

ABSTRAK

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Progran Studi : Farmasi
Judul : Hubungan Karakteristik Sosiodemografi Terhadap Pengetahuan, Sikap dan Perilaku Penggunaan Antibiotika Tanpa Resep pada Warga RT/RW 08/01 Jagakarsa, Srengseng Sawah, Jakarta Selatan

Permasalahan dalam penggunaan antibiotika adalah ketika bakteri sudah resistensi terhadap antibiotik tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisa hubungan karakteristik sosiodemografi terhadap pengetahuan, sikap dan perilaku penggunaan antibiotika tanpa resep pada warga RT/RW 08/01 Jagakarsa, Srengseng Sawah, Jakarta Selatan. Penelitian di lakukan dengan pendekatan anlitik kuantitatif dengan desain studi *cross sectional*. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara random dengan kriteria umur 18 tahun keatas. Instrumen penelitian yang digunakan adalah kuesioner. Analisis data menggunakan uji *chi-square*. Hasil penelitian diperoleh mayoritas responden berumur 32 - 45 tahun (49,6%), jenis kelamin perempuan (84,3%), sudah menikah (92,2%), ibu rumah tangga (42,6%), pendapatan keluarga di atas UMR (79%) dan tingkat pendidikan menengah (60,9%). Responden yang memiliki tingkat pengetahuan rendah tentang antibiotika sebesar 36,5%, memiliki sikap netral 69,5% dan memiliki perilaku nteral terkait penggunaan antibiotika tanpa resep sebesar 53%. Ada hubungan antara kategori umur dengan tingkat pengetahaun tentang antibiotika ($p \text{ value} = 0,018$), ada hubungan antara jenis kelamin dengan sikap ($p \text{ value} = 0,029$), ada hubungan antara sikap dengan perilaku penggunaan antibiotika tanpa resep($p \text{ value} = 0,028$). Tidak ada hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan tentang antibiotika dengan sikap ($p \text{ value} = 0,418$) maupun perilaku penggunaan antibiotika tanpa resep ($p \text{ value} = 0,734$).

Kata kunci: Antibiotika, sosiodemografi, pengetahuan, sikap, perilaku.

ABSTRACT

Name : Walentyana Ambarita

Study Program : Pharmacy

Judul : The Relationship of Sociodemographic Characteristics to Knowledge, Attitude and Behavior of Using Antibiotics Without Prescription in RT/RW 08/01 Jagakarsa, Srengseng Sawah, South Jakarta.

The problem in using antibiotics is when the bacteria are resistant to these antibiotics. This study aims to analyze the relationship between sociodemographic characteristics of the knowledge, attitudes and behavior of using antibiotics without prescription among residents of RT / RW 08/01 Jagakarsa, Srengseng Sawah, South Jakarta. The research was conducted with an analytical quantitative approach with a cross sectional study design. Sampling was done randomly with criteria aged 18 years and over. The research instrument used was a questionnaire. Data analysis used the chi-square test. The results showed that the majority of respondents were 32 - 45 years old (49.6%), female (84.3%), married (92.2%), housewives (42.6%), family income above. UMR (79%) and secondary education level (60.9%). Respondents who had a low level of knowledge about antibiotics were 36.5%, 69.5% had a neutral attitude and 53% had external behavior related to the use of antibiotics without a prescription. There was a relationship between age categories and the level of knowledge about antibiotics (p value = 0.018), there was a relationship between gender and attitude (p value = 0.029), there was a relationship between attitudes and the behavior of using antibiotics without a prescription (p value = 0.028). There was no relationship between the level of knowledge about antibiotics with attitudes (p value = 0.418) and the behavior of using antibiotics without a prescription (p value = 0.734).

Kata kunci: Antibiotic, sociodemographic, knowledge, attitude, behavior.