine the level of knowledge and behavior of using antibiotics, to determine the relationship between demographic characteristics and the level of knowledge of antibiotics, and to determine the relationship between the level of knowledge and the behavior of using antibiotics. The research sample is the community in RT 003 RW 010, Kembangan Utara Village, Kembangan District, West Jakarta City, as many as 91 people. This research method is cross sectional with descriptive analytic study. The instrument used is a questionnaire that has been tested for validation and reliability. The results of the study were that the majority of the RT 003 community were female as much as 68.1% with the most age 17-45 years 51.6%, the most secondary education as much as 51.6%, having a job as much as 53.8% and antibiotics that were used were amoxicillin as much as 84.6%. The level of knowledge of antibiotics in the less category is 41.8% while the behavior of using antibiotics in the sufficient category is 37.4%. The results of the chi-square test showed that there was a significant relationship between age and last education on the level of knowledge with a p-value <0.05. While the results of the correlation coefficient test showed that there was a unidirectional significant relationship between the level of knowledge and the behavior of using antibiotics with an p-value of 0.004 and a positive correlation direction of 0.302.

Keywords: Relationship, Knowledge, Behavior of Use, Antibiotics