

INTISARI

Resistensi antibiotik telah menjadi ancaman kesehatan global yang serius. Meskipun Kota Tangerang Selatan memiliki fasilitas kesehatan yang memadai, data mengenai pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku masyarakatnya terkait penggunaan dan resistensi antibiotik masih terbatas. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku masyarakat dan menganalisis hubungan serta pengaruhnya dengan karakteristik sosiodemografi masyarakat. Penelitian ini juga bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara pengetahuan terhadap sikap dan perilaku serta hubungan antara sikap terhadap perilaku masyarakat tentang penggunaan dan resistensi antibiotik.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain survei dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan teknik *convenience sampling* di Puskesmas Pondok Jagung dan Puskesmas Serpong 2. Data primer dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner yang telah melalui uji validitas berupa *content validity* dan *face validity*. Data dianalisis secara deskriptif, secara bivariat dengan uji *chi-square* dan secara multivariat dengan uji regresi logistik serta uji *spearman rho*.

Sebanyak 110 responden diperoleh dan secara deskriptif, pengetahuan baik lebih banyak diperoleh lansia, laki-laki, pendidikan tinggi, dan tidak bekerja. Sikap positif lebih banyak diperoleh lansia, perempuan, pendidikan tinggi, dan tidak bekerja. Perilaku baik lebih banyak diperoleh oleh dewasa, perempuan, pendidikan rendah, dan tidak bekerja. Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan bahwa hanya tingkat pendidikan yang berhubungan signifikan terhadap pengetahuan ($p\text{-value} = 0.044$). Sementara itu, jenis kelamin dan status pekerjaan berhubungan signifikan terhadap sikap ($p\text{-value} = 0.003$ dan 0.029) dengan nilai *odds ratio* laki-laki (0.237) dan status bekerja (0.327) terhadap sikap positif. Meskipun pengetahuan tidak berhubungan signifikan terhadap sikap maupun perilaku, hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara sikap terhadap perilaku ($p\text{-value} = 0.043$).

Kata kunci: Pengetahuan, Sikap, Perilaku, Antibiotik, Resistensi

ABSTRACT

Antibiotic resistance has become a serious global health threat. Although South Tangerang City has adequate health facilities, data regarding the knowledge, attitude, and behavior of its people related to the use and resistance of antibiotics are still limited. This study aims to find out the people's knowledge, attitude, and behavior and analyze the relationship and influence with the sociodemographic characteristics of the community. This research also aims to find out the relationship between knowledge towards attitude and behavior as well as the relationship between attitude towards community behavior about the use and resistance of antibiotics.

This research uses a survey design with a cross-sectional approach. Sampling was carried out using with convenience sampling technique at Pondok Jagung Health Center and Serpong 2 Health Center. Primary data was collected using a questionnaire that has passed a validity test in the form of content validity and face validity. The data was analyzed descriptively, bivariately with the chi-square test and multivariately with the logistic regression test, also the spearman rho test.

A total of 110 respondents were obtained and descriptively, good knowledge was obtained more by the elderly, men, higher education, and non-working. Positive attitude was obtained more by the elderly, women, higher education, and non-working. Good behavior was obtained more by adults, women, low education, and non-working. The results of bivariate analysis show that only the level of education is significantly related to knowledge (p -value = 0.044). Meanwhile, gender and employment status are significantly related to attitudes (p -value = 0.003 and 0.029) with male *odds ratio* (0.237) and work status (0.327) towards positive attitude. Although knowledge is not significantly related to attitude or behavior, the results of this study show that there is a significant relationship between attitude and behavior (p -value = 0.043).

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Behavior, Antibiotic, Resistance