

ABSTRAK**TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN MASYARAKAT PEDUKUHAN
GANCAHAN VIII MENGENAI ANTIBIOTIK GUNA MENCEGAH
RESISTENSI DAN PENYALAHGUNAAN**

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Penggunaan antibiotik yang tidak tepat dan tidak rasional masih banyak terjadi di masyarakat sehingga mengakibatkan resistensi antibiotik. Berdasarkan penelitian yang dilakukan di Kecamatan Jebres Kota Surakarta dari 276 responden, sebanyak 179 orang (64,86%) pernah membeli antibiotik tanpa resep dokter. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat Pedukuhan Gancan VIII mengenai antibiotik. Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian non-eksperimental yang bersifat deskriptif. Metode penelitian yang digunakan yaitu survei dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *purposive sampling* dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 110 orang. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuesioner tertutup yang terlebih dahulu dilakukan uji validitas dan reliabilitasnya serta uji pemahaman bahasa. Analisis data dilakukan secara deskriptif menggunakan *Microsoft Excel*. Tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat mengenai antibiotik didistribusikan pengetahuannya berdasarkan karakteristik responden yakni usia dan pendidikan terakhir. Data yang telah diperoleh termasuk kategori baik jika nilai $\geq 75\%$, cukup jika nilai 56-74%, dan kurang jika nilai $\leq 55\%$. Berdasarkan hasil analisis data diperoleh tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat Pedukuhan Gancan VIII mengenai antibiotik didapatkan kategori baik dengan persentase sebesar 57%, kategori cukup sebanyak 36%, dan kategori kurang sebanyak 7%. Secara keseluruhan, rerata tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat Pedukuhan Gancan VIII mengenai antibiotik dikategorikan baik.

Kata kunci: antibiotik, pengetahuan, Gancan VIII

ABSTRACT**LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE GANCAHAN PUBLIC VIII ABOUT ANTIBIOTICS TO PREVENT RESISTANCE AND ABUSE**

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Inappropriate and irrational use of antibiotics is still common in society, resulting in antibiotic resistance. Based on a research conducted in Jebres District, Surakarta City, from 276 respondents, 179 people (64.86%) had bought antibiotics without a doctor's prescription. This study aims to determine the knowledge level of the Pedukuhan Gancahan VIII community regarding antibiotics. This research is a descriptive non-experimental research. The research method used is a survey with a cross-sectional approach. The writer used purposive sampling as a method of data sampling with a total of 110 samples. The research instrument used a closed questionnaire which was first tested for its validity and reliability as well as a language comprehension test. Data analysis was done descriptively using Microsoft Excel. The level of public knowledge about antibiotics is distributed based on the characteristics of the respondents, namely age and last education. The data that has been obtained can be categorized as very good if the value is 75%, good if the value is 56-74%, and needs improvement if the value is 55%. Based on the results of the data analysis, it was obtained that the knowledge level of the Pedukuhan Gancahan VIII community regarding antibiotics was categorized as very good with the percentage of 57%, good category of 36%, and needs improvement with the percentage of 7%. Overall, the average knowledge level of Pedukuhan Gancahan VIII regarding antibiotics is categorized good.

Keywords : *antibiotics, knowledge, Gancahan VIII*