

## **PERAN EDUKASI PENGGUNAAN ANTIBIOTIK TERHADAP PENGETAHUAN MASYARAKAT**

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### **INTISARI**

**Latar Belakang:** Antibiotik adalah obat yang digunakan untuk mengatasi infeksi bakteri yang dapat bersifat sebagai bakterisidal atau bakteriostatik. Rendahnya tingkat pengetahuan mengenai penggunaan antibiotik dapat beresiko menimbulkan efek samping serta meningkatkan angka kejadian resistensi antibiotik. Pemberian edukasi merupakan salah satu cara yang dapat digunakan untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan tentang penggunaan antibiotik.

**Tujuan Penelitian:** Mengetahui hubungan karakteristik masyarakat dan peran edukasi terhadap tingkat pengetahuan terkait penggunaan antibiotik.

**Metode Penelitian:** Kuantitatif eksperimen melalui pendekatan *cross sectional* menggunakan *one grup pre test and post test design* dengan *leaflet* sebagai media edukasi. Pengambilan data dilakukan secara *prospektif* dengan teknik *purposive sampling* dan didapatkan sampel 84 responden. Data yang diperoleh diuji menggunakan *Contingency Coefficient* dan *Spearman* untuk mengetahui hubungan antar variabel, nilai koefisien korelasi, dan arah hubungannya. Uji *Wilcoxon* digunakan untuk menganalisis perbedaan antara dua kelompok data berpasangan.

**Hasil Penelitian:** Masyarakat berjenis kelamin perempuan (56,95%), berada pada rentang usia 17-25 tahun (33,33%), dengan tingkat pendidikan terakhir SD (35,72%), dan mayoritas memiliki pekerjaan (64,29%). Tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat sebelum dilakukan edukasi diperoleh persentase paling banyak yaitu (60,71%) dalam kategori pengetahuan kurang dan setelah dilakukan edukasi diperoleh sebanyak (82,14%) dalam kategori pengetahuan baik. Hasil analisis antara karakteristik responden terhadap tingkat pengetahuan berturut-turut sebesar (0,076) jenis kelamin, (0,781) usia, (0,000) pendidikan, dan (0,268) pekerjaan. Diperoleh signifikansi antara karakteristik responden yaitu tingkat pendidikan dengan pengetahuan ( $p=0,000$ ) dan koefisien korelasi (0,809) dengan arah hubungan positif serta signifikansi antara peran edukasi terhadap tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat ( $p=0,000$ ).

**Kesimpulan:** Terdapat hubungan antara karakteristik dan peran edukasi terhadap tingkat pengetahuan tentang penggunaan antibiotik di kalangan masyarakat Desa Cikedung Lor Blok Tarikolot Kabupaten Indramayu.

**Kata Kunci:** Antibiotik, Edukasi, *Leaflet*, Pengetahuan, *Pre test* dan *Post test*

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## THE ROLE OF ANTIBIOTIC USE EDUCATION TO PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE

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### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Antibiotics are drugs used to treat bacterial infections which can be bactericidal or bacteriostatic. The low level of knowledge about the use of antibiotics can be at risk of causing side effects and increasing the incidence of antibiotic resistance. Providing education is one way that can be used to increase knowledge about the use of antibiotics.

**Objective:** Knowing the relationship between community characteristics and the role of education on the level of knowledge related to the use of antibiotics.

**Method:** Quantitative experiments through a *cross sectional* approach using one group pre test and post test design with leaflets as educational media. Data were collected prospectively using the *purposive sampling* technique and obtained a sample of 84 respondents. The data obtained were tested using the *Contingency Coefficient* and *Spearman* to determine the relationship between variables, the value of the correlation coefficient, and the direction of the relationship. *Wilcoxon* test was used to analyze the difference between two groups of paired data.

**Results:** The community is female (56,95%), in the age range of 17-25 years (33,33%), with the last education level being elementary school (35,72%) and the majority having a job (64,29%). The level of community knowledge before the education was carried out was obtained by the highest percentage (60,71%) in the category of poor knowledge and after education was obtained as much as (82,14%) in the good knowledge category. The results of the analysis between the characteristics of the respondents to the level of knowledge in a row are (0,076) gender, (0,781) age, (0,000) education, and (0,268) occupation. The significance of the respondent's characteristics, namely the level of education and knowledge ( $p=0,000$ ) and the correlation coefficient (0,809) with the direction of a positive relationship and the significance between the role of education and the level of public knowledge ( $p=0,000$ ).

**Conclusion:** There is a relationship between the characteristics and the role of education on the level of knowledge about the use of antibiotics among the people in Tarikolot of Cikedung Lor Village at Indramayu Regency.

**Keywords:** Antibiotics, Education, Knowledge, Leaflet, Pre test and Post test

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