

INTISARI

Penggunaan antibiotik yang tidak rasional telah menjadi faktor penting penyebab meningkatnya resistensi antibiotik. Resistensi ini menyebabkan efektivitas pengobatan menurun serta meningkatkan angka kesakitan, kematian, dan beban biaya kesehatan. Pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku masyarakat terhadap antibiotik berperan penting dalam upaya pencegahan resistensi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran tingkat pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku masyarakat terhadap penggunaan dan resistensi antibiotik, serta menganalisis hubungan dan pengaruh karakteristik sosiodemografi terhadap ketiga variabel tersebut di dua Puskesmas di Kota Semarang, yaitu Puskesmas Bangetayu dan Puskesmas Kedungmundu.

Penelitian menggunakan desain noneksperimental deskriptif kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Data primer diperoleh melalui penyebaran kuesioner kepada responden yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat untuk menggambarkan distribusi frekuensi setiap variabel, bivariat menggunakan uji *chi-square* untuk mengetahui hubungan antarvariabel, dan uji regresi logistik untuk menganalisis pengaruh karakteristik sosiodemografi terhadap perilaku penggunaan antibiotik.

Hasil penelitian terhadap 110 responden di Puskesmas Bangetayu dan Puskesmas Kedungmundu mayoritas memiliki pengetahuan baik (51,8%), sikap positif (70,9%), dan perilaku baik (62,7%) terhadap penggunaan antibiotik. Tingkat pendidikan berhubungan signifikan dengan pengetahuan ($p=0,002$), sedangkan usia, jenis kelamin, dan pekerjaan tidak berhubungan signifikan dengan pengetahuan ($p>0,05$). Usia, jenis kelamin, pendidikan, dan pekerjaan juga tidak berhubungan signifikan dengan sikap dan perilaku ($p>0,05$). Terdapat hubungan signifikan antara pengetahuan dan sikap ($p=0,002$) serta antara sikap dan perilaku ($p=0,028$), tetapi tidak terdapat hubungan signifikan antara pengetahuan dan perilaku ($p=0,200$). Seluruh karakteristik sosiodemografi (usia, jenis kelamin, pendidikan, pekerjaan) tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap perilaku.

Kata kunci: pengetahuan, sikap, perilaku, antibiotik

ABSTRACT

Irrational use of antibiotics has become an important contributing factor to the increasing incidence of antibiotic resistance. This resistance reduces the effectiveness of treatment and leads to higher morbidity, mortality, and healthcare costs. The community's knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors toward antibiotics play a crucial role in efforts to prevent resistance. This study aims to describe the level of knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors of the community regarding antibiotic use and resistance, as well as to analyze the relationship and influence of sociodemographic characteristics on these three variables in two public health centers (Puskesmas) in Semarang City, namely Bangetayu and Kedungmundu.

The study employs a non-experimental descriptive quantitative design with a cross-sectional approach. Primary data was obtained by distributing questionnaires to respondents who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Data were analyzed using univariate analysis to describe the frequency distribution of each variable, bivariate analysis with the chi-square test to determine the relationship between variables, and logistic regression analysis to examine the influence of sociodemographic characteristics on antibiotic use behavior.

The results of a study of 110 respondents at the Bangetayu and Kedungmundu Community Health Centers showed that the majority had good knowledge (51.8%), positive attitudes (70.9%), and good behavior (62.7%) regarding antibiotic use. Education level was significantly related to knowledge ($p=0.002$), while age, gender, and occupation were not significantly related to knowledge ($p>0.05$). Age, gender, education, and occupation were also not significantly related to attitudes and behavior ($p>0.05$). There was a significant relationship between knowledge and attitude ($p=0.002$) and between attitude and behavior ($p=0.028$), but there was no significant relationship between knowledge and behavior ($p=0.200$). All sociodemographic characteristics (age, gender, education, occupation) had no significant effect on behavior.

Keyword: knowledge, attitude, behavior, antibiotic