

INTISARI

Rendahnya pengetahuan, sikap dan tindakan masyarakat menyebabkan meningkatnya kemungkinan terjadi resistensi antibiotik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan, sikap dan tindakan wanita usia lanjut mengenai antibiotika dengan metode seminar.

Penelitian dilakukan di Kelurahan Terban, Yogyakarta, menggunakan metode eksperimental semu dengan pendekatan time series. Sebanyak 33 responden wanita berusia diatas 50 tahun yang masuk dalam kriteria inklusi terlibat dalam penelitian. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara *purposive sampling*. Instrumen yang digunakan dalam penelitian adalah kuesioner. Data dianalisis menggunakan Uji *Wilcoxon* dengan $p < 0,05$ dinyatakan signifikan

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pengetahuan responden *pre-intervention* dengan metode seminar masuk kategori tinggi (75,75%), sikap masuk kategori sedang (63,63%), tindakan masuk kategori sedang (54,54%). Pengetahuan meningkat 24,25% pada *pre-post I* menjadi 100% , *pre-post II* menurun 15,15% menjadi 84,84%, *pre-post III* meningkat 3,03% menjadi 87,87%. Sikap meningkat 36,37% pada *pre-post I* menjadi 100%, *pre-post II* menurun 9,09% menjadi 90,91%, *pre-post III* teta 90,91%. Tindakan meningkat 45,45% menjadi 100% pada *pre-post I*, pada *pre-post II* menurun 18,19% menjadi 81,81%, dan pada *pre-post III* menurun 12,12% menjadi 69,69%.

Kesimpulan penelitian adalah terjadi peningkatan pengetahuan, sikap dan tindakan secara signifikan pada *pre-post I*, *pre-post II*, dan *pre-post III*.

Kata kunci : Antibiotika, seminar, pengetahuan, sikap, tindakan..

ABSTRACT

Lack of knowledge, attitude, and action of people cause the possibility of antibiotic resistance increase. This research is aimed to increase knowledge, attitude, and action of the elderly woman concerning antibiotic by seminar method.

This research was done in Terban Village, Yogyakarta, using quasi-experimental by time series approach. 33 women as respondents in this research which were over 50 years old included in the criteria of inclusion. Sampling was done in purposive sampling. The instrument used was questionnaire. Data analysed using Wilcoxon with $p < 0,05$ which was significant.

The result of this research showing that knowledge of the pre-intervention's respondents with seminar method is included in the high category (75,75%), the attitude is included in the medium category (63,63%), action is included in the medium category (54,54%). The knowledge is increasing from 24,25% in the first pre-post and become 100%, the second pre-post decreasing 15,15% and become 84,84%, and third pre-post increasing 3,03% and become 87,87%. The attitude is increasing from 36,37% in the first pre-post and become 100%, the second pre-post decreasing 9,01% and become 90,91%, and third pre-post persistent 90,91%. The action is increasing from 45,45% in the first pre-post and become 100%, the second pre-post decreasing 18,19% and become 81,81%, and third pre-post decreasing 12,12% and become 69,69%

The conclusion of this research is that there is an increase in knowledge, attitude and actions significantly in the first, second, and the third pre-post.

Keywords : Antibiotic, Seminar, knowledge, attitude, action.

