

## INTISARI

Antibiotik adalah obat yang digunakan untuk mengatasi infeksi bakteri. Antibiotik dapat menimbulkan efek resistensi bila penggunaannya tidak tepat. Meningkatnya kasus infeksi, membuat penggunaan antibiotik meningkat. Namun, peningkatan ini tidak disertai dengan pengetahuan yang cukup di masyarakat sehingga menimbulkan masalah resistensi yang serius. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memberikan gambaran apoteker dalam pencegahan resistensi antibiotik di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta.

Penelitian dilakukan dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* dan *phenomenology*, dan teknik pengambilan sampel *convenience* dan *purposive*. Pengambilan data menggunakan kuesioner dan wawancara dengan kriteria responden seorang apoteker yang berdomisili di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta dan bersedia menjadi responden. Analisis data menggunakan analisis statistik deskriptif dan inferensial berupa analisis hubungan antara karakteristik responden dengan tingkat pengetahuan, sikap dan praktik, pengetahuan dengan sikap, pengetahuan dengan praktik, dan sikap dengan praktik menggunakan Kruskal-Wallis, Mann-Whitney, Spearman's rho (nonparametrik) atau ANOVA, T test, dan Pearson correlation (parametrik).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebanyak 84,38% responden memiliki pengetahuan tinggi dalam pencegahan resistensi antibiotik. Sebanyak 51,04% responden memiliki sikap baik dalam pencegahan resistensi antibiotik dan sebanyak 50,00% responden memiliki praktik. Terdapat hubungan antara usia ( $p = <0,001$ ), jenis kelamin ( $p = 0,011$ ), Pendidikan terakhir ( $p = <0,001$ ), tempat bekerja ( $p = 0,047$ ), dan pengalaman bekerja ( $p = <0,001$ ) dengan pengetahuan. Terdapat hubungan antara tempat bekerja ( $p = 0,012$ ) dan bidang pelayanan ( $p = 0,039$ ) dengan sikap. Terdapat hubungan antara Pendidikan terakhir ( $p = 0,016$ ) dan bidang pelayanan ( $p = 0,031$ ) dengan praktik apoteker dalam pencegahan resistensi antibiotik. Tidak terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan sikap. Terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan ( $p = <0,001$ ) dan sikap ( $p = 0,012$ ) dengan praktik. Dalam pencegahan resistensi responden memiliki kendala kurangnya pengetahuan dan kepatuhan pasien dalam penggunaan antibiotik yang tepat. Inovasi yang dapat dilakukan seorang apoteker dalam pencegahan resistensi adalah tidak melayani antibiotik tanpa resep, bekerja sama dengan tenaga kesehatan dalam pelayanan antibiotik yang tepat, dan selalu edukasi pada pasien.

**Kata kunci : Apoteker, Pencegahan, Antibiotik, Resistensi Antibiotik**

## ***ABSTRACT***

Antibiotics are medicines used to treat bacterial infections. Antibiotics can cause resistance effects when used inappropriately. The increase in cases of infection makes the use of antibiotics increase. However, this increase is not accompanied by sufficient knowledge in the community so that it creates a serious resistance problem. This study aims to provide an overview to pharmacists in preventing antibiotic resistance in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

The study was conducted with a cross sectional and phenomenology approach, and the sampling technique was convenience and purposive. Data were collected using questionnaires and interviews with the respondent criteria is a pharmacist who is domiciled in the Special Region of Yogyakarta and is willing to be a respondent. Data analysis used descriptive and inferential statistical analysis in the form of analysis of the relationship between respondent characteristics and the level of knowledge, attitudes and practices, knowledge with attitude, knowledge with practice, and attitude with practice using Kruskal-Wallis, Mann-Whitney, and Spearman's rho (nonparametric) or ANOVA, T test, and Pearson Correlation (parametric).

The results showed as many as 84.38% of respondents have high knowledge in the prevention of antibiotic resistance. As many as 51.04% of respondents have a good attitude in preventing antibiotic resistance and as many as 50.00% of respondents have good practices in preventing antibiotic resistance. There is a relationship between age ( $p = <0.001$ ), gender ( $p = 0.011$ ), last education ( $p = <0.001$ ), place of work ( $p = 0.047$ ), and work experience ( $p = <0.001$ ) with knowledge. There is a relationship between the place of work ( $p = 0.012$ ) and the field of service ( $p = 0.039$ ) with the attitude. There is a relationship between the last education ( $p = 0.016$ ) and the field of service ( $p = 0.031$ ) with the practice. There is no relationship between knowledge and attitude. There is a relationship between knowledge ( $p = <0.001$ ) and attitudes ( $p = 0.012$ ) with practice. The obstacle in preventing resistance is the lack of knowledge and patient compliance in the use of appropriate antibiotics. Innovations that can be made by a pharmacist in preventing resistance are not serving antibiotics without a prescription, collaborating with health workers in providing appropriate antibiotic services, and always providing education to patients.

**Keywords : Pharmacist, Prevention, Antibiotics, Antibiotic Resistance.**