

INTISARI

Apoteker memiliki peran penting dalam memastikan keamanan dan efektivitas terapi obat pada ibu hamil, terutama karena perubahan fisiologis selama kehamilan serta risiko paparan obat terhadap janin. Namun, keterbatasan pedoman nasional dan masih rendahnya pengetahuan dan praktik apoteker yang dipengaruhi oleh faktor karakteristik sosiodemografi masih menjadi tantangan dalam memberikan pelayanan kefarmasian pada ibu hamil. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui hubungan karakteristik sosiodemografi, pengetahuan, dan praktik apoteker di apotek mengenai pelayanan kefarmasian pada ibu hamil.

Penelitian ini merupakan studi kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional* yang menggunakan data primer dari kuesioner. Data dianalisis menggunakan statistik *Chi-Square*.

Penelitian ini melibatkan 348 apoteker yang tersebar di berbagai provinsi di Indonesia. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya hubungan signifikan antara karakteristik sosiodemografi jenis kelamin ($p = 0,003$) dan durasi praktik dengan pengetahuan apoteker ($p = 0,008$). Selain itu, terdapat pula hubungan signifikan antara karakteristik sosiodemografi usia dengan praktik pelayanan kefarmasian apoteker ($p = 0,025$). Sementara itu, hubungan antara pengetahuan dan praktik pelayanan kefarmasian tidak signifikan secara statistik ($p = 0,289$).

Kata kunci: Apoteker, praktik pelayanan kefarmasian, ibu hamil, pengetahuan, karakteristik sosiodemografi.

ABSTRACT

Pharmacists play a crucial role in ensuring the safety and effectiveness of drug therapy for pregnant women, particularly due to physiological changes during pregnancy and the risk of fetal drug exposure. However, the lack of comprehensive national guidelines and the still-limited knowledge and practices of pharmacists that influenced by sociodemographic factors remain challenges in providing pharmaceutical care for pregnant women. This study aims to examine the relationship between sociodemographic characteristics, knowledge, and pharmacists' practices in pharmacies regarding pharmaceutical care for pregnant women.

This research is a quantitative cross-sectional study using primary data from questionnaires. Data were analyzed using Chi-Square statistics.

The study involved 348 pharmacists across various provinces in Indonesia. The results showed a significant association between sociodemographic characteristics specifically gender ($p = 0.003$) and week-hours of practice ($p = 0.008$) and pharmacists' knowledge. Additionally, there was a significant relationship between age and pharmacists' pharmaceutical care practices ($p = 0.025$). However, the association between knowledge and pharmaceutical care practices was not statistically significant ($p = 0.289$).

Keywords: Pharmacist, pharmaceutical care practices, pregnant women, knowledge, sociodemographic characteristics.