

ABSTRAK

Antibiotika merupakan obat yang paling banyak digunakan pada infeksi yang disebabkan oleh bakteri. Kasus penggunaan antibiotika tanpa resep masih banyak terjadi di negara maju maupun negara berkembang. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengetahuan tentang antibiotika dan intensi penggunaan antibiotika tanpa resep serta identifikasi karakteristik sosio demografi pada kelompok Ibu – Ibu PKK Desa Gayamharjo Kecamatan Prambanan, Kabupaten Sleman, Yogyakarta. Jenis penelitian ini adalah *observasional deskriptif*. Subyek dalam penelitiannya adalah Ibu-Ibu Rumah Tangga di Desa Gayamharjo, Kecamatan Prambanan, Kabupaten Sleman, Yogyakarta dengan kriteria inklusi yaitu Ibu – Ibu Rumah Tangga yang menjadi anggota PKK dan aktif hadir dalam pertemuan PKK di Balai Desa setiap bulan sekali serta bersedia mengisi kuesioner penelitian. Kriteria eksklusinya yaitu Ibu Rumah Tangga kategori usia lanjut dan yang sudah tidak mampu mengisi kuesioner penelitian, tenaga medis/paramedis, dan mereka yang tidak mengenal antibiotika, dimana pengenalan antibiotika ditanyakan melalui pertanyaan skrining. Mayoritas responden dalam penelitian ini berumur 30 sampai dengan 40 tahun (41,46%), sebagian besar responden lulus SMA (48,78%), bekerja sebagai ibu rumah tangga (73,17%), dan memiliki pendapatan keluarga kurang dari UMR (Upah Minimum Regional) kabupaten Sleman Rp. 1.701.800 per-bulan (63,41%). Tingkat pengetahuan responden kategori tinggi sebesar 4,88%, kategori sedang sebesar 56,10%, dan kategori rendah sebesar 39,02%. Intensi penggunaan antibiotika tanpa resep kategori tidak ada niat untuk menggunakan antibiotika tanpa resep (skor 0) sebesar 36,59% dan kategori ada niat untuk menggunakan antibiotika tanpa resep (rentang skor 1-3) sebesar 63,41%.

Kata kunci : antibiotika, tingkat pengetahuan dan intensi.

ABSTRACT

Antibiotics are the medicines that are most widely used in infections caused by bacteria. Cases of antibiotic use without prescription are still prevalent in both developed and developing countries. This study aims to determine the knowledge regarding antibiotics and the intention to use antibiotics without prescription as well as the identification of socio-demographic characteristics in a group of PKK women groups in Gayamharjo Village, Prambanan Sub-district, Sleman Regency, Yogyakarta. This type of research is descriptive-observational. The subjects in this study were housewives in Gayamharjo Village, Prambanan Sub-district, Sleman Regency, Yogyakarta with inclusion criteria namely housewives who were PKK members and were actively present at PKK meetings at the Village Hall every month and were willing to fill out research questionnaires. The exclusion criteria were housewives who are in the elderly category and those who have been unable to fill out the research questionnaire, medical or paramedical, and those who were not familiar with antibiotics, where the identification of their knowledge regarding antibiotics was asked through screening questions. The majority of respondents had ages ranging from 30-40 years old (41,46%), most respondents had graduated from senior high school or equivalent schooling (48,78%), worked as housewives (73,17%), and had a family income less than the UMR (regional minimum wage) of Sleman Regency which was Rp. 1.701.800 per month (63,41%). The level of knowledge of respondents in this study that was classified as High was identified by 2 respondents (4,88%), Moderate-level knowledge was shown by 23 respondents (56,10%), and Low-level knowledge was shown by 16 respondents (39,02%). The intention of using antibiotics without a prescription in this study that was classified as no intention (zero scores) was found among 15 respondents (36,59%), whereas a slight intention to use antibiotics without prescription (range scores for one until three) was found among 26 respondents (63,41 %).

Keywords : antibiotic, level of knowledge and intention