

INTISARI

Tingginya kejadian infeksi menyebabkan peningkatan angka penggunaan antibiotik di masyarakat. Pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku terkait penggunaan dan resistensi antibiotik yang baik dan benar dapat mencegah terjadinya masalah serius seperti halnya resistensi antibiotik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menilai gambaran pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku masyarakat terkait antibiotik dan resistensi antibiotik, serta pengaruh karakteristik sosiodemografi terhadap perilaku masyarakat. Selain itu, penelitian ini menghubungkan antara pengetahuan terhadap sikap, sikap terhadap perilaku, dan pengetahuan terhadap perilaku terkait penggunaan dan resistensi antibiotik di dua puskesmas di Kabupaten Bekasi

Penelitian ini berupa penelitian non- eksperimental menggunakan desain *cross-sectional* dengan instrumen berupa kuesioner. Pengambilan data dilakukan secara langsung di Puskesmas Cikarang dan Puskesmas Pebayuran Kabupaten Bekasi dengan teknik *convenience sampling* pada 110 responden yang memenuhi kriteria. Data dianalisis secara kuantitatif menggunakan analisis statistik deskriptif untuk menilai gambaran, analisis *Chi Square* untuk menentukan hubungan antara sosiodemografi terhadap pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku, serta regresi logistik untuk mengetahui pengaruh sosiodemografi terhadap sikap masyarakat terkait penggunaan dan resistensi antibiotik.

Mayoritas responden pada penelitian ini memiliki pengetahuan tidak baik (51,8%), sikap baik (88,2%), dan perilaku baik (51%) terkait penggunaan dan resistensi antibiotik. Analisis bivariat menunjukkan hubungan signifikan antara karakteristik sosiodemografi jenis kelamin ($p=0,010$), usia ($p= 0,036$), dan pendidikan ($p=0,008$) terhadap pengetahuan terkait penggunaan dan resistensi antibiotik. Pengetahuan terkait penggunaan dan resistensi antibiotik di dua puskesmas di Kabupaten Bekasi secara prediktif dipengaruhi oleh karakteristik sosiodemografi responden yaitu jenis kelamin ($OR=0,132$; $p=0,010$), pendidikan ($OR=0,390$; $p=0,036$), dan pekerjaan ($OR=3,614$; $p=0,008$). Terdapat hubungan signifikan antara pengetahuan dengan sikap ($p=0,012$) dan pengetahuan dengan perilaku ($p=0,013$) terkait penggunaan dan resistensi antibiotik. Perlu dilakuan penelitian lebih lanjut untuk mengevaluasi pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku terkait penggunaan dan resistensi antibiotik di dua puskesmas di Kabupaten Bekasi.

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan, Sikap, Perilaku, Sosiodemografi, Antibiotik, Resistensi

ABSTRACT

High incidence of infectious diseases has led to an increased use of antibiotics in the community. Adequate knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors regarding the proper use of antibiotics and antibiotic resistance can prevent serious problems such as antibiotic resistance. This study aimed to assess the level of community knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors related to antibiotic use and antibiotic resistance, as well as the influence of sociodemographic characteristics on community behavior. In addition, this study examined the relationships between knowledge and attitudes, attitudes and behaviors, and knowledge and behaviors related to antibiotic use and resistance at two primary healthcare centers in Bekasi Regency.

This study was a non-experimental study using a cross-sectional design with a questionnaire as the research instrument. Data were collected directly at Cikarang Primary Healthcare Center and Pebayuran Primary Healthcare Center in Bekasi Regency using convenience sampling. A total of 110 respondents who met the inclusion criteria were recruited. Quantitative data analysis was conducted using descriptive statistical analysis to describe the variables, Chi-square analysis to determine the association between sociodemographic characteristics and knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors, and logistic regression analysis to identify the influence of sociodemographic factors on community attitudes toward antibiotic use and resistance.

Majority of respondents had poor knowledge (51.8%), good attitudes (88.2%), and good behaviors (51%) regarding antibiotic use and resistance. Bivariate analysis showed significant associations between sociodemographic characteristics namely gender ($p = 0.010$), age ($p = 0.036$), and education level ($p = 0.008$) and knowledge related to antibiotic use and resistance. Knowledge regarding antibiotic use and resistance at the two primary healthcare centers in Bekasi Regency was predictively influenced by respondents' sociodemographic characteristics, including gender (OR = 0.132; $p = 0.010$), education level (OR = 0.390; $p = 0.036$), and occupation (OR = 3.614; $p = 0.008$). There were significant relationships between knowledge and attitudes ($p = 0.012$) and between knowledge and behaviors ($p = 0.013$) related to antibiotic use and resistance. Further studies are needed to comprehensively evaluate knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors regarding antibiotic use and resistance at the two primary healthcare centers in Bekasi Regency.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour, Sociodemographic, Antibiotics, Resistance