

INTISARI

Banyaknya masalah di kalangan masyarakat mengenai penggunaan antibiotika *irrasional*, sehingga diperlukan edukasi agar penggunaan antibiotika *irrasional* di kalangan masyarakat tidak berkembang. Tujuan penelitian adalah mengukur tingkat pengetahuan, sikap dan tindakan pria dewasa tentang antibiotika, dengan metode seminar.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian *eksperimental semu* menggunakan rancangan *time series design* dengan *pre-intervention* dan *post-intervention*. Sebanyak 40 responden berusia 26-45 tahun di Kelurahan Klitren Kecamatan Gondokusuman Yogyakarta dilibatkan dalam penelitian ini. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah kuesioner. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara *non-random* dengan jenis *purposive sampling* dan analisis statistik yang digunakan adalah uji *Wilcoxon*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pengetahuan responden *pre-intervention* dengan metode seminar masuk kategori rendah (50%), sikap masuk kategori rendah (52,5%), tindakan masuk kategori rendah (80%). Pengetahuan meningkat 95% pada *pre-post* I menjadi 97,5%, *pre-post* II menurun 22,5% menjadi 75%, *pre-post* III menurun 5% menjadi 70%. sikap meningkat 87,5% pada *pre-post* I menjadi 87,5%, *pre-post* II menurun 10% menjadi 77,5% *pre-post* III menurun 2,5% menjadi 75%. Tindakan meningkat 75% pada *pre-post* I menjadi 80%, *pre-post* II menurun 15% menjadi 50%, *pre-post* III menurun 15% menjadi 65%. Seminar dapat mempengaruhi peningkatan pengetahuan sikap dan tindakan tentang antibiotika.

Kata Kunci : antibiotika, seminar, pengetahuan, sikap dan tindakan.

ABSTRACT

Many problems around the community are about irrational antibiotics use, so that it is necessary to educate the community about the use of antibiotics. The study was done in order to prevent the irrational use of antibiotics within community. The research aims to measure the level of knowledge, attitudes and actions of men on antibiotics using seminar method.

This study is a quasi-experimental design using time series design with *pre intervention* and *post-intervention*. Forty respondents aged 26-45 years in Sub Klitren Gondokusuman District of Yogyakarta were included in this study. The instrument used was a questionnaire. Sampling was taken by non-random with the type of purposive sampling and the type of statistical analysis used were the *Wilcoxon* test.

The results showed respondents *pre-intervention* knowledge, attitude and action with seminar method are categorized as low, with 50%, 52.5%, and 80% respectively. Knowledge increased by 95% in pre-post I to 97.5%, decreased by 22.5% in pre-post II to 75%, and decreased by 5% in pre-post III to 70%. Attitude increased by 87.5% in pre-post I to 87.5%, decreased by 10% in pre-post II to 77.5%, and declined by 2.5% in pre-post III to 75%. Actions increased by 75% in pre-post I to 80%, declined by 15% pre-post II to 50%, and decreased by 15% pre-post III to 65%. Seminar can affect the attitudes and actions and increase knowledge about antibiotics.

Keywords: antibiotics, seminar, knowledge, attitude and practic.