



## INTISARI

Penggunaan antibiotik yang bijak didukung oleh pengetahuan, sikap, dan praktik antibiotik yang baik oleh masyarakat supaya tidak menimbulkan masalah serius berupa resistensi antibiotik yang akan berdampak negatif pada masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memberi gambaran dan hubungan antara karakteristik sosiodemografi Masyarakat di Kabupaten Bantul terhadap pengetahuan, sikap, dan praktik terkait antibiotik, serta mengetahui hubungan antara pengetahuan terhadap sikap dan praktik, serta sikap terhadap praktik.

Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode non-eksperimental deskriptif kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional* untuk mengukur persentase tiap variabel menggunakan kuesioner yang dibagikan secara daring dan luring. Pemilihan sampel dilakukan secara *convenience sampling*. Responden yang terlibat sebanyak 152 responden dengan usia 18-64 tahun, berdomisili di Kabupaten Bantul, dan tidak bekerja atau menempuh pendidikan di bidang kesehatan. Data dianalisis secara deskriptif untuk mengetahui gambaran pengetahuan, sikap, dan praktik antibiotik pada masyarakat di Kabupaten Bantul. Analisis hubungan karakteristik sosiodemografi dengan pengetahuan, sikap, dan praktik penggunaan antibiotik, pengetahuan terhadap sikap dan praktik, serta sikap terhadap praktik penggunaan antibiotik pada masyarakat di Kabupaten Bantul dilakukan dengan uji *Independent Sample T-Test*, *One-Way Anova*, dan *Pearson's Correlation*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa masyarakat di Kabupaten Bantul mayoritas memiliki pengetahuan tinggi terhadap antibiotik (66,28%), sikap yang tinggi terhadap antibiotik (75%), dan praktik yang tinggi terhadap penggunaan antibiotik (91,45%). Terdapat perbedaan antara tingkat pendidikan ( $p=0,006$ ) terhadap pengetahuan antibiotik. Terdapat perbedaan antara jenis kelamin ( $p=0,029$ ), dan tingkat pendidikan ( $<0,001$ ) terhadap sikap antibiotik. Terdapat perbedaan antara jenis kelamin ( $p=0,042$ ) dan tingkat pendidikan ( $p=0,001$ ) terhadap praktik penggunaan antibiotik. Terdapat hubungan antara karakteristik sosiodemografi usia terhadap pengetahuan ( $p=0,012$ ), sikap ( $p=0,045$ ), dan praktik ( $p=0,023$ ) antibiotik. Terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan terhadap sikap ( $p=<0,001$ ), pengetahuan terhadap praktik ( $p=<0,001$ ), dan sikap terhadap praktik ( $p=<0,001$ ) penggunaan antibiotik pada masyarakat di Kabupaten Bantul.

**Kata Kunci:** pengetahuan, sikap, praktik, antibiotik



## **ABSTRACT**

*The wise use of antibiotics is supported by knowledge, attitudes, and good antibiotic practices within the community. Unwise antibiotic use can lead to serious problems such as antibiotic resistance and have negative impacts on society. This research aims to provide an overview and understand the relationship between sociodemographic characteristics of the community and their knowledge, attitudes, and practices related to antibiotics in Bantul Regency. Additionally, it seeks to explore the relationship between knowledge and attitudes, knowledge and practices, as well as attitudes and practices.*

*The study employed a non-experimental quantitative descriptive method with a cross-sectional approach to measure the percentage of each variable using questionnaires distributed online and offline. Sample selection was done through convenience sampling, involving 152 respondents aged 18-64, residing in Bantul Regency, and not working or studying in the health field. Descriptive analysis was used to understand the knowledge, attitudes, and practices related to antibiotics in the community of Bantul Regency. The analysis of the relationship between sociodemographic characteristics and knowledge, attitudes, and practices regarding antibiotic use, knowledge and attitudes, knowledge and practices, as well as attitudes and practices related to antibiotic use in the Bantul community, was carried out using Independent Sample T-Test, One-Way Anova, and Pearson's Correlation.*

*The results of the research indicate that the majority of the community in Bantul Regency has high knowledge (66.28%), positive attitudes (75%), and good practices (91.45%) regarding antibiotics. There is a relationship between education level ( $p=0.006$ ) and knowledge of antibiotics. There is a relationship between gender ( $p=0.029$ ) and education level ( $<0.001$ ) with attitudes towards antibiotics. There is a relationship between gender ( $p=0.042$ ) and education level ( $0.001$ ) with practices in antibiotic use in the community of Bantul Regency. There is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes ( $p=<0.001$ ), knowledge and practices ( $p=<0.001$ ), and attitudes and practices ( $p=<0.001$ ) regarding antibiotic use in the community of Bantul Regency.*

*Keyword: knowledge, attitude, practice, antibiotic*