

INTISARI

Resistensi antibiotik sudah menjadi permasalahan di dunia dalam bidang kesehatan. Salah satu penyebab resistansi antibiotik tersebut adalah penggunaan antibiotik yang tidak rasional. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Puskesmas Lontar Kota Surabaya karena belum pernah ada penelitian tentang pengetahuan, persepsi, dan perilaku penggunaan antibiotik, sehingga melatarbelakangi peneliti untuk melakukan penelitian. Penelitian bertujuan untuk melihat tingkat pengetahuan, persepsi dan perilaku penggunaan antibiotik di Puskesmas Lontar Kota Surabaya.

Penelitian ini adalah penelitian non-eksperimental deskriptif kuantitatif dengan rancangan desain *cross-sectional*. Instrumen penelitian adalah kuesioner yang disusun oleh peneliti melalui uji validitas dan reliabilitas. Responden yang terlibat dalam penelitian ini adalah yang sudah pernah menggunakan antibiotik berusia 19-59 tahun. Teknik pengambilan sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah *convenience sampling* dengan jumlah minimal 100 responden. Data yang sudah terkumpul dianalisis dengan metode *Chi square* untuk mengetahui hubungan antara dua variabel.

Sebanyak 53% responden memiliki tingkat pengetahuan rendah, sebanyak 54% responden memiliki tingkat persepsi negatif, dan sebanyak 67% responden memiliki tingkat perilaku yang kurang baik terhadap antibiotik. Terdapat hubungan signifikan antara tingkat pengetahuan dengan tingkat persepsi terhadap antibiotik ($p=0,000$), tingkat pengetahuan dengan tingkat perilaku terhadap antibiotik ($P=0,000$), dan tingkat persepsi dengan perilaku terhadap antibiotik ($P=0,001$). Tidak terdapat hubungan antara sosiodemografi (jenis kelamin, usia, pendidikan, pekerjaan, dan bidang pekerjaan) dengan tingkat pengetahuan, dan perilaku terhadap antibiotik. Terdapat hubungan antara karakteristik sosiodemografi (usia ($P = 0,040$) dan pendidikan ($P = 0,033$)) dengan persepsi terhadap antibiotik

Kata Kunci : Pengetahuan, Persepsi, Perilaku, Antibiotik

ABSTRACT

Antibiotic resistance has become a global problem in the health sector. One of the causes of antibiotic resistance is the irrational use of antibiotics. This research was conducted at the Lontar Community Health Center, Surabaya City, because there had never been any research on patient knowledge, perceptions and behavior regarding the use of antibiotics, so this was the background for the researchers to conduct the research. The research aims to examine the level of knowledge, perception and behavior of patients at the Lontar Community Health Center, Surabaya City regarding the use of antibiotics.

This research is a quantitative descriptive non experimental research with a cross-sectional design. The sampling technique used was convenience sampling. The research instrument is a questionnaire prepared by researchers through validity and reliability tests. The respondents involved in this research were at the Lontar Community Health Center, Surabaya City who had previously used antibiotics, aged 19-59 years. The sampling technique in this research was convenience sampling with a minimum number of 100 respondents. The collected data was analyzed using the Chi square method to determine between two variable.

As many as 53% of respondents had a low level of knowledge, as many as 54% of respondents had a negative level of perception, and as many as 67% of respondents had a level of unfavorable behavior towards antibiotics. There is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge and the level of perception towards antibiotics ($P=0.000$), the level of knowledge and the level of behavior towards antibiotics ($P=0.000$), and the level of perception and behavior towards antibiotics ($P=0.001$). There is no relationship between sociodemographics (gender, age, education, occupation and field of work) with the level of knowledge and behavior towards antibiotics. There is a relationship between sociodemographic characteristics (age ($P = 0,040$) and education ($P = 0,033$)) and perceptions of antibiotics.

Keywords: *Knowledge, Perception, Behavior, Use of Antibiotics*